Nanking
Corres.
Wiggans, R.G. 1926-1931

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

TRANSFER

October 15, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North, Secretary
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Please get new rates of steamer schedules. EMN

Dear Dr. North:-

Since I am to be the Cornell representative in the cooperation between the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and the International Education Board in reorganizing and conducting plant breeding at the University of Nanking and their cooperatives, I am writing you for suggestions and aid in regard to the best and most economical way to proceed in regard to passage for myself and family (wife and two sons, 8 years and 4 years of age). It will be necessary for us to sail sometime between February 15 and March 5 in order to arrive at Nanking in time for the work. Since we would prefer to sail from San Francisco via Honolulu, Dr. H. H. Love has suggested the Dollar Steamship Line. I have learned that the President Cleveland sails on February 19 and, if I have figured correctly, the President Pierce sails on March 5. Would it be possible to learn what suitable reservations are available on these two boats ?

I am further concerned about transportation across country and wish to inquire in regard to possible rates for myself and family. Dr. Love tells me that he did not apply for clergy's rates on his passage from here to San Francisco, but that he was urged to do so on his return by the executives at

Nanking and that it was granted and, so far as he knows, no objections have been made. I am very much interested in this and would like to receive the rates, provided the work we are doing for the agriculture of China justifies it. This would not only benefit me financially, since I am taking my family, but would mean a considerable saving to the University of Nanking.

We have not fully chosen our route to San Francisco but will probably drive to Missouri and then take the Santa Fe.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Wiggans

Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

University of Nanking

October 28, 1926

Prof. R. G. Wiggan,
New York State College of Agriculture
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Professor Wiggan:

In response to your letter of October 15th, my guess is that there is plenty of room on the Dollar Line boats sailing from San Francisco on February 19th and March 5th, and if you like we will proceed to get reservation made for you which need not be paid for at this time, and then you can look over the plan of the ship and see if there is some other space you prefer to have.. I presume it will be your desire to travel what is known as minimum first class which to Shanghai would be about $300. per each aduct ticket.

As to transportation rates across country, I would find myself embarrassed to certify that you are a missionary. The fact, however, that you will drive to Missouri and then take the Santa Fe would mean that any saving by clergy's certificate would be comparatively small because the discount on lines west of the Mississippi is only one-third.

Please advise us of anything that we can do to serve you.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMN-H

642

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

November 26, 1926.

Entered request 11/27/26
see attached

TRANSFER

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

Dear Dr. North:-

Upon my return I found your letter of October 28th in reply to my previous requests for which I wish to thank you.

We have decided, in so far as it is able to decide at this time, to take passage on the President Pierce of the Dollar Line on March 5, 1927. After studying the plan of the boat it seems that rooms 16 and 14 will meet our needs probably as well as any others. I assume that with two full fares and two half fares that we would be permitted the full occupancy of these two rooms together with exclusive use of the bath in 16. From the schedule of prices sent me, I also assume that both these rooms are the same price - the minimum first class fare. I would be very grateful to you if you could reserve these for us. In case these rooms are taken, our next choice would be 33 and 37, which probably could not be held exclusively for us with the equivalent of only three full fares.

Pat says OK to Shanghai

The schedule which I have received indicated a charge of $346 for full fare one way. Is this correct, or is there an extra charge for the winter period of travel ? Your letter indicates a fare of about $300. If this difference can be saved to me I will appreciate it very much.

Dr. Eric M. North (November 26, 1926) -- No. 2.

I am glad to have your statement in regard to transportation rates across country and to know the reaction of the board as reflected by it. If the type of work which we are conducting for and with Nanking had justified special rates, I would have been pleased to receive them but under the circumstances, I was in no place to judge thus I sought your advice. We probably will not drive to Missouri as I previously suggested, but will entrain here for San Francisco with some stopovers enroute.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

November 27, 1926.

Mr. R. A. Hasemeyer,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hasemeyer:

I enclose herewith a request for a reservation for Professor R. G. Wiggans, Mrs. Wiggans, and their two sons, on the President Pierce of the Dollar Line, sailing on March 5, 1927. In regard to their cabins, Professor Wiggans has written:

> "After studying the plan of the boat, it seems that rooms 16 and 14 will meet our needs probably as well as any others. I assume that with two full fares and two half fares that we would be permitted the full occupancy of these two rooms together with exclusive use of the bath in 16. From the schedule of prices sent me, I also assume that both these rooms are the same price - the minimum first class fare. I would be very grateful to you if you could reserve these for us. In case these rooms are taken, our next choice would be 33 and 37, which probably could not be held exclusively for us with the equivalent of only three full fares."

Will you be kind as to enter this reservation for us, advising us as soon as possible of the likelihood of securing the cabins selected and the conditions affecting their use?

Cordially yours,

Secretary to Dr. Eric M. North.

ENC.
L.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Jan. 25, 1927

TRANSFER

Nanking

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

Dear Dr. North,

Due to the unsettled conditions in China and some negotiations I have been having with the railroads, I have not communicated with you in regard to my final plans for the trip to China. It is our plans to leave Ithaca on Monday, Jan 31 and not later than Tuesday Feb. 1, by railroad for San Francisco, with stopovers in St. Louis and Columbia, Mo., Lincoln, Nebr., and Los Angeles Calif. Thus I will be able to visit five experimental stations enroute and still reach San Francisco by March 5, the date of sail for the Ces. Pirci.

Since it is always rather difficult for a Professor to finance a trip of this character, I would like to inquire the date at which the money for the steamship passage for my wife and children must be in your hands (I assume that my own passage will be taken care of by your office

Dr Lane's mind? It will be possible for me to advance this money if necessary but I would prefer to wait as long as possible under the circumstances, particularly since it is barely possible that I might receive a cablegram to the effect that it was not advisable to try the trips.

The second consideration is in regard to my own expenses other than the steamship passage. Drs. Lane and Myers were not asked to advance the money necessary for their expenses and I am wondering if the same policy is to hold in my own case. If this expense is to be taken care of by your office as it was in the other trips, I would appreciate receiving the advancement before I start or to get an authorization for the expenditure to be credited toward my wife's and children's S.S. passage before I start west if this is convenient.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours very truly

R. G. Wiggins.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

January 29, 1927.

Professor R. G. Wiggan,
Department of Plant Breeding,
N. Y. State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Professor Wiggan:

I had dictated a letter to you when your letter of January 25th arrived yesterday (January 28th). After some study of the matter with those who are familiar with conditions in China, I came to the conclusion that it would be wisest for us to have some expression of judgment from the field as to whether it was advisable for you to take your wife and children to Nanking. I do not myself consider the situation as disturbing as the newspapers have indicated, but I nevertheless feel that undue risks should not be taken, and as some of the Boards are holding back their missionaries, I have cabled to Nanking for their judgment. I recognize that the delay of awaiting this reply may affect your plans for leaving Ithaca.

As to expenses, if your family goes with you, we shall purchase the whole steamer accommodations and against this will credit the following items: your individual steamer fare; the sum of $250. representing a travel advance for your own travel other than steamer from Ithaca to Nanking; a check which we should receive from you for approximately $440. covering the balance representing the difference between your family reservations and the $250. mentioned above.

The amount which is credited to you as an advance for your own travel you will account for on arrival at Nanking, paying the University whatever balance above this allowance was not expended. This allowance is made, I presume, on the assumption that your railroad would be direct, and therefore your statement to the University would include such expenses only as would be incurred if you went directly from Ithaca to San Francisco without stopping at other points. If some other arrangement is contemplated, that may be adjusted on the settlement of the account in Nanking.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary, University of Nanking.

EMN/L

ENC.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING
1321 Anthony St.
Columbia Mo.

Feb. 7, 1927

Dr. Eric M. North, Sec.
China Union Universities
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Dr. North,

I have not replied to your telegraph message received via telephone something after 1:00 P.M. Monday Jan. 31, hoping that conditions might change for the better and that we might have a more favorable message. Likewise we were scheduled at the time we received the message to leave the house at 4:00 P.M. In view of that fact and that tickets were bought and all other arrangements made we proceeded on our journey as planned. We will therefore be at the about address for ten days or more.

We must, however, definitely decide if possible what is to be done before Feb. 16 as that is the limit of the stop-over privilege on the R.R. tickets now deposited at the station. In order to prevent them from becoming void I must either turn them in & proceed on my journey by that date.

I have talked the China situation over with several people and have received much advice some of which must be very good and some very poor because it has been extremely variable. Personally, I have come to the conclusion that I will not take the trip unless conditions are sufficiently satisfactory to take the family, although I assume that Dean Reisner expects me to come from the recording of the message. This conclusion is reached for two reasons: (1) I have always said that I would not go without my family (Both Drs. Lane & Myers have advised this) and (2) it seems reasonable to me that if conditions are not favorable for my family to go to China, then the conditions are too unsettled for the work to be done satisfactorily due to a large amount of interference. I do not reach this conclusion because of my fear of personal danger, in fact I would rather enjoy sharing my chances with the other Americans in the Nanking-Shanghai district under the circumstances

before it is finally necessary for me to definitely decide not to proceed according to the original plans would it not be advisable to have another message from Dean Reisner? I would suggest a cablegram to include the thoughts contained in the following statements:

"Wiggins, following advice of others, has concluded not to make the trip unless conditions are favorable for family. He will hold himself in readiness until about the middle of March when it will be necessary for a final decision. Keep us informed"

I will be glad to have any word from you at any time. I expect to be back in Ithaca about March 1 if I do not proceed on the trip.

Yours very truly

R. H. Wiggins.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER

February 15, 1927.

Prof. R. G. Wiggans,
Department of Plant Breeding,
Corenll University,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Prof. Wiggans:

On last Saturday evening we received a cablegram from Dr. North which decoded read as follows:

"Wiggans will not come unless conditions appear favorable for family telegraph opinion Is willing to be ready to start up to 12th of March of this year" to which we replied Monday afternoon as follows:

"The political situation has improved Decidedly more hopeful Enrollment normal Bring wife and two children according to plans originally proposed".

Dr. North undoubtedly will have forwarded this cablegram to you as quickly as possible after it is received in New York and I trust it has allayed all the misgivings which evidently developed out of our first cablegram to you.

The tone of the cablegram will also seem to you to be in very considerable contrast to my fairly long letter to you of February 1st, which you will not have had until after the receipt of the cable sent to you yesterday. I hope my letter will have been taken as a background for the first cable and not as a basis for judging the second. The situation has changed very considerably and most rapidly during the past month and it is the best judgment of President Bowen, Mr. Williams, Dean Kuo, myself and others that it is all right for you to come on with the family. During the seven or eight months that you will be in Nanking you will become accustomed, I am sure, to the rapidity with which the political changes can take place here in China. The Hankow situation, while far from being cleared up, does not give us nearly the cause for alarm as it did during the time things were happening most rapidly there. The conservative element in the Nationalist Party in Canton also appear to have won a very significant victory and the force of public opinion is beginning to make itself very very strongly felt here in China against the Nationalist Party in their use of extreme measures and against the Communistic influence which has been carried to considerable lengths in Hunan Province.

As has been the case in many of the recent struggles in China Nanking seems again to be developing an isolation which helps to maintain peace and security here. A big

advance from the north against the south is beginning in the direction of Hankow along the Peking-Hankow railway and Marshal Sun, who now has control of our two eastern provinces, seems to be more than holding his own against the southern forces. So all in all, we feel that the developments of the past month quite justify our judgment in sending the cablegram to bring Mrs. Wiggans and the children with you. The next year or the next few years in China are undoubtedly going to be most interesting. But we cannot foresee any interferences with the carrying out of our cooperative plant improvement program that will be of any special significance.

I fear that you will have already left Ithaca by the time this letter reaches you, but I am sending an extra copy to Mr. Mitchey with a covering letter to him, asking him to get in touch with you immediately or to show the letter to Dean Mann and the other members of the Department of Plant Breeding so that they will understand the changed situation and our reasons for cabling, particularly in view of my letter of February 1st.

Looking forward to your arrival in Nanking and assuring you of a most hearty welcome, I am, with kind regards and best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmg

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I fear that you will have already left Illinois by the time this letter reaches you, but I am sending an extra copy to Mr. Pitcney with a covering letter to him, asking him to get in touch with you immediately or to show the letter to Dean Mann and the other members of the Department of Plant Breeding so that they will understand the changed situation and our reasons for cabling, particularly in view of my letter of February 1st.

Looking forward to your arrival in Nanking and assuring you of a most hearty welcome, I am, with kind regards and best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmg

Dear Eric. Please thank Mrs Price
a lot
Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER

March 7, 1927.
(Dic. 5th)

Prof. R. G. Wiggans,
c/o Dollar Steamship Company,
50 Y-mashita-Cho,
Yokohama, Japan.

Dear Prof. Wiggans:

Your letters of January 18th and 26th arrived too late for us to get a reply back to you at San Francisco so that you might have word from us before leaving America. I trust, however, that our second cablegram was reassuring and that you are sailing today as originally scheduled.

This is just a short note to Yokohama to assure you of a hearty welcome to Nanking. Some one of us will meet you inShanghai or if it perchance should not be possible for any of us to get away, we will have some one in Shanghai greet you on your arrival and take care of you while you are there and get you started safely on your way to Nanking. I feel sure, however, that some one of us will meet you and conduct you to your new home in Nanking.

The situation in East China is developing very rapidly but it is very difficult for us to know this minute in what direction developments are taking place, except that a great victory for the Nationalist Party is imminent. This will include the control of Shanghai and I think without doubt Nanking also which will then give the Nationalist Party full control of the Yangtze Valley and everything to the south.

School is going on as if nothing had happened or would happen that would change the even tenor of our way. No one can tell when will happen when the Nationalist Party gains full control, but we all feel quite sure on this point that there will not be the excesses in Nanking that characterized the Hankow and Kiukiang situation. The situation in Shanghai I think is very good, indeed. They just went through a very big strike and the foreigners came out of it with confidence greatly restored on the part of the Chinese in the foreigner's unwillingness to use their troops for anything else except maintenance of peace and protection of life and property of the International Settlement. The strike was a demonstration by labor in favor of the Nationalist Party. Some feel that the demonstration was premature, but if that is so it will be a very easy matter for them to get up another as I think is likely to happen when victory for the Nationalist Party is assured.

May I take the liberty of assuing a very strict note of warning!!- namely, believe absolutely nothing that you hear on board

ship about conditions in China. My experience has been that the closer the steamer gets to China the less reliable the information and I feel quite sure that you will be much happier and less perturbed if you give little credence to the reports with which I feel quite certain you will be surfeited.

I am enclosing herewith some copies of letters in which I believe you will be very much interested and which will indicate the more hopeful prospects and the kind of conditions toward which we will very quickly tend here in Nanking; that is, of course providing things are a little bit up set for a while.

Send you Henrico

In any case we see no occassion whatever for our plant breeding program being interfered with. We do not regret having sent the second cablegram and if Prof. Love and Prof. Myers both were enthusiastic about their visit to China, and had many things to tell, I am quite sure that you will find sources for material for stories and lectures that will make them sit up and take notice!

With cordial regards and best wishes to you and to Mrs. Biggans and trusting that you have had a delightful voyage and assuring you again of a very hearty welcome, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmg
(encls)

up about conditions in China. My experience has been that the closer the steamer gets to China the less reliable the information and I feel quite sure that you will be much happier and less perturbed if you give little credence to the reports with which I feel quite certain you will be surfeited.

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With cordial regards and best wishes to you and to Mrs. Iggens and trusting that you have had a delightful voyage and assuring you again of a very hearty welcome, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmg
(encls)

243a Redondo Ave.,
Long Beach, Calif.,
Mar. 22, 1927.

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr Eric M. North
150 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y. City, N. Y.

Dear Mr North;

I want to express my appreciation of the letters which I received to-day regarding the situation at Nanking. I will be anxiously waiting any further news that you may receive. Since I am so far away from Ithaca I can not turn to Dr. Love or Dr. Myers to ask just what certain reports might mean. It is gratifying to know that I now have a source of news which will be authentic.

Appreciatively

Mrs R. G. Wiggans.

Nanking

236 Coronado Ave
Long Beach Calif.
April 15, 1927

TRANSFER

Dear Mr North:-

Three weeks ago I received a cable from Mr. Wiggans telling me of his safe arrival in Shanghai. In the meantime I have had several letters written en route in which he was quite optomistic concerning his expected work. Evidently he had not heard of conditions as they existed at that time in China. I have been wondering if there has been any advice as to procedure forwarded to him through the office there. I feel that some decision must have been made by this time, as he would not want to wait an indefinite period for conditions to settle down. Would it be asking too much of you to let me know what plans are made for him, if any - rather than my waiting a month to hear directly from him. Needless to say, these have been more or less anxious days for me. I would appreciate any news of plans you might be able to tell me.

Yours truly
Mrs R. G. Wiggans

University of Nanking

April 27, 1927

Mrs. R. G. Wiggans,
236 Coronado Avenue,
Long Beach, Calif.

My dear Mrs.Wiggans:

We have no definite word as to the plan for Mr.Wiggans as we have not had any letters from Dean Reisner since they left Nanking, though we presume letters are on the way which should be arriving soon. Two or three of the Nanking staff have now reached New York but they had no word concerning Mr.Wiggans, which is quite natural as their work was not related to his department. As soon as I have any word as to the plan I will advise you, but it would be my judgment that Mr.Wiggans's work probably cannot go forward at all and that he is likely to return to the United States very promptly. We have sent him no instructions from here as we are dependent upon what our friends in Shanghai know and decide.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMN-H

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO
SHANGHAI OFFICE.

20 MUSEUM ROAD, ROOM 526
SHANGHAI, CHINA

TRANSFER

July 7, 1927.

Prof. R. G. Wiggans,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dear Professor Wiggans:

Your letter from Davis came in the last mail and we were indeed glad to have it. We have wondered many, many times about you and why no letter had come from you. We were, therefore, especially glad to get in touch with you again. I wrote to you at Yokohama, in care of Miss Munn, who was on the boat, and I hope you got these letters. I have also sent you "occasional letters" as well as other material which I thought you would be interested in.

I want today particularly to convey to you an action taken recently by the Board of Managers of the University in the form of a resolution, as follows, which I trust you will accept as an indication of our appreciation of your trip to China and of the very real contribution which you made, even during the short time you were associated here with the men from Nanking:

"RESOLVED that the Board of Managers express to Prof. R. G. Wiggans its appreciation of his coming to China in the face of disturbed conditions, and of the services rendered by him to the College of Agriculture and Forestry through conferences with the men responsible for the crop improvement work, during the short time he was in Shanghai; and that it express its deep regret that political conditions in China were such that he could not remain to carry out further the purposes of his mission. The Board of Managers wishes to reiterate at this time its appreciation of the Cornell-International Education Board cooperation and to express the hope that the present disturbed conditions and the experience of this year will in no way alter the plans for a continuation of the cooperation as soon as conditions warrant.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Professor Wiggans, to the President of Cornell University, to the President of the International Education Board, and to the Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture."

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO
SHANGHAI OFFICE.

20 MUSEUM ROAD, ROOM 526
SHANGHAI, CHINA

July 7, 1927.

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Cornell University,
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"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Professor Wiggans, to the President of Cornell University, to the President of the International Education Board, and to the Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture."

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John Leighton Stuart

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

August 18, 1927.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. North : -

I am enclosing the expense account covering my return trip from Shanghai to Ithaca, April 15 to July 29. This entire time was of course unnecessary for a direct trip and the account is made to cover the expenses of a direct trip with the exception of the expenses in Japan which are entered as $3.50 per day, which, I assume, is approximately what the cost would have been had I remained in Shanghai until my boat sailed. The boat upon which I made my return trip from Yokohama was the first on which it was possible to obtain passage after Dean Reisner thought it best that I return instead of remaining in Shanghai. This was after a week's conference with the Chinese staff of the Agronomy department. I have entered this expense after consultation with Professors Ritchey, Love and Myers.

The return trip from Los Angeles to Ithaca was made by auto from June 1 to July 29 and I am therefore entering railroad, pullman, and incidentals which would have been necessary had I returned by train.

Secretary Owen of Nanking University advanced me $300.00 gold to cover my expenses on my return trip. My expenses as near as I am able to calculate them on a minimum basis are $294.80. I am therefore enclosing a check for the balance ($5.20).

I trust that this account is found correct.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Wiggans

ck. for $5.20 enc.

RGW:P
ENCLOSURE

TRANSFER

Nanking

University of Nanking

September 27, 1927

Prof. R.G.Wiggans,
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr.Wiggans:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit to you the following action of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking taken at the Board's meeting on September 14th:

"VOTED that the Board of Trustees desires to express to Dr.Wiggans, to the Department of Plant Breeding of Cornell University, and to the International Education Board, its very great appreciation of his going to China last spring to carry forward the Plant Breeding work so successfully organized by Dr.Love and Dr.Myers. We regret very much that the unforeseen and tragic events of March 24th prevented Dr.Wiggans from reaching Nanking and giving the University of Nanking the benefit of his expert knowledge and the inspiration of his presence. But his meeting in Shanghai with the Chinese staff in charge of the Plant Breeding work was a great help to them, and gave them the necessary stimulus to go forward with this work when no Western coworkers could be with them. We are much gratified to know that this branch of our work has probably suffered least from the fighting and disturbances near Nanking. We sincerely trust that later when conditions are more normal, Dr.Wiggans may again visit China and take up work at Nanking."

The University is deeply grateful to you, and also to Cornell University and the International Education Board who made your trip possible, for the valuable service which you rendered to the agricultural work of the University of Nanking this spring. We sincerely hope that at some later time, when conditions are somewhat less disturbed, it will be possible for you to again visit China and carry forward this important work in the Department of Agriculture.

Faithfully yours,

RAG-H

Secretary
University of Nanking

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

October 18, 1927.

Mr. B. A. Garside, Secretary
University of Nanking,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:-

I wish to thank you for your letter of September 27th in which you sent me the action of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking in regard to my recent trip to China.

I regret very much that I was unable to carry out the work which I had planned to do at Nanking University and the cooperating stations, but sincerely hope that the conferences which I was able to conduct with the Chinese staff in charge of the plant breeding work may have been at least stimulating to them. We hear that practically no loss has been sustained in the breeding work and that all plantings and harvestings, as well as threshings and the recording of experimental data, have gone on without much interference. We would assume, therefore, that nothing has been lost during the year, or at least very little, even if only a small gain has been accomplished.

We certainly hope that the cooperation between the department here, the University of Nanking, and the International Education Board may continue at least long enough for the plant breeding work to be placed on a very sound basis for the University of Nanking and central China.

Very sincerely yours,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927 ON THE PLANT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT CONDUCTED COOPERATIVELY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD, AND CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

R. G. WIGGANS

Introduction

The writer of this brief report was granted a leave of absence from Cornell University for a part of the year 1927 in order to carry forward the plant breeding program conducted cooperatively by the University of Nanking, the International Education Board, and Cornell University, which was inaugurated by Dr. H. H. Love in 1925 and continued and enlarged by Dr. C. H. Myers in 1926.

As the time approached for the leave to begin, considerable uncertainty in regard to the opportunity for further work during the season of 1927 was felt as a result of the political situation existing in China. Upon advice by cable received from Dean J. H. Reisner, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking, the trip was undertaken. The writer sailed from San Francisco March 5, 1927, after having decided to leave his family in the United States.

Visit to Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station was visited enroute to San Francisco to learn more of the details of the methods used in experimental work with sorghums and, if possible, to make a collection of grain sorghum varieties. This was

desirable because of the importance of grain sorghums to Chinese agriculture, the great opportunity for improvement, and the fact that considerable new work with sorghums was to be undertaken during the year 1927. The plan to enlarge the work with sorghums was developed in conference with the two former Cornell representatives and Professor G. E. Ritchey and T. H. Shen, of the Agronomy Department of Nanking University. The objects of the visit were accomplished at least in part by securing seed of a good collection of grain sorghum varieties and strains, and by the acquiring of a knowledge of the details of experimentation in so far as they differ from other crops of a similar nature.

Arrival at Shanghai.

The political situation in China, regardless of the optimism of the executives at Nanking University at the middle of February, changed very rapidly during March and came to a climax on March 24, 1927, at which time the government changed at Nanking. Nanking was made the capital of the Nationalists, all foreigners were forced to leave, Nanking University was greatly disorganized, and all opportunity for a foreign representative to aid in the plant improvement program was eliminated for the time being. In fact, it appeared that the whole project might have to be abandoned in the face of the disorganization existing.

No word of the disaster at Nanking which resulted in establishing such chaos and disorganization, in the death of Vice-President Williams and the wounding of others, and in the temporary abandonment of all property and the expulsion of all

foreigners, reached the passengers on the President Pierce. It was learned only after landing on March 25. The details of the conditions in Shanghai need not be given in this report. It is sufficient to state that all efforts were spent in the rescue of foreigners from outlying districts including Nanking and the protection of life and property of foreigners in Shanghai. It was not until March 26 that the foreigners from Nanking began to arrive in Shanghai, and some days later before conferences could be held with the representatives of Nanking University.

Conferences.

It seemed impossible even from the most optimistic viewpoint that political changes could be reversed and organization brought out of chaos for a considerable period of time. Dean Reisner, however, wished to lose as little as possible and advised that the writer stay in Shanghai for at least a period of time in order that visions might clear and a truer perspective of the situation be gained with the hope that some constructive work might be done.

A few days after the outbreak at Nanking, railway communications were reestablished between Nanking and Shanghai and the Chinese staff of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University were able to come to Shanghai. These determined and resourceful staff members brought word that the plant breeding work was unharmed and that no seeds nor plantings had been injured, and expressed the opinion that the work could be continued to the best of their ability to carry it on. At

the suggestion of Deans Reisner and Kuo, conferences on the plant breeding work were held with Mr. C. M. Heh and Mr. Ong, members of the staff of the Agronomy Department of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the department charged with the conduct of the work. These men were found to have excellent understanding of the details of the various projects and a good preliminary training in fundamentals essential to independent work, as a result of their own efforts and the efforts of the previous Cornell University representatives, but in need of encouragement and some direction.

Continuous conferences were held for three days, during which the general plan as well as the detailed plans for all the projects were discussed. After consultation, it was thought best to conserve as far as possible all the work which had previously been started and to begin nothing new for the present, and to place emphasis primarily on the work at the Nanking Station. With this principle in mind following the conferences a general program for the plant improvement work, including some details, was written for the 1927 crop year. Most of the details, however, were left of necessity to the men who were actively in charge of the work. A copy of the program as prepared is enclosed. After the preparation of the program other conferences with Mr. Heh were held at which questionable points were discussed and clarified.

At the close of the conferences considerable satisfaction was felt (1) in the way the Chinese staff responded to the added responsibility placed on them, (2) in the rather thorough understanding of the various projects shown by the staff, and (3)

by the determination to conserve all previous progress made in the plant improvement work and to carry it on to the best of their ability. The writer feels that the greatest good he could possibly have done under the circumstances was to encourage the Chinese staff in their work and to give them more confidence in their ability to carry on the work alone until such time as they could again secure some aid from outside.

After the conferences were over, because of the great unrest, increased military activity, disembarkation of a very large percentage of foreigners, and no prospect of further work, it seemed the only wise thing to do was to return to the United States. Plans were therefore made for sailing at the earliest date possible, which was April 29 on the S. S. President Mc Kinley. On account of a lack of freedom in travel and opportunity to become acquainted with Chinese agriculture and agricultural institutions and customs, and in order to relieve the congestion in Shanghai, remove the added responsibilities of another foreigner from the Nanking executives and United States officials, and to better employ my time, the intervening days were spent in Japan, visiting agricultural experiment stations and becoming acquainted with Japanese agriculture and customs. The date of final sailing for the United States was May 5, from Yokohama.

Conclusions and recommendations.

Although a comparatively short time was spent in China, certain conclusions and recommendations seem justified in connection with the plant improvement project.

1. That much progress has been made in the training

of a considerable Chinese staff in the methods of plant breeding, and that the foreign representatives have had a very large influence on the plant breeding work not only at Nanking but elsewhere in China.

2. That the individual Chinese staff members are not fully prepared to initiate and carry to completion independent plant breeding projects.

3. That further personal aid should be given in the guidance of the work and training of the staff in China. This to be accomplished by further aid of specialists in the field in China (it is recommended in this connection, that provision be made in order that the specialist's family may accompany him.) and by giving certain of the staff members an opportunity to spend at least one year in the study of plant improvement work in the United States.

Acknowledgment.

In closing this report the writer wishes to express his high appreciation and regard for the spirit in which Dean Reisner has met and is still meeting the problems arising out of the unfortunate circumstances of March 24, and to express his confidence in the ultimate success of the plant breeding project so long as it remains under Dean Reisner's general guidance and in the hands of such determined workers as the members of the Chinese Agronomy Staff are proving themselves to be. He also wishes to express his appreciation of the thought and care given him while in Shanghai under such trying circumstances by Dean and Mrs. Reisner and other members of the foreign

staff of Nanking University.

staff of Nanking University.

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Jan. 30, 1929

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside
Sec. University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Mr. Garside:

I have been very remiss in acknowledging receipt of the Annual ~~Department~~ Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking, China, which you were kind enough to send me. I was glad to get this report and to learn a little more specifically and officially about the activities of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in which we as individuals and as a department have become very much interested.

As far as my own services are concerned I am fully aware that the report places a very liberal estimate on the possible good which I may have done. I am content if I was able to render any service whatever under the circumstances.

Dr. Love is making plans to return this spring and I hope that conditions will be favorable, so that he may be of the greatest service.

We have recently had a visit from Dean Reisner which we enjoyed very much.

Sincerely yours,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans

RGW:G

TRANSFER

Nanking

January 31, 1930

Professor R.G.Wiggans,
New York State Department of Agriculture,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Professor Wiggans:

I have two letters from the Dollar Steamship Lines with regard to your sailing on the President Cleveland March 24 from Los Angeles to Shanghai. The first letter, dated January 27, stated that they were reserving Cabin 107 for you; but a later letter on January 29 states that they have now been able to transfer this reservation to Cabin 126 which they describe as "a large outside double room, without bath, located amidships on A deck", and which they state is your first choice with respect to accommodations.

Our Central Office will be happy to do anything we can in helping you with these steamer tickets and with any other details of your travel arrangements. Our office can secure discounts for both missionary reduction and agency, a total discount of approximately fifteen per cent, which we, of course, deduct from the list price of the steamer accommodations

I have had a very brief note from Mr.Reisner telling of your plans for spending six months or so at Nanking but as yet have no detailed information as to the arrangements you are making. Are other members of your family accompanying you on this journey? You may have already given the steamship company the names of any members of your family accompanying you, together with the ages of any children in the party, but if this information has not as yet been supplied I should appreciate it if you would give us these facts.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

February 6, 1930

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside :-

I was very glad to get your letter of January 31st stating the present status of steamship reservations for our March 24th sailing from Los Angeles or March 28th sailing from San Francisco. I want to explain why this matter has advanced so far without my communicating with your office. Some time ago when we were beginning to plan for our trip in order not to unduly annoy your office with these details, I sent a letter of inquiry to the Dollar Line, together with a similar one to other lines in regard to their sailing schedules. A Mr. Edminster, a local agent for booking sailings, learned of our plans and by telephone learned of the approximate date and port of sailing. He proceeded to get reservations immediately without authority. Presently the same individual notified me of the reservation. It was with difficulty that I was finally able to convince him, with the aid of a letter from the Dollar Line, of the desirability and advantage of my sailing being booked thru your office. I think he now realizes the futility of further endeavor.

This somewhat annoying and irregular procedure has lead finally to what seems to be a desirable tentative reservation, which of course cannot be official until confirmed by you. I think our plans are sufficiently advanced to warrant confirmation of the reservation by your office and I would be pleased if this could be done.

The present plan is for Mrs. Wiggans and myself to sail either from Los Angeles on March 24th or from San Francisco on March 28th, on the President Cleveland. The financial arrangements for us is the same as it was for Dr. and Mrs. Love last year, namely, travel and living expenses for myself and one-half of Mrs. Wiggans' to be taken care of by Nanking University, salary to be supplied by the International Education Board and leave of absences to be granted by Cornell University.

We have not yet worked out the details of our railroad trip across country, but will have at least one stop over at St. Louis and another at Los Angeles. We will probably

 TRANSFER

go via Salt Lake City since we have already traveled the Santa Fe.

Missionary rates were granted Dr. and Mrs. Love. I assume we will come under the same category for railroad travel. I would be glad to have word from you on this point.

These are the questions which now come to my mind. There probably will be others as the days pass and I am certainly grateful to you for your willingness to help us in the details of our travel arrangements. Any suggestions you have will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

Nanking

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

February 19, 1930

Professor R.G.Wiggans,
New York State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Professor Wiggans:

In accordance with your letter of February 6, I have written the Dollar Steamship Lines confirming the reservation for Mrs.Wiggans and yourself of cabin #126 on the President Cleveland sailing from Los Angeles to Shanghai on March 24.

In writing to the Dollar Lines we made the reservation from Los Angeles rather than San Francisco, since the price is the same in either case. If you later find that you will go aboard at San Francisco rather than Los Angeles, there should be no difficulty in making the change.

The steamship lines and railroads have always granted the usual missionary reductions for special appointees of the Nanking staff, and we are requesting the Dollar Steamship Lines to give the reduction in the cases of Mrs.Wiggans and yourself. I am sure that the Eastern and Western Clergy Bureaus will also issue you clergy certificates. I am enclosing herewith clergy application blanks for the Eastern and Western Bureaus. If you and Mrs.Wiggans will fill these out and return them to our office I will be glad to obtain these certificates for you. As you probably know, it will be necessary for you and Mrs.Wiggans to purchase your railway tickets in person, because the agent selling the tickets requires that you personally sign slips acknowledging having received the clergy reduction in fare.

The Dollar Steamship Lines will be sending us your steamship tickets within a few days. I will pay the steamship company for Mrs.Wiggans' ticket as well as your own and can send you a statement showing the amount for which you should reimburse us to cover one half of Mrs.Wiggans' ticket. Since, however, we must also send you a cash advance to cover the cost of your railroad travel and miscellaneous expenses, and one half of the railroad travel and miscellaneous expenses of Mrs.Wiggans, it will probably not be necessary for you actually to reimburse us for half the amount we pay on Mrs.Wiggans' ticket. If satisfactory to you we can deduct this amount from the cash advance which we would normally send you.

Please let me know at any time if our office can be of further assistance to you.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

February 24, 1930

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside :-

I am enclosing herewith the applications for clergy rates for Mrs. Wiggans and myself. We were not absolutely certain how some of the questions should be answered, but hope they are satisfactory. If they are unsatisfactory we will be glad to make others out according to your instructions. I would suggest that the instructions in such case be specific.

I am glad to know that the sailing reservations are made. We very probably will sail from San Francisco since it will save us nearly two days' time and the railraod fare is the same. The arrangements you suggest in regard to your purchasing of the steamship tickets and my purchasing of railroad tickets are entirely satisfactory. It is agreeable to me for you to deduct the part of the cost of Mrs. Wiggans' ticket which I am to pay from the amount of the cash advance you make to cover the railroad travel and miscellaneous expenses as you suggest. I certainly could ask for no more favorable arrangements and wish to thank you for your efforts in our behalf.

Sincerely,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

Nanking

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

February 25, 1930

Professor R.G.Wiggans,
New York State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Professor Wiggans:

After the enclosed letter was typed I received your letter of February 24. I am, however, sending my earlier letter as drafted because it seems to require no modification except a few supplementary comments.

I note that you will probably sail from San Francisco rather than Los Angeles. The Dollar Line informs me, however, that with the tickets we are now sending you, you can embark either at Los Angeles or San Francisco as you choose. The cost of the ticket is exactly the same in either case.

I am forwarding your clergy applications and trust that you will receive your certificates within a few days. While the missionary status of Mrs.Wiggans and yourself is a somewhat special one, it seems to me you are clearly entitled to missionary reduction in fares, and I know that in many similar cases the clergy certificates have been granted without question.

From your letter I gather that the financial arrangement suggested on the second page of my earlier letter today will be satisfactory to you. I am, therefore, enclosing herewith a check for $186.07. Please let me know frankly if this adjustment is not satisfactory, or if you think some other arrangement would be more convenient or equitable.

Please let me know if there are any other matters in which we can be of assistance before you sail.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.
CC: Miss Priest
Miss Lane

WCR

TRANSFER

Nanking

University of Nanking

February 25, 1930

Professor R.G.Wiggans,
New York State College of Agriculture,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Professor Wiggans:

I am enclosing herewith the steamship tickets for Mrs.Wiggans and yourself on the President Cleveland sailing from Los Angeles to Shanghai on March 24. We enclose also a supply of baggage labels.

We further enclose information blanks which the Dollar Steamship Line request that you fill out and return to their New York office at 604 Fifth Avenue.

Let me report on the cost of these tickets, and discuss with you the relationship of this cost to your other travel expenses. The cost of the two tickets together is $601.66 arrived at as follows:

List price of tickets at $346 each	$692.00
Less 10% missionary reduction	69.20
	622.80
Less 5% commission	31.14
	591.66
Plus U.S.tax	10.00
	$601.66

Thus the net cost of each of your two tickets is $300.83. I presume that within a few days you will be sending us the clergy application blanks for Eastern and Western Clergy Certificates for Mrs.Wiggans and yourself. The cost of these certificates will be $2.04 for each of you. In addition, the cost of your railway travel and your various miscellaneous expenses en route will probably amount to approximately $200 each. We usually advance to each outgoing member of staff about $225 in cash so as to provide a little more than their actual requirements are likely to be. On arrival in Nanking the staff member makes a report to the Field Treasurer covering necessary expenditures en route and returns any unexpended balance of cash advanced.

Since the University is covering the entire cost of your outgoing travel, and one half the cost of Mrs.Wiggans' travel, our obligations are, therefore, as follows:

	Dr.Wiggans	Mrs.Wiggans
Steamship ticket	$300.83	$150.42
Clergy Certificates	2.04	1.02
Cash advance	225.00	112.50
	$527.87	$263.94

Combined total $791.81

Against this total obligation of $791.81 the University has already paid $601.66 for steamship tickets and will probably be expending within a few days $4.08 for Clergy Certificates, making a total of $605.74. There would thus remain a balance of $186.07 to complete our obligation of $791.81. If this method of accounting is satisfactory to you I will be glad to send you a check for $186.07. On arrival in Nanking you would then present to Miss Elsie M.Priest the Field Treasurer, a statement listing the necessary expenses you and Mrs.Wiggans have incurred during travel, and would return to Miss Priest any unexpended portion of your cash advance of $225.00, and would also return one-half of any difference between Mrs.Wiggans' miscellaneous expenses and $225. Please let me know whether these arrangements are satisfactory to you and please feel free to suggest any modification which you think would make for simplicity or fairness.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

CC: Miss Priest
Miss Lane

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

February 27, 1930

TRANSFERRED

Nanking

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside :-

I am in receipt of your two letters of February 25th enclosing steamship tickets and check. I wish to thank you for your trouble and extreme promptness in handling these important details for us, making it simple and easy for us to embark.

The accounting you render is entirely clear and as simple as possible and certainly is satisfactory. I have no suggestions for any modifications in it.

I thank you for your renewed offer to assist us in other matters before our sailing. I think of nothing else at present but am glad to be able to feel free to make further requests provided they seem necessary and advisable.

I hope the clergy certificates were satisfactorily filled out and that they are granted in due time. If they are granted, as I have little doubt they will be from your previous experience, it will be a material savings both for the University and for me.

I have not yet received my passport but the machinery is in operation. I hope to have an official passport as a corroborator in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at no cost to the University. If I do not get this I will attempt to renew my old passport of 1927, again at no cost. If these fail it will be necessary to secure a new one. It seems worth while, both from the standpoint of the University and from my own, to make this effort. I write this as a matter of information and possible interest.

Thanking you again for the much appreciated aid given us, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

P.S. Your letter of Feb. 26 just arrived. I believe it requires no answer.
RGW.

Nanking

October 3, 1930.

TRANSFER

Dr. R. G. Wiggans,
Nanking.

Dear Dr. Wiggans:

In accordance with our conversation I enclose a letter to Miss Lacey, who is in charge of the Pacific Passages at the Associated Mission Treasurers. Miss Lacey will give you the necessary papers in connection with your steamship tickets and will arrange for your traveler's checks.

We have advanced the following funds for your trip to United States:

two tickets at 311.40	U.S.$622 80	
Draft for traveler's cks	200 00	G$822 80

Arrangement is for us to pay all Dr. W. expenses + 1/2 Mrs. W.

After you reach home will you please send the statement of your expenses to Mr. B. A. Garside, China Union Universities, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City? Any adjustment may be made through the office at home.

I hope that you have a pleasant journey and will forget all the tangles in China these days. It has been a great pleasure to have had you with us for these months.

Very sincerely yours,

(Alice M. Priest)

Cc - Mr. Garside.

P. S. I am sure you understand that the University wishes to care for all expenses connected with your trip to Hangchow both for yourself and Mrs. Wiggans.

Nanking

October 3, 1930.

Dr. R. G. Wiggans,
Nanking.

Dear Dr. Wiggans:

In accordance with our conversation I enclose a letter to Miss Lacey, who is in charge of the Pacific Passages at the Associated Mission Treasurers. Miss Lacey will give you the necessary papers in connection with your steamship tickets and will arrange for your traveler's checks.

We have advanced the following funds for your trip to United States:

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Very sincerely yours,

Cc - Mr. Garside.

P. S. I am sure you understand that the University wishes to care for all expenses connected with your trip to Nanking both for yourself and Mrs. Wiggans.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

November 13, 1930

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside :-

I am enclosing a statement of travel expenses for Mrs. Wiggans and myself, together with a check for $54.89, the amount of the excess of advance made by Nanking over the chargeable expenses.

You will note that Nanking advanced $200.00 Gold and the two steamship tickets. According to the agreement, Nanking was to pay one-half of the travel expenses of Mrs. Wiggans and all of mine.

Miss Priest asked me to send you the statement rather than return it to Nanking. You will note I have charged certain items (*) to my expenses only. The total expenses of the Hangchow trip for both Mrs. Wiggans and myself were assumed by Nanking University. This item, therefore, includes hotel accommodations at Shanghai, which is the large part of the hotel item, and is therefore included as chargeable to Nanking.

I hope you find this account correct.

Sincerely,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B
ENCLOSURE

$54.89 check encl.

Accounting for Travel from Nanking to Shanghai; Shanghai, Hangchow and return; and Shanghai to Ithaca, N. Y.

October 2nd to November 7th, 1930

TRANSFER

Trip made to Shanghai and Hangchow by rail, Shanghai to San Francisco by S. S. President McKinley, and San Francisco to Ithaca by Southern Pacific, Frisco, Big Four, New York Central and Lehigh Valley railroads. Stops made at Dallas, Tex., Fayetteville, Ark., and St. Louis.

Tips to house servants at Nanking	$ 5.00*
Railroad fares, Shanghai to Hangchow and return	8.45*
Railroad fares, San Francisco to Ithaca	128.66
Pullman fares, San Francisco to Ithaca	58.30
Taxis	10.60*
Baggage transfers and storage ..... (Shanghai, San Francisco and Ithaca)	26.40
Boat fees and incidentals ..... (Tips, chairs, rugs, laundry)	43.72
Hotels - Shanghai and San Francisco	17.45*
Incidentals on trip to Hangchow	4.64*
Porters	9.45
Telegrams	5.42*
Meals enroute	45.20
Express on box of books, notes, etc.	15.45*
Total -	$ 378.74
Expenses incurred by R. G. W., independent of Mrs. W.	67.01*
	311.73
Amount deductable for 1/2 of Mrs. Wiggans' expenses	77.93
	300.81
Amount advanced by Nanking	200.00
Amount advanced on Mrs. Wiggans' S. S. ticket	155.70
Total advance	355.70
Deductable	300.81
Returnable	$ 54.89

* Items of expense chargeable to my own travel expenses.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

December 3, 1930

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

I have your letter of November 26th acknowledging receipt of my travel account and the enclosed check.

I can say that it gives me great pleasure to have been able to spend a few months in China largely at the University of Nanking, attempting to help them with their problems. I hope that the time may have been well spent from the standpoint of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

I am interested in your statement concerning the possibility of Dr. Love and myself meeting with the Nanking founders. Of course we would be pleased to do this if opportunity should present itself provided it was thought sufficiently worth while. It would seem to me, however, that the reports that we make might be sufficient to properly inform the members of this board especially since Dean Reisner is in extremely close touch with several of the members and he is extremely interested in the development in which we have been spending our efforts.

I can assure you, however, of our deep and sincere interest in this work and will be glad to do anything that we can in order to further it.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Wiggans

R. Wiggans

RGW:L

Nanking

TRANSFER

February 6, 1951

Professor R. G. Wiggans,
Cornell University,
New York State College of Agriculture,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Professor Wiggans:

It is my pleasant privilege to transmit the following action of appreciation recently adopted by the Executive Committtee of our Nanking Board of Founders:

"RESOLVED that on behalf of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking, the Executive Committee record the Board's profound appreciation of the service rendered by Professor R.G.Wiggans of Cornell University to the University of Nanking in the field of Plant Breeding; and that the Committee request the Secretary of the Board of Founders to communicate to Professor Wiggans, to Cornell University, and to the International Education Board the sincere appreciation of the University of Nanking for the distinguished service he has rendered."

Both before and since your return to America we have had many warm expressions of appreciation from the group in Nanking for the splendid way in which you carried on the work of cooperation between Cornell and Nanking. As I have already written, I hope that sometime during the coming months you may find it possible to meet personally with either the entire Nanking Board of Founders or at least with some group of members on the Board.

Very cordially yours,

BAC-H

R.G. Wiggans

February 20, 1931

Nanking

REPORT OF TRIP INTO NORTH CHINA

July 26 to August 19, 1930

TRANSFER

by

R.G. Wiggans, Plant Breeding Specialist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

T.H. Shen, Professor of Plant Breeding, Nanking University, Nanking, China

The objects of the trip into North China were (1) to conduct an Institute of crop improvement for Nanking University cooperators, provincial government representatives and others interested in improving crops for the region, (2) to study the needs for crop improvement in North China, and (3) to make a study of the recent introductions of foreign seeds into the famine areas of North China. This report will cover specifically the last of the three objects and more generally the second.

In order to make this study, an attempt was made to learn the chief centers of distribution for the large quantities of sorghum seeds recently introduced. As a result of these findings the following places were visited; Peiping, Tunghsien, Taiku, Fenchow, Taiyuan, Saratsi and Suiyuan, and verbal reports were received from provincial experiment stations of Hopei, the Baptist School of Kaifeng, Honan, and the farmers of Shansi, through the Commissioner of Agriculture and Mines.

The observations made and the reports received are reviewed briefly in the following paragraphs.

Peiping

At Yenching University, Peiping, introduced sorghums are being

tested experimentally at Tsing Ho farm and at the Haitien farm near the University. At the Tsing Ho farm a poor stand was secured, due to failure of seed to germinate or to produce seedlings sufficiently strong to result in a stand. As a result of this irregular stand, no significant results can be secured on comparative yields of the various varieties, although the experiment was well laid out and every care exercised in eliminating as many variable factors as possible. The test at the Haitien farm is in excellent condition with practically a perfect stand, as a result of a very heavy seeding from a second supply of seed. The first planting, made from the samples first supplied, gave only a very imperfect stand, although planted much thicker than the farmer ordinarily seeds. The test as it now stands includes the foreign varieties introduced into North China in the springs of 1929 and 1930 and one native variety of Kaoliang commonly grown locally. The plantings are made in three row plots and repeated three times. It is at present too early to judge the comparative yields which in any case is very difficult to do without actual weight determinations, even after long experience, unless the differences are very large. Large plots of Feterita and Kafir are in very good shape and probably will give satisfactory yields. The Kafir shows some mixture, and is considerably later than the native Kaoliang. The Feterita is somewhat earlier than the native Kaoliang and much tillered. The tillers are considerably later than the central stalk, thus causing irregular ripening. Bird injury was already appearing on August 4 on the central

head while some of the heads on the tillers were just blooming. In order to avoid this loss and possibly loss from mildew it will be advisable to make more than one harvest. The height of the plants of the foreign sorghums is from one-half to two-thirds that of the native Kaoliang. This observation was found true in all cases. In regions where the stalks are important for fuel and building purposes, the native Kaoliangs have a distinct advantage over the foreign types.

Tunghsien

At Tunghsien the introduced foreign sorghums were planted in a carefully planned experiment similar to the one described at Yenching, and gave the same results as to stand that were secured with the first planting at Yenching. As a result of the extremely irregular stand comparative yields are impossible. In these tests, both at Yenching and Tunghsien, the introduced sorghums were planted at the same time and depth as the native sorghums. It has been suggested that the introduced sorghums should be planted much shallower and later than the native sorghums in order to get a stand. However, a planting of foreign sorghums from seed furnished directly from the United States Department of Agriculture, including Dwarf Yellow Milo, Black Hulled Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Red Kafir, Atlas Sorgo, and Standard Feterita gave a satisfactory stand. This planting was made at the same depth that the native Kaoliang was planted. The rate of planting, however, was much less than ordinarily, due to the small supply of seed.

A second planting of introduced sorghum, planted at an expremely heavy rate of planting, gave a better stand than the first. This second planting was made from a second supply of seed and was made

under ideal moisture conditions, whereas the first planting of introduced seeds and seeds from the United States Department of Agriculture was made under less favorable moisture conditions.

Taiku

As the result of a preliminary experiment with introduced and native sorghums in 1929, a further and more adequate test is being conducted this year. The first year indicated that the foreign sorghums were unable to compete with native Kaoliang under the extremely dry conditions of 1929 existing in the region of Taiku. Since one year's results cannot be considered conclusive in any case, it is the purpose of the station at Taiku to continue the test for a number of years. The test in 1930 included White Kafir, Feterita, Yellow Milo, Hegari, and three commonly grown native varieties of Kaoliang: an open-headed type, a medium compact type, and a compact type. These varieties were planted in triplicate plots at four different dates, April 22, May 6, May 21 and June 5. This series of plots includes eighty-four in all. Unfortunately, the stands of the various plots of the several varieties are non-uniform as a result of a lack of plants in the beginning and due also to a dying off during the season, which has been extremely dry from planting time until the date of the visit to the plots. The poorest stands appeared in the earliest and latest plantings. It will be difficult to get data of value from this test. The Feterita and Milo headed earlier than the native Kaoliangs included in this test. Neither Kafir nor Hegari were as early as Feterita or Milo. In all cases the plants and heads are small. Without rain it is doubtful if the Kafir will head.

The rural evangelists of the Taiku Church field reported that of about five hundred families who received seed of foreign sorghums only about fifty fields remained with a satisfactory stand. Seed of foreign varieties supplied direct from the United States Department of Agriculture, planted with native varieties, gave a fair stand.

Breeding work by the head selection method is being conducted at Taiku. The material in this work was selected from a large area of Shansi and includes many types and varieties, and gives promise of important improvements for the region.

Similar work is under way at Tunghsien and Yenching, also at Kaifeng, Hsuchow, Nanhsuchow, Yiehsien, Weihsien, Tsinan, and Nanking.

Fenchow

In visiting Fenchow, the trip was made from Taiyuan by motor car kindly furnished for that purpose by the government. This made it possible to make various stops along the way to observe plantings of foreign sorghums under farm conditions. Numerous plantings were found, mostly grown under a certain amount of irrigation. The growth generally was good, but the stands almost universally were poorer than the native sorghum in the same field. The plantings were not made in such a way as to make yield comparisons possible. The same differences in maturity were observed under these conditions as at the other places already reported.

The plantings at Yutaoho Valley, eight miles up the mountains from Fenchow are very interesting. They include four foreign varieties and one native Kaoliang. The foreign varieties were seeded first from imported seed, and second from seed produced the year before from the

same varieties under China conditions. The test grounds include an area of about twenty mow, and the plantings are made in six row drilled plots and repeated three times. The plots are extremely long and unfortunately run around the terraces as they appear on the steep loess hillside, making it very difficult, if not impossible, to take comparative yield data, since there is so much variation from terrace to terrace and from one side of a given terrace to the other. Furthermore, the rows and plots are not the same length, and in some cases the plots are reduced to a single row at the outside edge of the terrace. In two cases out of the four, it happens to be the native Kaoliang which is at the edge. There is an imperfect stand in some of the plots, and it is apparent from the extreme variation in the stage of growth within some of the plots that they were replanted. This fact was verified by the foreman. Here again, as in all the previous tests except the second planting at Yenching and the United States Department of Agriculture planting at Tunghsien, the stand lacks uniformity. The irregularity in the land, in the stands, and in the replanting, make it impossible to get satisfactory yield data from this experiment.

The location of this experiment is such as to give good information for the terraced loess hillsides of Shansi, but not necessarily for the dry areas of the plains and certainly not for the irrigated areas, either at the base of the mountains, or on the plains.

Taiyuan

At Taiyuan the experimental grounds of the Provincial College of Agriculture were visited. Among other things, a demonstration of foreign sorghums is being conducted. Large plots of about one mow each

of Feterita, Kafir and Milo are being grown. The land is extremely fertile for the area, having been improved for several years under the management of the College, and during the present season has been favored with an abundance of rain. As a consequence, a good growth has resulted, giving the best looking foreign sorghum plots visited on the trip. Unfortunately again, the stand is imperfect, and it is impossible to get significant comparative yield data from such general areas as these; furthermore, no native Kaoliang was included under equally fertile conditions for comparison.

The experimental land owned by the College outside the city gate offers an excellent opportunity for comprehensive experimental work.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Mines of Shansi stated that he had received about fifty reports from farmers to whom he had distributed seed, and in all cases imperfect, if not complete failures of stands had resulted from seedings of the introduced sorghums. Similar reports were made by representatives of the provincial experimental stations of Hopei while in attendance at the Summer Institute held at Yenching. A report was likewise received from Kaifong, stating that a poor stand of foreign sorghums as compared with the native Kaoliangs was secured. Feterita, however, gives promise of equalling the farmers' Kaoliang. On the other hand, the selections now being grown at that station are probably superior to either the Feterita or the Kaoliangs now grown by the farmers. Several individuals gave reports of the favorable impression made on the farmer by the heads and grain of Feterita.

Saratsi

The large farm at Saratsi, Suiyuan, under the direction of Mr. C. T. Ren and made possible by the Shansi Government, was visited and observations made on the comparative conditions of native and introduced sorghums. Here the test is being made under very severe conditions. The conditions existing at planting time were such that the soil had to be prepared quickly and was fitted by disking and harrowing only. Since this was done with power machinery it was probably almost as good as the farmer of the region ordinarily prepares his land. The sorghums, two foreign and one native, were then planted with a drill at a depth necessary for germination under the moisture and soil conditions. The native kaoliang gave a perfect stand, a considerable percentage of the plants estimated at seventy-five percent, were taken out at thinning time, while the foreign varieties gave very imperfect stands even though no plants were removed by thinning. In no place is there one-half of a stand.

The one native kaoliang planted is fully headed, the flowers are all past blooming, and the seeds well formed in some cases. In no instance was there a head of either of the two foreign sorghums showing. Only two plants were found where the heads had begun to enlarge noticeably in the leaf sheath. In view of the local opinion, these types are entirely too late for the season ordinarily experienced in that region. Although urged to plant large areas of the untied sorghums, the manager of the farm, as the results prove, wisely chose to plant only small areas.

Verbal reports of other plantings in the region showed much

dissatisfaction with the resulting stands secured from the plantings of foreign sorghums, although the moisture conditions have been much more favorable during the present growing season than is experienced on the average.

Samples of seed of kafir and milo received by Mr. Ren at Saratsi were taken and germinated in the laboratories at Nanking. The tests were made in duplicate and are as follows:

Variety	Results of Tests								
	1			2			Average		
	Strong	Weak	Dead	Strong	Weak	Dead	Strong	Weak	Dead
Kafir	51	19	30	47	19	34	49	19	32
Milo	18	16	66	16	16	68	17	16	67

In no case would the ones reported as weak have produced seedlings capable of getting thru the ground and some of those reported as strong in germination would have failed to produce seedlings under field conditions. The conditions for germination in the laboratory were as near ideal as it is possible to get. Many of the seeds which germinated were badly molded and practically all the dead seed were similarly effected, a condition detrimental to the production of good plants and indigative of old seed.

It is not surprising from this test that many failures to secure stands resulted from plantings of such seed made in the field. To be sure a duplicate test of one lot of seed does not prove that all the lots were equally poor but it does show that failures to secure stands in many cases were due to poor germination and not some other cause such as depth of planting.

Suiyuan

At Suiyuan, it was possible to observe the foreign sorghums under a series of conditions. The first plot visited was in a garden under the direction of the Provincial Committee of the China Famine Relief Commission where the foreign sorghums only were planted and irrigated. Here the irregularly distributed plants in the short rows were very vigorous but unfortunately very late for the region since only a few heads had appeared. Native kaoliang in a near-by field planted somewhat later was fully headed and mostly past the flowering stage. The second area was in the gardens under the direction of the Commissioner of Reconstruction. Parallel plots of the foreign and native sorghums were planted. The native sorghum showed a full stand while the foreign sorghum, although not thinned, showed a very imperfect stand, from scattered plants to one-half a stand. Here again the same difference in stage of maturity existed, the native kaoliang was well advanced in seed formation and the foreign sorghums showed only an occasional head. The third series of plots visited was at the experiment station located just outside the city. The observations made here were the same as at the other two places and need not be repeated.

The last observations made were on foreign sorghums planted under field conditions by farmers themselves. Here for the first time, except the second planting at Yenching, a perfect stand was seen. One area showed long plots of two types, probably kafir and feterita, planted along side a native kaoliang. The land is very fertile, in an old river bed, and has received an abundance of rain as indicated by the condition of all crops in the region. The growth of the for-

eign sorghum is abundant and very vigorous, in fact is a delight to see. This, however, can be said equally of the native kaoliang growing along side and towering above the introduced sorts. The native sorghums are nearly twice as high as the foreign. Here was presented the best opportunity to observe relative maturity, and at the end of the season will present a good opportunity to judge relative production, of the several varieties in the Suiyuan area. The native kaoliang was past flowering with the grain rapidly forming while the kafir showed no heads and the feterita was just beginning to head.

As far as local opinion was obtained, it was to the effect that the foreign types were entirely too late for the region, that they would seldom mature before frost even though a stand was obtained.

Tsinan

The following report is made on kafir and milo by Mr. Heh who visited Tsinan on August 25. The milo was four to four and one half feet high with compact heads which had molded badly under the conditions existing in that region, in fact so badly that the feeding value and desirability as a food was materially effected. The kafir was also short, much tillered with white seed. The color of the seed was discriminated against locally in comparison with the colored seed of the native kaoliang.

General Statement:

The writers wish to draw the following conclusions from the observations made and reports received by them:

(1) That there is little doubt that no small proportion of the seed of foreign sorghums distributed in North China in the spring

of 1930 was of low vitality, that a considerable percentage of the seed of many lots was either dead or produced such weak seedlings that they were unable to survive the adverse conditions existing in many places, but that under the most favorable conditions of moisture and temperature a better stand was secured.

(2) That certain lots germinated better and resulted in a better stand than others.

(3) That there is no significant evidence of greater adaptation or yield of foreign sorghums over native sorghums, either from the observations made or the reports of careful experimental work except in Suiyuan where the evidence is very strong to the effect that all the introductions are entirely too late.

(4) Neither is there any evidence that the local Kaoliangs are better suited for all conditions than the introduced types.

(5) That there is great need for careful experimental tests in several representative localities in the various areas, including both dry and irrigated land, over a series of years, before the facts of the comparative merits of the various types and varieties can possibly be known.

(6) That tests are just now beginning to be made where the introductions are being compared with representative local sorghums in an adequate way from the experimental standpoint.

(7) That large expenditures for recently introduced and comparatively untried crops, regardless of the kind, should be made with extreme caution. This statement is made due to observation and state-

ments reported above and to the fact that there are few examples in the history of crop improvement where new introductions made on a wholesale plan have proven successful from the start. In nearly every case successful introductions of crops into a new area has resulted from a small beginning from which the later successful variety or crop has been produced. The successive generations permit of certain adjustments and adaptations of the plant to the particular environment.

(8) That the areas visited show the great need of careful and consistent plant improvement work. The varieties and types of all crops are numerous and mixtures are almost universal. There is little doubt that material increases in production can be made by an application of the present knowledge of inheritance in plants. The field of crop improvement is practically untouched and without doubt offers a partial solution of the important problem of permanent famine relief, if properly carried on under the guidance of men scientifically trained for such work.

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(8) That the areas yielding the greatest need of careful and consistent plant improvement work. The variation and type of all crops are numerous and matters are almost universal. There is little doubt that material increases in production can be made by an application of the present knowledge of inheritance in plants. The field of crop improvement is practically untouched and without doubt offers a partial solution of the important problem of permanent famine relief, if it can only appealed on under the guidance of men scientifically trained for such work.

R. G. Wiggans February 20, 1931

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930 ON THE PLANT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT CONDUCTED COOPERATIVELY BY THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD, AND CORNELL UNIVERSITY

R. G. WIGGANS

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R. G. Wiggans

Introduction:- This is the fifth report of progress of the plant improvement project inaugurated in 1925 as a cooperative enterprise undertaken as a result of the combined interests of the International Education Board; the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking; and the Plant Breeding Department, College of Agriculture, Cornell University. This project was initiated with the understanding that it should continue for a period of five to ten years with a minimum of five periods of service in China from members of the staff of the Plant Breeding Department, Cornell University. This report covers the fifth visit but since the first visit of the writer of this report in 1927 was made ineffective due to the political conditions at that time, one more trip (to be made by Dr. C. H. Myers in 1931) is considered as fulfilling the minimum agreement. This report covers the period from March 29, 1930, when the writer sailed from the United States, until his return, October

29, 1930. An effort is made herein to show the present status of the cooperative project and the progress since the last report, and to make such recommendations as seem desirable.

No attempt is made to follow a chronological order in presenting the various activities in connection with this project, but the several phases are discussed under different headings as more logical and convenient, especially since the many activities more or less overlap.

CONDITIONS AT NANKING AND OUTLYING STATIONS

As stated in previous reports, it seemed doubtful in 1927 that the plant improvement project could be carried on successfully as a result of the political conditions then existing. It is, however, a great satisfaction to report that during those trying times of changing and reorganizing governments, when all foreigners were forced to evacuate Nanking and a very large part of the interior where cooperative work is established, when institutions were in a state of upheavel, and when individuals were unable to plan for the future with any degree of certainty, that not a single loss of any plant breeding material occurred, and that the personnel in charge was so thoroughly interested in the work and impressed with its importance that no sacrifice was too great in order to prevent loss.

With this fact before us it has been a great pleasure to renew our relationships with the project and with the faithful members of the staff who have so successfully carried on under

extreme difficulties in very trying times. The greatest confidence can be had in the ultimate success of the project so long as the personnel in charge is made up of such a group of men.

The conditions at Nanking during the season of 1930 were very favorable for the progress of the work, regardless of the fact that civil war was at its height and the power of the National Government was challenged by well organized and powerful enemies. Although continuously under the strain of uncertainty, no apparent effect was recognized.

The area of military activity was concentrated north of the Yangtze River in the area where several of the cooperative stations are located, making it impossible for foreigners to visit these stations, but it was possible for members of the Chinese staff to reach all but two of them. The cooperative work in this area was naturally slowed down to some extent, although it is again with great satisfaction that the writer reports that nothing was entirely lost and that much progress was made due to the ability and perseverance of the Chinese in charge.

Cooperative stations in the north could be and were visited by going by steamship from Shanghai to Tientsin. The rail connections between Nanking and Peiping were cut during the entire period covered by this report. The conditions are now much improved and all cooperative stations can be reached by railroad and visited by foreigners.

A fact of greatest importance to the success of this work is the great interest of the official body of Chinese in agriculture in general and in this project in particular. Not only

were the Nanking officials deeply interested, but the leaders of the northern forces cooperated by furnishing rail and auto transportation. There is no doubt that the present plant improvement work is aiding in awakening official China to the importance of agriculture to the nation so largely made up of agricultural people. This important fact essentially guarantees a favorable opportunity for the continuance and success of the undertaking.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The experimental work is one of the most important phases of this project. It is only through successful experimental work that plant breeding can be taught. The actual demonstration of the application of the principles of inheritance in plants through the production of improved crops is the most effective method of teaching, and it has been the purpose of the representatives from Cornell to aid so far as possible in this phase as the most effective means of assuring success of the original purpose of the undertaking, namely "The training of Chinese in the art of plant breeding to the end that they may be able, by giving them better crops, to improve the economic status of their people and thereby to establish conditions favorable for improvement in other phases of human progress".

Conferences

Immediately upon arrival at Nanking a series of conferences were held, both departmental and individual. Two objects were accomplished by these meetings, (1) the Cornell representative was quickly acquainted with the activities connected with the plant breeding work, and (2) plans were gotten into final form for the year's work. Certain plans were completed and very soon approved, others were only slightly changed, while some new plans were made. In this work the Chinese staff was urged to and did take the initiative - a very encouraging fact in connection with the success of the project. These conferences were almost continuous until all experimental plans for the year were completed.

It has been the policy of the Cornell representatives to help plan and initiate some new experimental work each year. In the earlier years, work with small grains was emphasized as the most appropriate on account of (1) their great importance throughout China, (2) the ease of handling and standardization of breeding methods, and (3) the fact that they are largely self-fertilized, thus making it possible to get positive results in the way of improved strains in a shorter period of time. During 1930 it seemed desirable to emphasize the open-fertilized crops, particularly corn, sorghums, and millet, because (1) they had not previously been emphasized, (2) they are of very great importance in the famine area, (3) the methods of breeding are different, and (4) the Cornell representative had

been and still is spending almost his entire time breeding crops in this group. This plan was followed as the report under the individual crops and under the heading of instructional work will show.

Some idea of the breeding work with the various crops follows, but no attempt is made to include all the details.

Wheat

This crop is widely produced in Central and Northern China and takes rank with rice as a leading food crop. It is reasonable, therefore, that it should be given special consideration in the experimental work. The following table shows the extent to which work with this crop has developed both at Nanking and at the cooperative stations.

Table 1. Wheat for Year 1929-1930

Location of work	Number of rows in tests						
	Head rows	Two rod rows	Five rod rows	Ten rod rows	Advanced Test	Seed rows	Total
Nanking	1213	5678	650	1100	1243	360	10444
Hsuchowfu	-	920	-	700	453	-	2073
Kaifeng	4723	-	-	799	1095	-	6617
Nanhsuchow	1590	-	-	800	903	120	3413
Wuchang	-	-	-	200	540	-	740
Yihsien	-	-	-	500	498	-	998
Hwangtu	-	-	-	200	-	-	200
Head rows for hybridization, for practical selection work from previous hybrids, and for genetic studies							3739
Total number of rows							28224

The first selections made in 1925 and continued in the tests without interruption through the intervening years are now approaching the time when the best among them can be increased and distributed. The yields through the several tests give conclusive evidence that some are far superior to the best variety that was known in 1925, as shown by the figures in table 2. These data give the increase in bushels per acre over Nanking #26, which is a selection made early in the history of the College of Agriculture at Nanking University and is superior to the ordinary varieties.

Table 2. Comparison of five good selections of wheat with the check

Selection Number	Increase in bu. per acre over Nanking #26				
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Average
516	11.6	9.6	15.4	8.0	11.15 ± 1.08
2899	8.8	7.0	22.3	8.1	11.55 ± 2.43
2903	7.8	7.3	17.4	7.4	9.97 ± 1.67
2905	16.6	7.3	22.5	8.1	13.62 ± 2.45
2919	7.0	8.6	16.7	8.6	10.22 ± 1.48

In anticipation of the final selection for distribution after further testing, the above strains are now being multiplied. Much attention must be given the question of multiplication and distribution in the immediate future.

Careful field notes were taken and selections made from the head row group, and notes and yields were taken on the other groups during the season. From these records plans were drawn

up for the plantings in the fall of 1930. These plantings were made soon after the departure of the Cornell representative.

Similar work in a somewhat smaller way is going on at the outlying stations. The data from Kaifeng wheat yields, given in table 3, will illustrate this fact.

Table 3. Kaifeng wheat data

Selection number	Gains over check in bu. per acre					Per cent gain
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Average	
115	0	1.65	.20	-2.90	- .26	- 1
124	- 1.35	12.63	2.50	1.50	3.82	19
501-5	3.08	4.31	1.88	.88	2.54	12
312-2	13.74	3.15	3.50	1.40	5.45	28
314-3	.43	14.10	4.23	.50	4.82	25
320-8	11.69	6.10	3.28	1.00	5.52	29

There is no doubt that significant gains are being realized at Kaifeng and other cooperative stations. It is anticipated that this work will continue at the various cooperating stations as well as at Nanking.

It is recommended that greater care be exercised in keeping the stocks pure and that rogueing be not neglected. It is doubtful if progenies from hybrids which are still segregating should be included in the more advanced tests. A few such instances were noted. Consideration should also be given to abandoning Nanking #26 as the check in the wheat tests since its yield is very much inferior to some of the selections. It is possible that this great difference gives adjacent rows an undue advantage.

It is further recommended that all the steps in the improvement of wheat from head selection and hybridization to the distribution of improved strains be maintained at Nanking, since this crop is well suited to teach the methods of improvement of the self fertilized crops but that the total energy and space given to wheat as compared to other crops be decreased. It is assumed that greater increases were made by the first selections than could be made with an equal amount of added effort and that a similar effort made with other crops not yet given special attention gives promise of the greater reward.

Barley

This crop is handled in the same way as wheat and since it is not nearly so important a crop as the latter it is receiving much less attention, both at Nanking and at the cooperative stations, as the data in table 4 show.

Table 4. Showing barley tests of 1929-1930

Location	Number of rows in tests					
	Head rows	One and two rod rows	Ten rod rows	Advanced test	Seed rows	Total
Nanking	3332	539	400	-	96	4367
Kaifeng	-	-	-	300	-	300
Rows in Nanking breeding garden						404
					Total	5071

Work with this crop is continued for the year 1930-31, but it will be some time before improved varieties will be ready for distribution.

Rice

Slower progress has been made with rice than with other self fertilized crops, largely because of inadequacy of the water supply. Droughts in 1926 and 1928 were so severe that the rice plantings were essentially failures. The methods with rice are similar to those with wheat and barley except that the cultural practices involve flooding and transplanting. The work with rice in 1930 is given in table 5.

Table 5. Showing 1930 rice plantings

Location of tests	Number of rows in tests						
	Head rows	One and two rod rows	Five rod rows	Ten rod rows	Advanced test	Blank test	Total
Nanking	1221	430	145	595	396	900	3687
Anching*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wuchang*	-	-	-	-	-		

*These two provincial stations are cooperating but records of the plantings for 1930 are not available.

The second year's results were secured on blank tests both by dry planting and by the transplanting methods. It is hoped to learn which is the better method for experimental purposes and what constitutes an adequate test for rice - a problem not yet thoroughly worked out. It is expected that high yielding strains of rice will be isolated, as has been accomplished with wheat.

It is recommended that steps be taken to insure an adequate water supply for the experimental rice. Two means of

accomplishing this are (1) to dig wells and (2) to reduce the plantings of ordinary rice.

Soybeans

The soybean crop ranks high in importance to China. It has long been a food plant of great consequence in that country and as a consequence a very large number of strains and varieties have been produced without conscious effort on the part of the farmers. These varieties have never been scientifically studied in China for their special adaptation to particular environments. (In fact, larger collections have been made by United States representatives for the United States than have been made for China.) The object of the soybean breeding work is (1) to determine the best varieties now in existence by scientific methods adequate for the purpose, and to purify, propagate, and distribute the strain or strains thus found, and (2) to produce by hybridization strains that are specially adapted to particular conditions.

Similar methods to those used with small grains are applied to soybean improvement. The work with this crop has been continuous since 1924, when the first individual plants were selected. Since that time several thousand selections have been gathered from a rather wide area and are now being tested. Progress with this crop has been somewhat delayed because of droughts. The season of 1929 was so dry that a complete failure of soybeans resulted and it was necessary to return to

the 1928 seed supply for the 1930 planting. (An illustration of the justification of keeping remnants of all seed used in breeding work and a need of proper facilities for adequately taking care of this important phase of the breeding work. There is now a lack of storage facilities for this purpose.)

Work with soybeans is not only being done at Nanking but also at the cooperating stations at Kaifeng, Nanhsuchow, Yihsien, and Weihsien. There was a total of 7834 rows in the 1929 tests and approximately the same number for 1930, including 456 new selections, 40 strains in 10 rod row tests, and 26 strains in advanced tests.

In order to insure against complete loss of seed of the material, since no remnants of many selections and varieties remained after the 1930 planting, seed rows were sown where they could be irrigated if necessary. (The season did not require irrigation.)

Progress in this work is shown by the data given in table 6, which gives three years' results with one of the early selections.

Table 6. Showing comparative yields of selection C332 and a check variety

Year	Test	Yield per bu. C332	Yield per bu. check	Percentage gain over check
1926	Five rod-row	17.0	8.9	91
1927	Ten rod-row	20.3	14.7	38
1928	Advanced	12.9	9.5	35
	Average	16.7	11.0	52

An average gain over the check for three years of more than fifty per cent is shown. The actual gain of 5.7 bushels does not seem so great, but when compared to the low yield of 11 bushels per acre for the commercial check variety, it becomes very important and significant. It must be remembered that soybeans are not grown as a full season crop but after wheat or barley has already been harvested.

A blank test experiment and an experiment on the effect of self fertilization was continued during the season of 1930.

It seems highly desirable that work with this crop be continued and that propagation of promising strains be undertaken before the time when the final decision as to the best selection is made in order to delay as little as possible the distribution of the much improved types.

Cabbage

The project on cabbage breeding begun in 1926 was continued until Mr. Kwan took his leave for graduate work at Cornell University. Since no one was prepared to do this work properly in 1930 it was decided to discontinue the work temporarily, well realizing the importance of work with cabbage and other vegetable crops, with the understanding that it should be taken up at some later date.

The entire field of vegetable breeding is untouched in China and offers many possibilities to a well trained man provided support can be found for the work.

Cotton

Cotton breeding work has only recently become a definite part of the work of the Department of Agronomy of the University of Nanking. A large amount of effort was expended in a special Department of Cotton for the purpose of improving this crop. A variety known as Million Dollar Cotton was developed and rather widely distributed to the farmers.

Although not a food crop, the principles involved in the improvement of cotton are the same as for other crops and the propagation and distribution of seed offer the same problems. Therefore, in order to eliminate duplication, develop unity in the college, bring about proper distribution of effort on the various crops according to their importance, and to make the best use of the special help available, the cotton work was made a part of the Agronomy Department where all other breeding work with plants is being done.

This arrangement is working out to the good of the College and in the end to the improvement of cotton for China. During the season the detailed plans for breeding cotton, involving 6 to 8 years, both for native Chinese and introduced cottons, were given added consideration and further developed. These plans doubtless will have to be revised as the work progresses.

Special attention was given to ways of obtaining and maintaining pure strains of cotton, an obvious defect previous to the reorganization. It was found that the improved strain which had been distributed for many years was far from pure and

could not be identified unless by its extreme variability. Some plants produced exceedingly well, while others were practically, if not entirely, barren.

It is hoped by careful breeding methods that pure strains can be isolated from already existing material or produced by hybridization. It will take several years of labor before this can be accomplished. In the meantime Acala and Trice, two introduced cottons, and Million Dollar, a native cotton, can be used to advantage as improvements over the sorts grown by the farmers.

The accompanying data in table 7 show the detailed plantings of cotton for the 1930 season:

Table 7. Showing cotton plantings for 1930 at Nanking

Variety	One rod row	Two rod rows	Four rod rows	Total
Acala	114	1240	-	1354
Trice	80	440	-	520
Million Dollar	260	700	-	960
Blank test	900	-	-	900
Variety test	-	190	380	570
F_1s	203	-	-	203
Effect of selfing	363	-	-	363
H_2SO_4 treatment	145	-	-	145
		Total		5015

Included in the variety test were fifty-six strains and varieties giving the best results in various parts of the United States. An effort was made to get the types adapted to the different environments in the cotton growing regions of the United States from North Carolina and South Carolina to and including Texas. This collection was made by the writer previous to his departure for China. The seed samples were sufficient for plantings over a period of two years so that a second test of the more promising lots could be run without having to return to the original source for seed.

It is recommended that there be still closer cooperation between the cotton breeding work and the work with other crops, that more attention be given to self fertilization as a means of securing purity, that all types be purified, that all experimental seed be carefully delinted before planting, and that the greatest care be exercised in securing a uniform stand in the experimental plantings, a condition essential in securing accurate experimental results.

Corn

The breeding work with corn at Nanking University dates from 1914 when Dean Reisner first went to the College of Agriculture. Due to his efforts a strain of corn known as Nanking Yellow was developed which gave a significantly higher yield than the varieties commonly used. This variety has been distributed in a limited way during the last 8 to 10 years. The development

of this corn probably stimulated Dean Reisner's interest in and showed him the possibilities of improvement in crops for the Chinese farmer. This subsequently led to the inauguration of the present enterprise. Since the isolation of Nanking Yellow no other strains or varieties have been developed, although there has been considerable effort made to improve this crop.

During recent years great changes have taken place in corn breeding in the United States, leading practically to the abandonment of former methods which resulted specifically in the isolation of adapted strains with little promise of further improvement. Due to this fact and the writer's familiarity with corn breeding methods and to the importance of corn for central and northern China, a corn breeding project was prepared and the plan inaugurated at Nanking and on a smaller scale at Tungchow.

The work for 1930 included (1) the establishing of a large number of lines of corn by the inbreeding method from 868 individual ears of corn collected from many localities in China and from many varieties and strains introduced from the United States, (2) the testing of 35 varieties, 30 double crosses, 11 single crosses, and 6 varietal crosses from the United States for their adaptation to Chinese conditions, (3) the continuation of previously established inbred strains of doubtful purity, and (4) the testing of F_1's of native strains.

The material from the United States was selected to represent the best varieties and recent productions of plant breeders from the entire corn belt. Material was secured from

experiment stations in Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, as well as from some seed firms. Duplicate lots of this material were planted at Nanking, Tungchow, and Tsangchow and checked against the best adapted variety for the region.

The results are not available except for Nanking, but it is interesting to know that only two of the introduced sorts yielded as much as or more than the Nanking Yellow check. Results from farther north will probably show the foreign sorts to better advantage. In the test were cross-bred combinations of inbred strains of native stock which outyielded the check by large margins. This statement is made to show that too much cannot be expected by introduction of high yielding varieties of an open fertilized crop into an entirely new and different environment - a point again verified by the results of the sorghum introductions made by the Famine Relief Commission. The introduced material can and should be used, however, for foundation stock for inbreeding purposes in a corn improvement program.

Special emphasis was placed on the detailed procedure necessary in working with this crop. Not only did the staff of the department aid in this work, but the students specializing in the department spent hours in becoming proficient in the technique of self fertilizing this naturally open fertilized plant.

It is recommended that work with this crop continue for the purpose of improving the crop and as illustrative of the method to be employed with typically open fertilized crops. Further collections could be made to advantage. One other sta-

tion could well be definitely established for corn breeding in the north, preferably Yenching, but the length of time required, the difficulty of the method, and the relative importance of the crop do not warrant the establishment of additional breeding centers. Cooperative stations could be used in testing the best combinations produced at these two stations. (Note: Care should be taken in future corn tests to select suitable soil for this purpose. The land used in 1930 was entirely too wet for corn. It is interesting, however, that Nanking Yellow did very well even under these trying environmental conditions.)

Kaoliang

Kaoliang is extremely well adapted to drought conditions as compared with other important farm crops and any improvement in the plant is extremely important for the famine regions of north central China. For this reason it should be given much attention in any plan of crop improvement for these areas. The fact that Nanking is just on the border of this area makes it unwise from the breeding standpoint to attempt too much in the way of improving this crop at Nanking for any large distribution in regions of less rainfall. It is, however, essential to have breeding work with this crop in progress at Nanking for the purpose of training students. Any improvement made will be useful in a considerable area. Other problems yet unsolved which have important bearing on the methods of breeding and on methods of testing can well be a part of the work at Nanking. The major portion of the actual breeding work, however, should be and is

being done at the cooperative stations in the famine area.

The work at Nanking for the year 1930 included:

(1) A further test of the effect of self fertilization on the yield of kaoliang where the original open fertilized crop is compared with succeeding generations self fertilized. This experiment will be continued until it is definitely proven that there is or is not a significant decrease in yield by self fertilization. This problem has an important bearing on the method of breeding the crop. There was considerable evidence this year that there is marked heterosis in kaoliang, particularly where the plants crossed are unlike.

(2) A medium sized planting from head selections of 1929 from which about 20 per cent were selected for later tests. It was thought advisable in such future tests to bag enough heads to guarantee self fertilization and a consequent greater purity for succeeding progenies.

(3) A planting of foreign sorghums for observation and notes on adaptation.

The work of the cooperative stations with this crop is illustrated by the 1929 planting of 6956 rows at four stations, Kaifeng, Nanhsuchow, Weihsien, and Yihsien, and by similar plantings in 1930, of which an exact record is not available. Likewise, work at Yenching and Tungchow is progressing rather rapidly with this crop.

Special work at Yenching, Tungchow, and Taiku on the adaptation of foreign sorghums to China conditions was conducted

during the season of 1930 with seed collected and distributed by the writer. The results from Tungchow given in tagle 8 show, as far as can be shown from one year's results, the lack of adaptation of the introduced sorts as compared to the native lots. This will be further discussed under instructional work.

Table 8. Showing comparison of introduced and native sorghums at Tungchow in 1930

Variety	Gain or loss over "Native Red Tall"	
	Lbs. per acre	Percentage
Native Red Dwarf	- 70	- 4.7
Dwarf Yellow Milo	-705	-45.3
Black Hulled Kafir	-601	-39.2
Standard Feterita	- 20	- 1.3
Dawn Kafir	-607	-40.6
Red Kafir	-798	-54.3
Atlas Sorgo	-864	-59.7

It would seem doubtful even from one year's results if foreign introductions could be distributed to advantage in the famine area. They can and should be used as foundation stock for breeding work.

It is recommended that sorghum breeding be one of the major projects at the cooperative stations and that every effort be made to obtain uniform stands in all yield tests.

Millet

Millet, like kaoliang, is an important famine area crop. It is partially open fertilized and the same methods of improvement are used as with kaoliang. Comparatively little breeding work has been done with this crop in China yet it offers a great opportunity for improvement since it has been produced for a very long time under rather widely diverse conditions. A beginning has been made at Yenching, Kaifeng, and elsewhere, but this crop needs particular attention in the north. It is recommended that Yenching be made the central station for millet breeding work.

Some experimental work with millet is now being conducted at Nanking but, as with kaoliang, Nanking is not in the millet section and is therefore not favorably located for breeding work with this crop. One problem now being studied is the effect of inbreeding on the millet plant. This can well be done at Nanking but the final tests may have to be made elsewhere on account of the very bad infestation of stem borer in the Nanking area. This insect is so prevalent that in certain areas they are to be found in every stalk.

An outline for the study of the effect on inbreeding on millet was worked out during the year.

COOPERATIVE WORK

Formal and informal cooperative work with numerous stations was continued during the season of 1930. As already explained, it was not possible for a foreigner to visit the stations in north central China during the past summer, but all the stations actually cooperating except Wuchang, Kaifeng, Kweiteh, and Yihsien, were visited by someone from the department, while a representative from Kweiteh was in Nanking and one from Kaifeng attended the conferences held in North China. The effective work which is being carried on by the enthusiastic men at these stations is shown in some of the tables given above, and the wisdom of establishing such close cooperation in the beginning is well verified by the results which are being secured. Improvement by breeding must be carried on in the region in which the crop is to be grown or in one with similar environment.

During 1930 formal cooperation was established with Taiku and with Yenching and cooperation with Yihsien was discontinued. The last action was taken for three reasons: (1) it is located very close to Nanhsuchow and Hsuchowfu and therefore the Yihsien area can be served by them, (2) it is difficult for Nanking representatives to reach the place, and (3) local conditions are somewhat less favorable than at some other stations. It is hoped that Yihsien may still be a trial station for improved sorts and a center of distribution of proven strains.

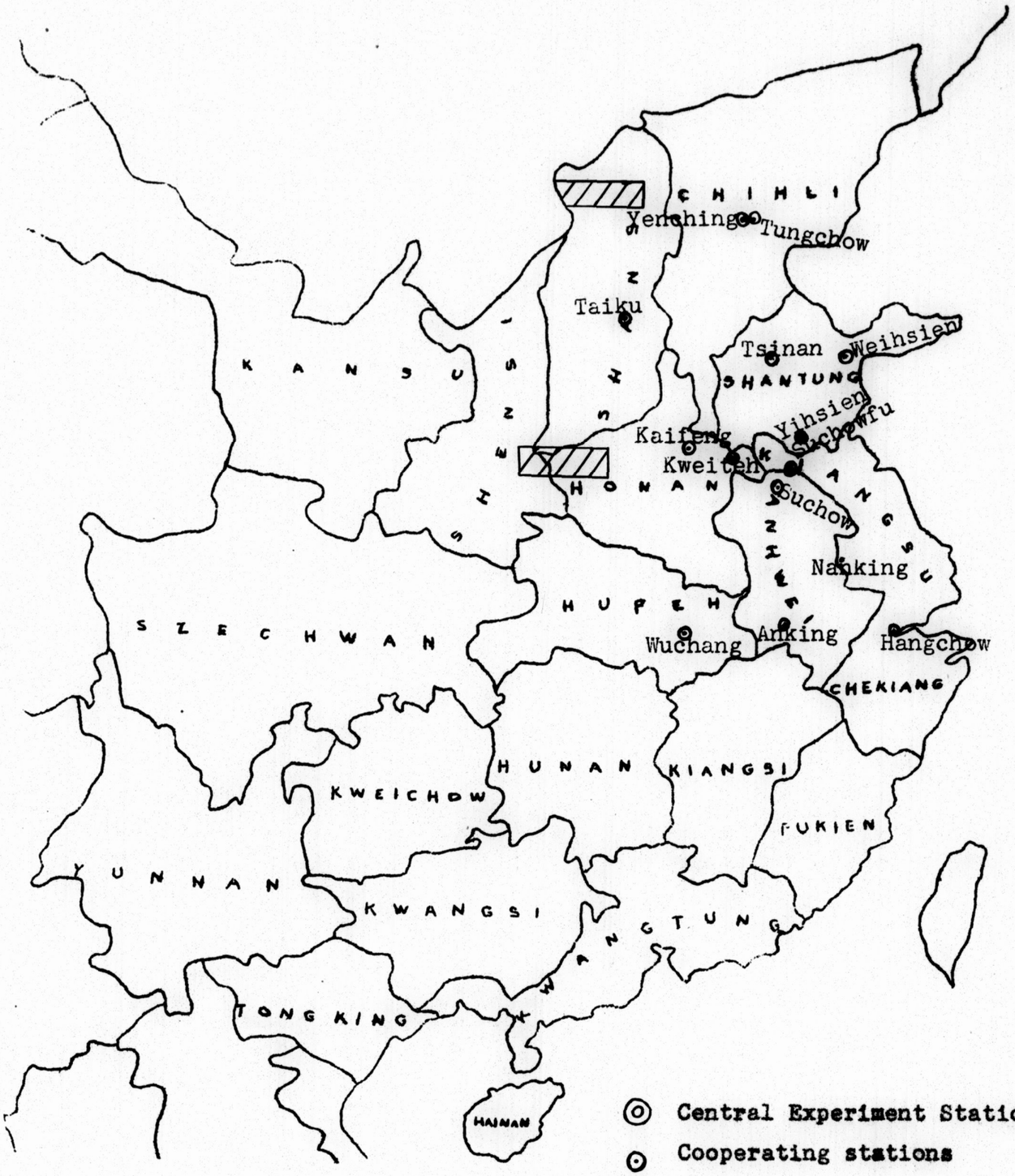
Taiku was visited during the summer and a study made of its location, equipment, staff, and needs, after which formal

cooperation was established through the action of the College of Agriculture, Nanking University, and Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy to be made effective January 1, 1931. Certainly Taiku is well located to render effective service in the center of the famine area.

The accompanying outline map of China shows (1) the stations which have established formal cooperation with Nanking and are receiving some financial support as well as aid in planning experiments, frequent visitation of a staff member of the Agronomy Department, and aid in interpretation of experimental results, (2) the stations where informal cooperation exists, mostly with provincial stations where every aid is given except financial support, and (3) proposed locations of new cooperative stations.

Recommendations

On inspection of the geographical distribution of the cooperative stations, it is noted that the area from Hangchow to Peiping to Wuchang is very well covered with only one station, Taiku, with which cooperation is just now being established outside this area, but that there is a concentration of effort in the Nanhsuchow, Hsuchowfu, Kweiteh, Kaifeng section, even with the discontinuation of the station at Yihsien. It is therefore recommended that the work at Nanhsuchow and Kaifeng be strengthened and that Kweiteh be used as a test and distribution center; that the work at Wuchang and Tsinan be encouraged; and that two



⊚ Central Experiment Station

⊙ Cooperating stations

● Cooperation discontinued

▨ Areas in which it is recommended that cooperation be established.

new stations be established as soon as conditions permit, namely, one well out in the famine area near the junction point of Western Honan, Southern Shansi, and East Central Shensi, and a second in Suiywan, possibly with the experiment station located at the city of Suiywan. These two localities represent very large areas where conditions are wholly unlike any covered by the present cooperative stations and are well within the true famine area of North Central China. Both regions are now accessible by railroad and certainly could be visited more or less frequently.

Yenching Cooperation

The most important development in the cooperative work was the agreement made between Yenching University and Nanking University whereby the complete control of all the agricultural experimental work at Yenching, together with all lands, financial resources, and other assets of the Agricultural Experiment Station was released by Yenching University to the University of Nanking and it was agreed that all operations, at least for the present, be limited to crop improvement.

The essential details of the agreement follow:

1. The University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, undertakes to conduct on behalf of and in the name of Yenching University the Agricultural Experiment Station belonging to the latter, with complete control of its Agricultural Experiment Station land, financial resources, and other assets. Budgets and reports covering the fiscal year ending June 30 shall be rendered annually to the Board of Managers of Yenching University.

2. The operations will be limited, at least for the immediate future, to crop improvement.

3. The University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, will secure the approval of the President of Yenching University before making any final decisions that affect the general administrative and property interests of Yenching University.

4. Yenching University is not to be financially obligated except in the use of funds designated for agricultural work or receipts therefrom.

5. All staff appointments shall be made by the University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, for temporary or permanent residence at Yenching University and shall be treated by the latter as visiting staff members of the rank held in each case at the University of Nanking.

6. The above Agreement may be terminated by either of the two institutions upon previous notice of twelve months, and a mutually satisfactory adjustment of property and other issues involved, provided that additions to property and equipment necessitating the expenditure of funds beyond the regular income and resources of the Agricultural Experiment Station involving later adjustments shall not be made without the action of the Board of Managers of Yenching University or its Executive Committee.

7. This Agreement is to become effective immediately upon the approval of the Board of Managers of Yenching University, the Dean of the University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, and the China Famine Fund Committee.

8. In view of the decision to limit the experimental work at Yenching University to crop improvement, it is expected that the animal husbandry and horticulture already developed be provided for elsewhere so as to conserve the original objectives.

9. It is expected that in effecting the transfer of responsibility described above the University of Nanking will as soon as possible place a properly qualified person in residence with authority to assist in the reorganization of the Experiment Station on the proposed new basis.

Through this agreement all the famine relief funds originally granted to Nanking and Yenching Universities for permanent famine relief work will be administered by Nanking University and the greater portion of the funds will be used for the one project, "the improvement of farm crops by breeding".

By this arrangement a strong cooperative station for crop improvement in the North is established at Yenching and will certainly add greatly to the success of the entire undertaking and render a great service to that area of China by supplying higher yielding crops to the already poverty stricken farmers.

It is the plan for 1931 that much thought be given to the organization of the breeding work at Yenching, not only for the present year but for several years in the future. Nanking University invited Dr. Myers, of the Department of Plant Breeding, Cornell University, to come to China two months earlier than he had planned in order to help with this important problem. Dr. Myers was able to do this by a careful rearrangement of his work at Cornell and by an extra leave of absence of two months granted by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. His services should prove very helpful in insuring success to this new cooperation.

This new arrangement increases the budget for the crop improvement program by about 25 per cent, will increase the staff by at least two trained Chinese and possibly one trained foreigner, will make available a large amount of excellent experimental land, and will give permanency to the work in North China by the cooperation of an institution with the standing, permanency, and importance of Yenching University.

China Foundation Cooperation

As a result of the progress made in the plant improvement project, Nanking University was granted aid for the first time by the "China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture". Upon presentation of well outlined projects on breeding and disease work by the Department of Agronomy and Pathology, the University was granted $10,000 a year for a period of three years. This very material aid will make it possible to inaugurate and carry to completion some phases of crop improvement work which could not otherwise have been done.

The recognition of this work by the China Foundation and its cooperation in furthering its success is considered by the University of Nanking and the Department of Agronomy as evidence of the progress of the plant improvement project and its ultimate service in aiding China.

Governmental Cooperation

There seems to be a real awakening among governmental officials in China to the importance of agriculture to the nation and a conscious effort is being made by many to be of service to their people. Since 85 per cent of the population of China is rural, it is not surprising that consideration is given to agriculture. In this awakening the question of what is the most valuable service that can be rendered to the farming population and thus to China is an important one. It is a great satisfaction to the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking that

the National Government at Nanking and the Provincial Governments of the Provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu requested the aid of a specialist through the University for the organization of plant improvement work in the two provinces. After much preliminary work by Messrs. T. Y. Chien, P. W. Tsou, K. S. Sie, and T. H. Shen, an agreeable contract was drawn whereby the three governments assumed responsibility for the inauguration and development of plant breeding work patterned after the work at Nanking. It was further agreed that a specialist would be required for a considerable period but that a period of three years would be a maximum time they could expect to get the services of a well recognized leader in this field. The entire group was unanimous in choosing Dr. H. H. Love, of the Department of Plant Breeding, Cornell University, as the specialist to be invited to organize this new work. An invitation was therefore sent to Dr. Love asking him to come to China for a period of three years beginning January 1, 1931. He agreed to accept the invitation provided Cornell University would grant the necessary leave of absence. The Board of Trustees of Cornell University was glad to cooperate in aiding a neighbor nation by granting the necessary leave, realizing at the same time that much of Dr. Love's scientific work would be held up temporarily. The signed contracts were carried by the writer to Dr. Love. (The departure of Dr. Love has been temporarily held up on account of unavoidable circumstances, but he expects to arrive in China about April 1, 1931.)

It is interesting in this development that the several governments have made certain agencies responsible for this work

and that these various agencies have formed a working plan agreeable to all, the essential features of which follow.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining of the Central Government, Nanking, and the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang jointly having employed Professor H. H. Love, Cornell University, as adviser to the Ministry and director of the respective provincial crop improvement programs for a period of three years beginning January 1, 1931, the College of Agriculture of Central University, the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Hangchow, and the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking University, as functioning organizations in crop improvement work, do hereby enter into a cooperative agreement in order that the efforts of Professor H. H. Love during his stay in China may accomplish the greatest results for the advancement of crop improvement in China:

1. The Provincial Government of Kiangsu and Central University assume the responsibility for the budget for crop improvement in Kiangsu.

2. The Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry assumes the responsibility for the budget for crop improvement in Chekiang.

3. The College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, agrees to provide necessary equipment for long periods of training and the Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry and College of Agriculture, Central University, agrees to provide necessary equipment for short periods of training for students in crop improvement.

4. The training of students in crop improvement is to be an important part of the duties of Professor H. H. Love.

5. Office and laboratory space is to be provided by the University of Nanking for general headquarters, clerk, and training of graduate students.

6. The Provincial Government of Kiangsu and the College of Agriculture, Central University is to provide office, labora-

tory, and experimental farm equipment for crop improvement work in Kiangsu.

Although entirely a governmental project, Nanking University is to profit by close cooperation with the government and by the aid of the specialist in training Chinese for plant breeding work. The fact that the Central Government is making Nanking University headquarters for one of its workers more than proves the good will of the government to the University and the value the government is placing on the plant breeding work of the College.

In anticipation of this development much preliminary work has been done especially in Chekiang Province in choosing suitable branch stations, making head selections, retaining same staff members, and getting possession of a central experimental farm at Hangchow. It was the pleasure of the writer to visit, in company with Mr. Chien, the proposed area for the central station. This land had many things to recommend it as entirely suitable for rice and wheat investigations and it was expected that negotiations for its purchase would be started immediately.

The progress of the project is extremely satisfactory from the standpoint of cooperation, with formal cooperation established at Taiku and the taking over of the complete control of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Yenching and confining all efforts for the immediate future to plant improvement; the receipt of aid for this project from the China Foundation; and the establishment of close relationship with the Central Government and with the provincial governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

INSTRUCTIONAL WORK

There was an almost continuous demand made for formal lectures and conferences and informal contacts with students and staff members not only directly connected with plant breeding work but with other phases of agriculture. This part of the work of the visiting staff member is therefore of major importance.

Spring Term

As soon as it could be arranged after the arrival of the writer, a series of lectures was begun. These lectures were continued until the close of the school year, June 3rd, and were attended by a group of students and faculty of Nanking University and a few from National Central University who were also invited. The number present varied from thirty-five to fifty with excellent interest throughout. The attendance varied considerably due to the necessity of arranging the hour after the College schedules had been long completed. The work was taken by the students as an elective without credit. Special emphasis was given to the methods of breeding corn as representative of an open fertilized plant, a phase of crop breeding not previously emphasized to any considerable extent.

June Conference

A conference of workers interested in agriculture was held at Tungchow June 12-13 at which the writer presented a paper on

"A Program of Corn and Kaoliang Improvement", and acted as chairman of the committee on research, the duties of which were to correlate the research activities of various organizations and individuals in North China interested in agriculture. This conference was attended by about twenty-five men, the majority of whom were Chinese.

The most important results of the conference were (1) to counteract the effect which the ill-advised distribution of foreign sorghums in the famine area had caused, (2) to acquaint the various men in attendance with the efforts of others engaged in similar work, (3) to emphasize the importance of repetition in field experimental work in order to overcome seasonal as well as soil variations, and (4) to warn against too hasty conclusions from inadequate experimental data. Further, it was the concensus of opinion that a too rigid organization binding the members to financial responsibility was undesirable.

The Third Summer Institute of Plant Improvement

During the period from July 18th to August 5th, inclusive, the third "Summer Institute of Plant Improvement" was given at Yenching University, Peiping. The object of this institute was the same as the two previously given, namely to offer instruction in the art of plant breeding as a part of the cooperative plant improvement program. The chief differences between the third and previous summer institutes were (1) that emphasis was given to improvement of cross fertilized crops, and (2) the location was in North China instead of at Nanking. The location

was chosen because it was thought that an institute in North China would aid in developing cooperative spirit in the enterprise, that a group would be benefitted that had not before had the opportunity to attend a conference and under the circumstances a larger number of cooperators could attend in the North than at Nanking. At the invitation of Yenching University the institute was held there. The fact that it could be held at such a central place with all the accompanying conveniences, such as lecture rooms, laboratories, dormitories, dining rooms, social halls, and library, under the atmosphere of a large educational institution, helped materially in assuring its success.

Since the entire delegation was made up of Chinese, all instruction was given in Chinese with the exception of the lectures and laboratory work of the writer which were first given in English and then in Chinese, the interpretation being made by Dr. Shen.

The interest in the work of the institute was excellent and it is felt that the institute served a very useful purpose in helping to establish uniform methods among those actually employed in breeding work and to increase interest in the project among those charged with administration of agricultural work in the northern provinces. The establishment of such relationships of confidence and appreciation will facilitate greatly the distribution of improved sorts.

Three series of lectures were given, as follows:

1. Breeding methods with special emphasis on open fertilized crops, by R. G. Wiggans.

2. Genetic principles as applied to crop improvement, by T. H. Shen.

3. Diseases of crop plants and their relationship to the crop improvement program, by Mr. H. K. Chen, of the Plant Pathology Department of Nanking University.

Laboratory exercises were given each afternoon under the direction of Mr. S. Wang, aided by the men in charge of the lectures. One afternoon was spent on the experimental fields of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Yenching University and one day on the fields at Tungchow. When not engaged in laboratory or lecture work, the four instructors were available for individual conferences, a feature which the delegates used extensively.

The institute was attended by about twenty-five persons, consisting of directors of provincial experiment stations, delegates from provincial governments, plant breeders from the cooperative stations in North China, and a few others interested in crop improvement.

Inspection trip in North China

This work is included under the general heading of Instructional Work because the trip probably resulted in the best single piece of instruction accomplished during the year, as well as having a bearing on the general agricultural welfare of the famine area. This work was undertaken immediately after the close of the institute and the report which is attached thereto includes the observations made at Yenching and Tungchow

on the sorghum problem during the period of the institute. Many rumors had come to the attention of the staff at Nanking concerning the unsatisfactory results secured from a very large quantity of foreign sorghum seed which had been introduced into the famine area through the efforts of an agent of the Famine Relief Commission. The adaptation of this sorghum was supposed to have been proven by accurate experimental work. The agricultural staff at Nanking was ignorant of any such experimental evidence and was unable to obtain any such evidence at the June conference of agricultural workers. Since it seemed improbable that any such quantity of sorghum seed as was reported introduced could be of any given variety or strain and since it was extremely improbable that several varieties of any given crop could be introduced into an entirely new environment and prove themselves better than the local strains of the same crop which had become adapted through natural selection over a period of centuries, it was determined that a first hand study should be made. The accompanying report gives in detail the results of this study. They need not, therefore, be emphasized further.

The important factors involved which have a direct bearing on the plant improvement program are (1) that this is an excellent example of immature conclusions from inadequate evidence, (2) that this admirably illustrates the fundamental principle of breeding that open fertilized crops have the power of adaptation to local conditions and that with extremely few exceptions introduced varieties have not been immediately superior to native

varieties of the same open fertilized crop, and (3) that failures on such a scale as this one destroy the confidence of the farmers in organizations and individuals that are actually serving them and makes it much more difficult to bring into general use a really improved sort.

Fall Term

From the beginning of the fall term at Nanking until the departure of the writer, a course for credit was given on the "Taxonomy of Cereals". This course included both lectures and laboratory work and was attended by students and staff members. A very earnest group of about twenty students intensely interested in the subject took the work. A proof of this interest is the fact that although the laboratory was scheduled for two and one-half hours, a good proportion of the students regularly remained at the end of three and one-half hours, at which time the instructor withdrew from the class room feeling that a longer period would be an imposition on the students.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Through the last decade the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking University has developed into a position of influence and to a degree of permanency not enjoyed by any other agricultural college in China. More recently the Department of Agronomy has developed as a result of the plant breeding work into a position of leadership and has gained an enviable reputation for instruction in this field. As a consequence there is a continuous demand for the trained personnel of the department for breeding work elsewhere, making it extremely difficult for Nanking to maintain its staff. This is a fortunate position to be in, but it makes it all the more imperative that the trained staff be maintained for the instruction of men to fill that ever increasing number of positions which is being made available in this new field during the present period of agricultural awakening. Such a condition makes it almost certain that changes in staff will occur every year, and the season of 1930 was no exception in this regard.

In view of the situation as stated above, it is recommened that the College of Agriculture make every effort to keep its trained personnel in the Department of Agronomy; that it secure, as early as possible, one foreigner as a permanent member of its staff; that the present Chinese members be given further training abroad as rapidly as possible; and that there be developed one permanent staff member especially trained in multiplication and distribution problems involved in the best utilization of improved crop seed.

It is further recommended that a definite system of assistantships be worked out whereby the specialists in the breeding of particular crops can train students in the problems involved with the expectation that these assistants will be lost from the department but to the greater good of the general cause.

Finally, Nanking University should make its greatest effort in the training of plant breeders rather than the production of improved crops, the latter to be more or less incidental as necessary to the proper training of students.

To maintain its present position of leadership is a laudable ambition and worthy of the greatest efforts, but it cannot be done by standing still. The College of Agriculture and Forestry and Department of Agronomy must advance faster than the general movement which seems to have been stimulated by the recent developments in this field of agricultural improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In general the subject of recommendations has been covered under the various headings in the report, but a few considerations which could not logically be included under the foregoing are given, as follows:

(1) An English speaking clerk for the department is imperative. Record keeping, filing, and correspondence need attention very badly. The foreign contacts of the department would be much improved by an efficient clerk. Further, the visiting

foreign expert would do more efficient work with such help.

(2) The need of increased seed storage, laboratory, and office space is very apparent. The seed storage room is full to overflowing, and the laboratory tables are piled with material at all times because of inadequate storage space, making it impossible to spread out material for study. Several assistants must work in the one laboratory at the same time. Office space is so limited that the staff members must be grouped together, making it difficult to do the most efficient work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In closing this report the writer wishes to express his appreciation of the interest taken in this project by the International Education Board, whose financial aid is an important contributing factor to its success, and to Cornell University for the necessary leave of absence for the proper conduct of the work. He also wishes to express his high regard for and appreciation of the staff members of the College of Agriculture, Nanking University, who are contributing their best efforts in making the cooperative plant breeding project a success. It was a delight to work with a group of loyal, enthusiastic, and cooperating individuals, willing to make any effort or personal sacrifice necessary in order to advance the common purpose. As long as this spirit remains, the ultimate success of plant breeding work at Nanking, and more generally in China, is assured.

And, finally, he wishes to express his appreciation to President Chen and Dean Sie, and other Chinese as well as foreign staff members, who so graciously received Mrs. Wiggans and himself and who so continuously made every effort to make the period spent in China worth while and pleasant.

And, finally, he wishes to express his appreciation to President Chen and Dean Sie, and other Chinese as well as foreign staff members, who so graciously received Mrs. Wiggans and himself and who so continuously made every effort to make their [illegible] spent in China worth while and pleasant.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

3 copies
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May 4, 1931

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

INDEXED

Dear Mr. Garside :-

At the request of Deans Sie and Reisner, I have given the qualifications of Mr. Slocum for the position of Economic Entomologist for Nanking University consideration and at their further request am writing you the results of my investigation.

I have conferred with Professor Wheeler, Acting Director of Extension, in regard to the ability of Mr. Slocum to meet farmers and to organize his work for proper presentation. Professor Wheeler finds him not only doing his work in an acceptable manner but is highly pleased and has no hesitation in recommending him for the organization and extension work in entomology. He further feels that it would be a distinct loss to the College to have Mr. Slocum go.

I have consulted with the professors in Entomology, who consider Mr. Slocum very highly for his work with bees which is, as the enclosed correspondence will show, his particular duty. As a student they have found him capable.

His relationships with his church are highly commendable, a thing which you of course can get better from the local church direct.

My personal conferences with Mr. Slocum have brought out the following facts:

(1) He is not farm reared and has not had experience in economic entomology except with bees. He has devoted the last ten years to this particular work.

(2) He is definitely determined to make the necessary sacrifices to get his doctor's degree. It will take him at least one more year to do this. At present

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he is devoting only four months out of each year to graduate work.

(3) He has taken practically all the entomological work given here at Cornell and has therefore a good background for economic entomology.

(4) He is rather quiet but determined and I would judge a person of patience and good judgment and whose friendship would wear well.

(5) He has a real desire to do his work in a foreign field if he feels that he has a call and his choice is China, due I think to his pleasing contact with Chinese students at Washington University and at Cornell. I find that these students have made Mr. and Mrs. Slocum's home their secondary headquarters.

(6) He is willing, if appointed, to make special effort to get the entomological work which he now lacks to fit him for the position.

(7) He would consider the appointment as a permanent one and could be relied upon to make a conscious, determined effort over a long period of time.

As a result of my study of Mr. Slocum's qualifications I can recommend him highly for the position provided he can be given until September, 1932, to complete his work for a doctor's degree and spend one summer exclusively to the field of economic entomology. I do not believe that you could find an individual with a combination of as many desirable qualities for the position now open as Mr. Slocum has. His personality, desire, and training are all distinct assets.

I think Nanking can well afford to wait one year in order to get the right man. I do not believe Mr. Slocum will go before he finishes his graduate work. He says that he believes if he should "be" before his graduate work is completed he would never be able to finish and, further, that he feels Nanking in the long time would be benefited more by the better training he would have at the end of another year than by the coming year's work without the added training. I am also definitely of this opinion.

I have written nothing about Mrs. Slocum, but must state that she also has a distinct missionary spirit, is a student volunteer, very capable and energetic and would be a very distinct and helpful addition to the Nanking group.

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An alternative plan, which to me is less desirable, is to make the appointment at an early date with the expectation that he will assume his duties in September, 1931, but make some provision whereby he could resign his present position and spend his entire time from now until September in preparing himself especially for the Nanking work. I do not know that Mr. Slocum would approve this plan, but if sufficient emphasis was placed on the importance of the work for the coming year I am inclined to believe he would accept.

As I stated above, I am enclosing the correspondence sent me by Mr. Reisner concerning Mr. Slocum.

I would be glad at any time to aid in any way in furthering the work of Nanking University.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

ENCLOSURES

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

TRANSFER

February 20, 1931

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside :-

I am enclosing a copy of the report of my work in China in furtherance of the cooperative enterprise between the University of Nanking, the International Education Board and Cornell University, in which you have previously expressed an interest.

Copies are being forwarded to President Farrand, Cornell University, Deans Reisner and Sie, Nanking University, and the International Education Board.

I have attempted to set forth the progress of the cooperative work in my report and at the same time to make certain recommendations which seem to me to be worth consideration in connection with the future progress and ultimate success of the undertaking.

Sincerely,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

ENCLOSURE

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES

Cooperating Organizations
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

CENTRAL OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"NANFUSHAN" New York
Telephone:
WATKINS 8703-4-5

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Associate Secretary-Treasurer
CAROLINE L. LANE
Assistant Treasurer

University of Nanking

May 4, 1931

Dr. R. G. Wiggans,
Department of Plant Breeding
New York State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Nanking

TRANSFER

My dear Dr.Wiggans:

I have this morning been talking with Mr.Alden, the Candidate Secretary of the Baptist Board, who was in Ithaca yesterday. At that time Mr.Alden had a very brief talk with Mrs.B.A.Slocum.and was very favorably impressed with the possibilities of Mr.and Mrs.Slocum as representatives of the Baptist Board on the University of Nanking staff.

No doubt you received sometime last week the letter Mr.Reisner wrote you on April 6 describing the work at Nanking which it is hoped Mr.Slocum might be able to do, and asking you to send us your judgment as to Mr.Slocum's qualifications. I know that as yet you have not had time to go into these matters at any great length. Mr.Alden informs me, however, that Mr.Slocum may be in New York City sometime this week and that he would like to have a further conference with him at that time with regard to the prospects of Mr.Slocum's appointment to the work at Nanking. If it is possible, therefore, for you to send us at this time at least a tentative statement as to your judgment with regard to Mr.Slocum we would be very grateful.

We would like your opinion not only of Mr.Slocum's professional qualifications for this work, but also of the prospects of his happiness and success in such a position as the one for which he is now contemplated. You know the situation on the Nanking campus, and the qualities necessary for working happily and effectively under these conditions.

Very cordially yours,

B A Garside

BAG-H

My dear Mr. Garside
a letter is enroute concerning
Mr. Slocum
RGW again

Nanking

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

June 10, 1931

Mr. R. G. Wiggans,
New York State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr.Wiggans;:

We have just received from Nanking a cablegram reading as follows:

"LOVE: SECRETARY URGENTLY NEEDED; CONSULT WITH WIGGANS CORNELL. CONTRACT IS FOR THREE YEARS, MUST ARRIVE BY BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER. YOU MAY USE MY (OUR) NAME MAKE APPOINTMENT. CANNOT ALLOW OUTFIT ALLOWANCE. TELEGRAPH DEFINITE ANSWER IMMEDIATELY."

I am not entirely sure as to the meaning of certain parts of this cablegram. The opening phrases may mean that a secretary is urgently needed for the work Dr.Love is doing in China, or it might mean that a secretary Dr.Love had at Cornell is urgently needed on the field for work either at the University or in connection with Dr.Love's present task. I infer that the former meaning is the correct one. No doubt you will be able to give a correct interpretation on the basis of your more intimate knowledge of the situation.

If a secretary is to be appointed from the United States to go out to Nanking to assist with the work of Dr.Love, have you any available candidates in mind?

As soon as we hear from you we will begin at once to proceed along whatever lines you may advise.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

Nanking

July 8, 1931

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

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Dear Mr. Garside :-

I have just received a further letter from Dr. Love about a secretary. Since Miss Gleichauf is not available, I am sure Dr. Love would be delighted if we were able to suggest someone else. I am writing you in this connection because there are some questions which have arisen in my mind about the policy of your Board regarding appointments, chief of which is: "Will your Board (China Union Universities Board) appoint the wife of an appointee of one of your cooperating boards (Baptist) ?"

The second question is "Has the Baptist Board taken steps to appoint Mr. Slocum as entomologist at the University of Nanking ?"

It so happens, as you probably know, that Mrs. Slocum is highly qualified for secretarial work such as is needed in connection with Dr. Love's work with the exception of shorthand, which she could get in a very short time of concentrated effort. I do not know that she would consider going over ahead of her husband, but it seems to me that it would be an ideal solution to Dr. Love's problem and at the same time give to the University an excellent worker.

I have taken this matter up this morning with Mrs. Slocum and, of course, I would not suggest that she even express herself on the matter until she had had time to think it over and discuss it with Mr. Slocum. However, if you will answer the above questions it might help me when she returns to discuss the matter.

Sincerely,

R. G. Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ITHACA, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BREEDING

June 11, 1931

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

INDEXED

Dear Mr. Garside:-

I have just received your letter in which you give a copy of a cablegram from Nanking concerning a secretary for Dr. Love. This cablegram isn't entirely clear, but probably with the information I have we can give a proper interpretation to it.

I have just received a letter from Dr. Love in which he makes inquiry concerning a secretary. The paragraph relative to this subject follows:

> "There is one matter that has not been satisfactorily settled and that is my secretary. They did not have anyone in mind and we have not until just now gotten the matter of funds for her settled. Now having the funds, we have yet to find the person to take the position. It may be that I will be interested in Miss Gleichauf. I wish you would have Miss Feehan look up the correspondence and write her to see if she is still looking forward to coming to China, and if so she might be driving down toward Ithaca and could have a conference with you and Miss Feehan. You could tell her about conditions here as far as the mission community is concerned and about what we would need in work, and find out about her experience, health and the like and whether she would be interested in coming out this fall, providing I do not find a permanent secretary in the meantime, and stay with the work until I leave at least. That is, I do not want someone who is starting around the world at a rapid rate and only wants a few months work in each place. At the same time, she may not be satisfied with the salary we are offering. If she comes out at her own expense, the salary will be $100 Gold and unfurnished room per month. If she comes out on a regular three-year University contract, she will receive travel; unfurnished room; medical expenses; $80 Gold. If she comes

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out on the latter basis it will have to go thru the regular channels of our New York Office but I would like you to explain the situation to her so that we can rush the matter thru if we decide to ask her to come on the University basis."

Dr. Love has had previous correspondence with Miss Gleichauf concerning the possibility of going out. The young lady was quite anxious to go out with Dr. Love, but it was impossible at that time due to a lack of information. As Dr. Love requested in his letter, I have already written Miss Gleichauf to see if she is still interested and could go out to Nanking by September 1st. Since this letter was sent to her only yesterday I have not had any reply and of course can make no definite suggestions until I receive word from her.

In the light of the previous correspondence and Dr. Love's letter to me and the cablegram, I would assume that it has been decided at that end that the better way to employ a secretary is on a regular three-year University term basis, which of course would mean that the employment would necessarily go thru your office. I therefore will let you know immediately on receipt of word from Miss Gleichauf.

You might be interested in Miss Gleichauf's qualifications. She is at present employed as secretary to Dr. George W. Corner, Professor of Anatomy of the University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry. She has held this position for the past year and a half. Before that she did secretarial work for the Rochester Board of Education and taught shorthand and typewriting in the Rochester Business Institute. She is a graduate of Wellesley College in 1924 and did some graduate work at Cornell University in the Department of Psychology from September 1924 to March 1925, when she was forced to give up the work on account of illness. It would seem that there is no question about her qualifications to do effective secretarial work. The only question that comes to my mind is in regard to her health. She states, however, in recent correspondence that she has excellent health at present. Miss Gleichauf states that she is 28 years old, a Presbyterian and in excellent health.

As I said before, I will write you immediately on receipt of a reply to my letter. In the meantime, if you have any questions which I might be able to answer I will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

R G Wiggans

R. G. Wiggans,
Assistant Professor
of Plant Breeding

RGW:B

Nanking

TRANSFER

INDEXED

July 11, 1931

Prof. R. G. Wiggans
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

My dear Dr. Wiggans,

I have your letter of July 8th, in which you suggest the possibility of Mrs. Slocum going out as Dr. Love's secretary. This suggestion raises quite a number of questions of University and Mission Board policy, so I have waited a day or two in order to talk things over informally with members of the Baptist Board.

I find that the Baptist Board is very favorably impressed with their preliminary conferences and correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Slocum, and I am quite hopeful that that Board will be able to appoint them as regular missionaries on their Nanking quota as soon as Mr. Slocum is in a position to accept such an appointment, which we presume will be the summer of 1932. Quite naturally, however, the Baptist Board feels that it would be premature for them to make any final commitment until they have completed the usual candidate papers. The next meeting of the Baptist Board will not be held until September, and I believe it is planned that definite action on the candidacy of the Slocums be taken at that time.

It believe it will at once appear obvious that for the Nanking Board of Founders to appoint Mrs. Slocum as Dr. Love's secretary would create a number of rather perplexing problems. The most immediate and important seems to be this:- What would be Mrs. Slocum's position a year hence if for some reason the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Slocum as missionaries of the Baptist Board did not eventuate? Would she be willing to remain on the field alone for two years more to complete her three-year contract? Or would she resign and return to the United States?

From the standpoint of the University and of the Baptist Board there would be no apparent embarrassment in appointing Mrs. Slocum with the status of a young single woman for a three year contract if no complications were involved in Mr. Slocum's contemplated arrival a year later. But this status would presuppose that she would continue in this secretarial position for three years. For her to give up the work sooner would mean that the University would have to seek someone else, that the University would probably have borne unusually heavy expenses for travel in proportion to the services rendered, and that the position might go unfilled for some time while a new appointee

was being sought. Of course the appointment of any single woman always carries with it the possibility of her loss to the work before the completion of her contract either through her marriage or her resignation from any one of a variety of reasons, but this constant element of chance is quite different from what we would have in Mrs. Slocum's case.

From the standpoint of Mrs. Slocum it seems to me that she would probably hesitate to accept such a position until there was every assurance that Mr. Slocum would be coming out next summer. For if anything prevented his coming out she would be faced by the two unpleasant alternatives of completing the three-year contract alone or else presenting her resignation and thereby become responsible for the expense of her home-coming travel and one-third of the expense of her outgoing journey.

There are certain other questions that would have to solved a year hence if Mr. Slocum did come out to join her, but I believe these would not be so serious. Would Mrs. Slocum be able to continue as Dr. Love's secretary, or would her home duties require most or all of her time? And if she did continue in secretarial work, would it be necessary for the University and the Baptist Board to work out some division of the salary or salaries paid Mr. and Mrs. Slocum? The principle of mission boards and missionary organizations is that married couples receive only the usual married salary whether the wife devotes all her time to home duties or is able to give all or part time to some position outside the home. If this principle were acceptable to Mr. and Mrs. Slocum the University and the Baptist Board could no doubt work out some division of the expense between the two organizations. But if Mrs. Slocum should find it necessary to give up the secretarial work on the arrival of Mr. Slocum it would mean that the University had been put to heavy expense for only one year of service, and would have to renew its search for another secretary, with possible interruption of the work.

Because of these possible complications I find that our friends in the Baptist Board are reluctant to give any encouragement to the proposed appointment of Mrs. Slocum for secretarial work. Personally, while I see the strength of this position, I would be very happy if we could work out arrangement that would make it possible for Mrs. Slocum to go out this year, for we would thereby solve the immediate problem of Dr. Love's work and would also do much to insure Mr. Slocum's coming out a year later.

Much depends upon Mrs. Slocum's interest in the proposal, and her willingness to accept the risks which such an arrangement would necessarily involve. If she is willing to enter into such an arrangement, I would suggest that we send immeadiately a cable letter to Nanking outlining the proposal and asking their judgment.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-G