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March - April 1930

YENCHING UNIVERSITY - PEKING, CHINA

PROPOSED SPECIAL RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE.

The Need to be Met.

China offers a strange contrast. It is a land of tremendous resources and a population as able and laborious as any in the world, and yet it is a land of dire poverty. This appalling poverty is perhaps more evident in North China than anywhere else. The peasantry in the region around Peking is in a state of misery. Subject as are the Chinese, especially in this section, to periodic famines due to flood or drought, these millions of Chinese lead a precarious existence.

Within recent years, famine relief in China has been greatly improved, not merely in its efficient organization and technique but in its objective and the practical methods adopted for reaching this right objective. During the last great famine in China very little money was used for the purpose of providing mere doles to keep human beings alive. Almost all money donated for famine relief was used in payment of work done by the people in the famine district and calculated to be directly beneficial to their region and strictly in the line of prevention of future famines - road building, the digging of wells, the building of dykes to prevent floods, etc. After the acute famine stage had passed, a considerable part of the famine fund raised in the United States was still in the treasury of the Famine Relief Commission.

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This fund was divided into three portions. A moderate amount was given to the University of Nanking to develop its College of Agriculture, which is now in a flourishing condition and has rendered great practical service to the farmers of that part of China. Another and much smaller portion was allocated to Yenching University, Peking, to begin specialized agricultural work adapted to local needs. The third portion was reserved and is used as a revolving fund in the following manner: Wherever the engineer of the Famine Relief Commission finds a condition which has actually caused the flooding of farm lands and threatens to cause a repetition of this disaster, he determines the cost of a permanent removal of this condition. The gentry of this region are then invited to participate in the cost of this public work, giving outright two-thirds of the entire cost in exchange for one year's loans of one-third by the Famine Relief Commission at a proper interest rate. These offers are almost invariably accepted and the conditions are always met. In this way, the moderate revolving fund is doing incalculable good and is actually increasing in amount.

In North China, however, there is very great need for a scientific study of certain problems of the farmer. Flood prevention is essential but, after all, only partially positive and more largely negative. In an over-populated region with relatively poor soil, and lacking scientific knowledge of crop rotation, animal husbandry, local small industries associated with farm life, etc. something more than mere protection of the farmer against natural disasters is necessary.

Yenching University, Peking, already has a specialized Department of Agriculture. It has sufficient land for all experimental purposes in farming, plant breeding, animal husbandry, etc. It has already developed, with entire success, the scientific curing of hides which have been going in large quantities from China to be cured in Japan and then resold in expensive leather products. In this leather industry, students of the University are actually engaged, learning a useful art, and making their living while going through the University. They will gradually expand this industry in China. A small beginning in animal husbandry has been made. A few specimens of fine animals from America have been safely transported to Peking for this purpose. This, however, is only a beginning and the University has no funds for making a large success of this aspect of the undertaking. Moreover, the success already achieved in the leather industry only points the way to the possibilities of a similar success in other branches of industry.

In crop rotation, seed selection, plant breeding, the combatting of pests, fertilization, irrigation, and drainage, etc. scarcely anything has been done.

The University desires that its 700 young men and young women—gradually to be increased to 1,000 as a maximum—shall become the best possible citizens of a new China. It is not sufficient to send from its doors theoretically educated young men and young women to struggle with the problem of life in a country desperately in need of educated persons with practical commonsense, knowing the needs of their communities and ready to adjust themselves helpfully and productively to these needs. Every practical application of education which can be fitted into the curriculum of

of the University is a vital asset in its value to China. There is no point at which this would be of greater value than in that described above, bearing directly on the lives of the nine-tenths of the entire population amid which the University stands.

A relatively small sum of money annually expended would produce significant results in this practical way. It is reasonable, however, to expect that such work would after a period of demonstration win local support and that it would finally grow to be Chinese in financing and personnel.

Minimum Budget.

Two American highly trained specialists for the work concerned and earnestly Christian in the motive guiding them in coming to China, Salary, travel to and from field, rental, etc. \$4000 ea.	\$8000.
Two Chinese assistants of a similar type	2100 " 4200.
Travel for research in order to bring to bear upon the local problem all help which may be found in other parts of China	350.
Publication of findings of research	200.
Supplies	300.
Office Supplies and incidentals	<u>150.</u>
Total,	13200.

Initial Equipment.

It is exceedingly difficult to estimate just what should be the initial equipment for this work. No additional land is required immediately. Certain types of farm implements, however, would be needed; a certain amount of money would be required for the purchase and transportation of plants for experimentation and animals for breeding purposes. A

certain small amount of construction would be required, though the expenditure for this would be very small. It is likely that a considerable portion of the animals and plants could be obtained without charge from various persons who would be interested in this work. Probably an initial expenditure for all such equipment purposes would not exceed \$1,000. It might be necessary, however, to expend during the following two or three years further amounts of approximately \$500 a year. As to this aspect of the matter, the judgment of a trained expert would be taken.

Professor R. S. Wiggin, of Cornell University, would be a thoroughly competent adviser. Besides being a well-known expert, he has spent a considerable period in actual experimental work in agriculture in China.

President J. Leighton Stuart, of Yenching University, is temporarily in America in the interest of the institution. A conference with him in regard to this matter would be much more satisfactory to any one interested than a conference with any other person. Dr. Stuart's stay in America will be brief. Any one interested can get in touch with him by telephoning the office of Yenching University, Watkins 8703.

ODW:O

Enc.

A STUDY OF THE
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR ITS REORGANIZATION

TRANSFER

C. H. Myers

May 20, 1931

YENCHING

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A STUDY OF THE
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY

WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR ITS REORGANIZATION

C. H. MYERS

May 20, 1931

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A STUDY OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM OF YENCHING
UNIVERSITY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ITS REORGANIZATION
- - - - -

C. H. Myers

BASIS OF STUDY

Before going into the matter of specific recommendations for the reorganization of the agricultural work of Yenching University, it is desirable to set forth, herewith, a brief statement of facts which form the basis upon which the recommendations are made. In doing this it does not seem necessary to review the facts which have lead the Board of Managers of Yenching University to request this reorganization. These are duly recorded in various reports of conferences, hearings, etc., but they have no particular bearing upon the recommendations which are herein contained. The latter are based upon the following points which are set down in a more or less chronological order.

Memorandum of Agreement -

The most important of these is the memorandum of agreement between Yenching University and the University of Nanking whereby the latter institution agrees to assume full responsibility and control of the agricultural program of the former. This agreement was reached after full and deliberate discussion in a number of conferences by the representatives of the three organization concerned. It was approved in principle by the China Famine Fund Committee, October 3, 1930; by the Board of Managers of Yenching University on October 20, 1930 and by the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking on November 21, 1930. A complete copy of this memorandum is attached, herewith, as Exhibit A.

Conference of Dr. T. H. Shen at Yenching - December 13-16, 1930.

Another important basis is the report made by Dr. T. H. Shen of the University of Nanking after a series of conferences with President Stuart and Messrs. Yü, Shen, Hsü, Changh and Wang of the Agricultural Department of Yenching and also with Messrs. Hunter, Martin and Chang of Tunghsien. A complete copy of this report is attached, herewith, as Exhibit B.

Correspondence -

A number of important considerations involved are contained in correspondence between Dean K. S. Sie of the University of Nanking and Mr. James A. Hunter of Tunghsien; Dr. Willard Simpson of Changli and Dr. R. Feng of Tinghsien. Copy of this correspondence is also attached, herewith, as Exhibit C.

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Detailed Study of the Situation at Yenching.

The writer of this report has had contact with the Crop Improvement Program of the University of Nanking since 1926, in which year he spent the time from March to October in the direction of this program. In accordance with the general plan, he was scheduled to return again to direct the work from April to October of the present year, 1931. After final approval of the Memorandum of Agreement referred to above, he was requested by President Chen of the University of Nanking to come two months earlier than originally planned in order to go to Yenching to assist in the reorganization of the work there. In accordance with this request and by special leave granted by the Cornell authorities, he left, two months earlier than originally intended and arrived in Nanking on February 21, 1931.

He had expected to proceed at once to Yenching but was advised not to do so by President Chen and Dean Sie, on account of certain unfavorable propoganda put out by Mr. C. C. Yü, Acting Director of the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station, in the official publication of that station and by others in certain other publications. Translations of these articles are attached, herewith, as Exhibit D.

The nature and tone of these articles were such as to raise doubt as to the advisability of attempting to continue any further with the cooperation. However, correspondence was passed between President Chen and Dean Sie of Nanking and President Stuart and Acting President Galt of Yenching which cleared up the situation. A copy of this correspondence is attached, herewith, as Exhibit E. The writer then proceeded to Yenching, arriving there March 18, 1931, and spent a month in a careful and detailed study of the Agricultural Department, its work and equipment.

The above facts are set down here in order to make clear the reason for the delay in carrying out the plans for cooperation after they had been formally approved by the organizations concerned.

The study of the situation at Yenching by the writer included the following points:

1. A conference with Acting President Galt on March 18th in which the latter reiterated the assurance, previously made in his correspondence with Dean Sie, that the antagonistic articles which had appeared in a number of Chinese papers in no wise represented an official opinion of responsible Yenching authorities; that no such further articles would appear and that the next issue of the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station publication would contain a statement from Mr. Yü to the effect that these articles represented only the personal opinions of the writers. In this conference, Acting President Galt also presented the following memorandum of understanding as a basis for further negotiations:

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION
AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
AND ITS TRANSFER TO THE CONTROL OF THE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY OF NANKING UNIVERSITY.

1. The Dairy which has hitherto been one of the projects of the Experiment Station, is now segregated in management and property (the latter on the basis of the appraisal by Messrs. Hunter and Eubank) and comes directly under the control of Yenching University.
2. Other animal husbandry projects, specifically the breeding of hogs and poultry, shall be disposed of as proposed by the authorities of Nanking, with the consent and approval of Yenching.

In this connection it is understood that proposals approved by Professor Shen of Nanking last autumn, looking to the transfer of the hogs and poultry to Jefferson Academy at Tungchow, are still effective and approved, so far as acceptable to Jefferson Academy; and that Jefferson Academy is entitled to take possession of any or all of these animals at any time after the date when the present memorandum is approved.

But in making and confirming this offer to Jefferson Academy, neither Yenching nor Nanking obligates itself for any expenditure of funds in connection with this transfer.

If such transfer is delayed until after July 1st, the beginning of the new budget year, then it will be for Nanking to determine whether any funds shall be set aside to help in the transfer of the animals to Jefferson Academy, or elsewhere. The offer of these animals to Jefferson Academy will not necessarily be held open after July 1, 1931.

If Jefferson Academy agrees to take all the hogs and poultry at some date later than that at which the present agreement comes into effect, and before July 1st, Yenching will continue to care for the animals as heretofore until the date of transfer, but will not be responsible for the same beyond such ordinary care.

If Jefferson Academy decides to select only a part of the animals, then these animals must be specially selected and marked, so that the remainder of the animals may be disposed of in other ways.

3. The Yenching University Department of Sociology has approached the Yenching authorities with the request for the transfer of a part of the hogs and poultry to the Department's social work station at Ch'ing Ho. If the authorities of Jefferson Academy consider it opportune and practicable to recognize Ch'ing Ho as a branch station for the breeding or distribution of these animals, then Jefferson Academy may designate a portion of the animals to be transferred to Ch'ing Ho, and shall arrange directly with the Department of Sociology, or with its representatives at Ch'ing Ho, regarding the management of the same.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE HORTICULTURAL PROJECT
OF THE YENCHING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

This memorandum is based upon the following:

A. Agreement between the University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry and Yenching University.

B. A letter to President Stuart from Mr. Willard J. Simpson, of December 11, 1931; the letter of Dean Sie, of Nanking, to President Stuart, dated December 22nd, with which was enclosed a copy of a letter from Dean Sie to Mr. Simpson.

C. Conference between Mr. Simpson, President Stuart and others about the latter part of January.

D. Conference of March 19th, at Yenching, at which the following present: Professor Myers from Nanking, Mr. Simpson, Messrs. Yu, Shen, Tsai and Galt from Yenching.

1. Nanking and Yenching agree to transfer to the Agricultural Department of the mission work at Changli under the direction of Mr. Simpson all trees, equipment and supplies which belong to the Horticultural Experiment Station. All records of experiments and other information pertinent to this horticultural enterprise shall be transferred in the same way.

2. Inasmuch as there are a large number of small trees in the southwest corner of the Yen Nung Yuan which have been recently grafted or budded, and which should not be removed before the autumn, it is agreed that a plot of land sufficiently large for the purpose shall be set aside for these trees until such a time in the autumn as they can be removed elsewhere.

3. A plot of land lying west of that just mentioned is occupied by larger fruit trees of three or four years in age, 282 in number, and since these trees cannot well be removed before the winter of 1932, the plot of ground which they occupy is to be retained for the purpose through the winter of 1932, say to March 15th.

4. No rent shall be charged the Changli agricultural interests for these two plots of land used by them temporarily.

5. Mr. Simpson will make arrangements for some person to take charge of the culture of the trees remaining on the plots mentioned above, and have a workman to care for the trees under such supervision. The authorities of the Yenching Experiment Station will not accept direct responsibility for the trees left on the site, but will cooperate in every reasonable way for their protection and cultivation.

6. If Mr. Simpson desires to engage any member of the staff at Yenching for transfer to Changli, such arrangements shall be made by Mr. Simpson with the individuals concerned, and shall be subject to approval by the Nanking and Yenching authorities.

March 20, 1931.

3. A conference on March 19th with the following persons:

- Acting President Galt,
- Mr. Tsai
- Mr. Yü
- Mr. Hunter of Jefferson Academy

At this conference

~~was held to discuss~~ the matter of the disposal of the Animal Husbandry stock and equipment ^{was} thoroughly ^{discussed}. The results of this conference were embodied in a memorandum, an exact copy of which follows, herewith:

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
OF THE YENCHING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

This memorandum is based upon the following:

A. The agreement between Nanking University, College of Agriculture and Forestry, and Yenching University.

B. The letter from Dean Sie, of Nanking to President Stuart of December 22nd 1930, and enclosed therewith a copy of a letter addressed by Dean Sie to Mr. Hunter of Lu Ho Middle School, Tunghsien.

C. Various conferences between President Stuart and others of Yenching and Mr. Hunter.

D. A memorandum dated 3rd March 1921, drawn up by Mr. Galt, submitted to President Stuart before his departure, and approved by him.

E. A conference at Yenching on March 19th, at which the following were present: Professors Myers from Nanking, Mr. Hunter of Lu Ho Middle School, Messrs. Yü, Tsai and Galt of Yenching.

1. The general offer to Lu Ho Middle School of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station referred to in the memorandum mentioned above, prepared by Mr. Galt, is still open for acceptance by Lu Ho Middle School.

2. The Nanking and Yenching authorities still hold to the original agreement to go forward for the present in the Agricultural Experiment Station with plant breeding only. Therefore, the retention of any animal husbandry projects on the Yenching grounds is not considered advisable.

3. Any enterprises to be undertaken by the Yenching Department of Sociology at its social-work center at Ching Ho are subject to mutual agreement between the authorities of Lu Ho Middle School and the Department of Sociology. It is understood that no final commitments involving any such enterprises have thus far been made by any of the interested parties.

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4. If in carrying out the proposals mentioned above there is no disposition of the swine, then it is for the authorities at Nanking, in consultation with Yenching, to seek other means of suitably disposing of these animals. In this connection the suggestion is made that there might well be further conference with the Mass Education Movement leaders at Tingsien regarding this matter.

5. The authorities of Lu Ho, represented in the conference mentioned above by Mr. Hunter, now propose to take over entirely the poultry project of the Animal Husbandry Division, and in doing so express the willingness to arrange for a branch distribution center at Ching Ho.

6. The transfer of all the poultry interests to the Lu Ho Middle School shall include all equipment and supplies, records of all operating and other experiments connected with this enterprise. But in the transfer there shall not be included the locally-made incubators now on hand and for sale.

20th March, 1931.

4. A visit to Jefferson Academy and a study of the agricultural work in progress there as well as personal conferences with Messrs. Hunter, Martin and Chang of that Institution.

5. Various conferences with the members of the staff of the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station and with other members of the Yenching Faculty.

6. Conference with Mr. O. J. Todd, of the China Famine Relief Committee, relative to the contract made with Yenching University for the growing of peppermint.

7. Brief surveys of all the land owned or rented by the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station.

8. Detailed study of current projects at Yenching and at Tunghsien.

9. Study of the annual reports of the Yenching Agricultural Department and the reports and recommendations made by R. G. Wiggans and J. L. Buck concerning the work of this department.

The study of the situation as outlined above, led to the inevitable conclusion that the Yenching Agricultural Program has so far failed to make contributions to the agriculture of North China in any way commensurate with the amount of time and money that has been expended upon it, and strongly confirmed the wisdom of the decision of the Yenching authorities in asking for a reorganization. It is not the function of the present report to discuss all the reasons for this failure but rather to present a plan for the reorganization. In doing this, however, indirect reference will be made to certain points which are pertinent in this connection.

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General Considerations upon which Recommendations are based.

In addition to the facts obtained in this study, which have been used as a basis for formulating recommendations, certain general principles have been considered as fundamental. For the sake of clearness, these may be stated herewith.

First, an agricultural experiment station cannot successfully promote purely commercial enterprises, such as the dairy business, a general seed or nursery business and the production of peppermint, without considerable danger of vitiating its real function, viz., that of conducting scientific experimentation and teaching. Any use of land and facilities for such purposes should be purely incidental and only to such an extent as is consistent with good farm practice.

Secondly, with a limited budget and personnel, extreme care should be exercised not to initiate more projects than it is possible to carry through to a successful conclusion.

Third, an agricultural experiment station should have close relationships with other science departments and with a good library.

In accordance with the factual findings and these general considerations the following recommendations were formulated and presented to Acting President Galt of Yenching University and to President Chen of the University of Nanking under date of April 13, 1931. These recommendations were approved by President Galt on April 17, 1931, by President Chen on April 29, 1931, and by the Shanghai Committee on April 24, 1931.

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Yenching University,
Peiping, China,
April 13, 1931.

Acting President H. S. Galt,
Yenching University, Peiping;

President Y. G. Chen,
University of Nanking, Nanking.

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in handing you, herewith, my recommendations for the reorganization of Yenching's agricultural program and the assumption of responsibility for it by the University of Nanking.

These recommendations are based upon an extensive study of the situation at Yenching, a complete report of which will be submitted under separate cover in the near future.

The detached recommendations are submitted to you in this form so that you may give them early consideration, and so that they may be put into immediate effect if they meet your approval.

Cordially yours,
(signed) C. H. Myers

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O U T L I N E

I. Organization of Department:

A. Name.

B. Staff:

- (a) Direction of experimental projects.
- (b) Direction of business administration.
- (c) Recommendations of staff appointments.

II. Disposition of property:

A. Yenching Dairy.

B. Swine.

C. Poultry.

D. Horticulture.

E. Vegetables and flowers.

F. Land and buildings:

- (a) Yen Nung Yuan (Korean Garden)
- (b) Lan Chi Pie Men
Lan Chi Nan
Chung Kun
- (c) Nan Yuan Farm
- (d) Rice land
- (e) Tsing-ho Farm

III. Special recommendations:

A. Peppermint growing.

B. Handling of funds.

C. Rural Training School Students.

D. Special scholarships.

E. Special budget - April - June 1931.

IV. Budget, 1931-32

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF
YENCHING UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

I. Organization of Department

A. Name:

In the future the agricultural department at Yenching University shall be designated as "The Yenching University Crop Improvement Station".

B. Staff:

The members of the staff shall be appointed as members of the staff of the Department of Agronomy of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking and assigned to duty at Yenching University, and shall be treated by the latter institution as visiting staff members of the rank held in each case at the University of Nanking. They shall have the usual ranking with respect to titles, periods of service and salaries as established by the department of Agronomy and shall be directly responsible to the head of that department.

For the sake of efficiency and promptness in administering the affairs at Yenching, members of the staff shall be delegated to act for the Head of the Department of Agronomy at Nanking. For the present a division of this responsibility is recommended as follows:

- (a) One member acting in charge of Experimental Projects. This person shall be responsible for the conduct of all experimental projects. It shall be his duty, by means of frequent staff conferences, to arrange for the distribution of land for the regularly approved projects and for the preparation of a budget to properly maintain and conduct them.

It shall be his duty also to see that no projects are initiated until they have been submitted in the standard form adopted by the Department of Agronomy and approved by the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking. In submitting new projects, they shall first be thoroughly discussed in staff conference by the members of the staff at Yenching. If satisfactory agreement is reached, they shall then be approved by the person in charge of Experimental Projects, and submitted by him to the Head of the Department of Agronomy at Nanking. The latter shall then present the projects for full discussion to the Agronomy Staff at Nanking. If agreement is reached, the Head of the Agronomy Department shall approve them and present

them to the Dean of Agriculture and Forestry for final approval. After his approval, but not until then, the projects may be started.

All projects shall be presented in quadruplicate. After final approval, one copy shall be filed in the office of the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, one copy in the office of Agronomy at Nanking, one copy in the office of the Crop Improvement Station at Yenching and one copy in the Treasurer's Office at Yenching University.

The following projects are now in progress at Yenching:

1. Improvement of wheat by Selection.
2. Improvement of Millet by Selection.
3. Effect of in-breeding upon Millet.
4. Study of method of making comparative tests of Millet. Blank Test.
5. Improvement of Kaoliang by Selection.
6. Effect of in-breeding upon Kaoliang.
7. Study of making comparative tests of Kaoliang. Blank Test.
8. Improvement of Corn by in-breeding and recombination of in-bred lines.

Project sheets for all of these should be prepared and placed on file as matters of record, in accordance with the preceding recommendation for preparation and filing of projects. It is hereby understood that the approval of the above eight projects has already been made in principle. Final approval is merely a matter of form.

The person in charge of Experimental Projects shall also be responsible for the preparation and presentation of annual reports upon all projects in progress. These reports shall be prepared in duplicate. One copy shall be filed in the office of the Crop Improvement Station at Yenching and one copy sent to the Head of the Department of Agronomy at Nanking for filing in the office of that department.

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(b) One member acting in charge of the Business Administration of the work at Yenching.

This person shall be responsible for looking after the business affairs of the organization at Yenching. This includes the following duties:

1. Employment and supervision of all labor.
2. Purchase of all equipment and supplies.
3. General supervision and care of all the land, equipment and buildings. This includes the management of land not in use for experimental purposes.
4. Compilation of annual financial statements showing the receipts and expenditures of the organization at Yenching. Ad interim statements shall be furnished when requested by the Head of the Agronomy Department at Nanking.
5. Assistance in the preparation of the annual budgets for presentation to the Head of the Department of Agronomy at Nanking.

In all these duties, the member of the staff in charge of the Business Administration should work in close cooperation with the one in charge of Experimental Projects.

(c) Recommendations for Staff appointments.

The following recommendations for appointment to the staff are made:

1. S. T. Shen, Associate, Acting in charge of Experimental Projects.
2. T. R. Chang, Associate, Acting in charge of Business Administration.
3. T. S. Hsu, Associate.
4. Associate.
This last appointment is to be made as soon as the properly qualified person can be found.
5. R. C. Cheng, Assistant.
6. H. C. Yang, Assistant.
7. C. L. Liu, Assistant.

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Numbers 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of the above appointments shall become effective at once upon the approval of these recommendations by the proper authorities. The appointment of Mr. Chang, No. 2 on the list, should become effective as of April 1, 1931. This recommendation is made in order to properly adjust the matter of Mr. Chang's transfer from Jefferson Academy at Tunghsien to the Crop Improvement Station at Yenching University.

All other appointees, not on the above list, shall immediately relinquish all duties and office space, turn over all records, files and materials formerly belonging to the Agricultural Experiment Station and have no further connection with the Crop Improvement Station of Yenching University. They may, however, in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (Exhibit A) continue to draw their salaries and occupy their present dwellings on property controlled by the Crop Improvement Station of Yenching University, until July 1, 1931. If before that time, they accept positions elsewhere, they shall not be entitled to continue to draw further salaries from funds allocated to the Crop Improvement Station of Yenching University or to occupy the dwellings referred to above after the date that they may assume their new positions. This provision seems necessary in order to avoid a misuse of Famine Prevention Funds.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW PROGRAM

A. Yenching Dairy:

Previous to the beginning of the present reorganization of the Yenching agricultural work, it had been decided by the Yenching authorities to segregate the Dairy in management and property from the Agricultural Experiment Station and to place it directly under the control of Yenching University to be operated merely as a commercial enterprise. This was accomplished January 10, 1931, on the basis of a property appraisal by Messrs. Hunter and Eubank and the Dairy now has no relation whatever to the Crop Improvement Program.

Full responsibility for this transfer of the Dairy was assumed by the authorities of Yenching University. The University of Nanking has no responsibility in this connection. A statement of the adjustment of funds involved in the transfer is attached herewith (Exhibit F), as a matter of record.

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It is hereby recommended that the above action be confirmed as a proper step so far as the complete elimination of the Dairy from the Crop Improvement Station is concerned.

B. Swine:

Under date of December 15, 1930, the following inventory of swine, belonging to Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station, was furnished by Mr. Yu, Acting Director:

Breed	Sows	Boars	Pigs	Total
Poland				
China	3	3	4	10
Berkeshire	1	1	4	6
Tamworth	1	0	0	1
Tam. x Pol. China	1	1	15	17
Pol. China x Chinese	0	0	7	7
Chinese	2	0	0	2
Total				43

Pig Houses - 15 or 16.

It is recommended that all of these swine that are desired by them, be furnished free of charge to Mass Education (Dr. R. Feng) of Tingsien to be used in accordance with the project outlined by Dr. Feng (Exhibit G).

A request for swine was also received from Professor J. D. H. Lamb, Acting Chairman of the Department of Sociology of Yenching University. This request contained an outline of the project for which the swine were to be used if obtained (Exhibit H). Inasmuch as this proposed project lacks definiteness of purpose and method of procedure and since it is not further evident that properly technically trained persons are available for its conduct, it is hereby recommended that the request of the Department of Sociology be not granted.

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If a satisfactory project from the Department of Sociology is received by April 15th, the above recommendation should be reconsidered.

It is finally recommended that all remaining cross-breds or barrows be immediately sold and that such disposition of all pig-houses, feed and other materials be made as is possible.

It should be noted here that no breeding records or other recorded data are available for distribution with the swine.

C. Poultry:

Under date of December 15, 1930, the following inventory of poultry belonging to the Yenning Agricultural Experiment station was furnished by Mr. Chang, in charge of Poultry:

Breed	Cocks	Hens	Total
White Leghorn	65	113	170
Rd. Island Red	10	12	22
Plymouth Rock	2	3	5
Hybrid	0	2	2
Native Mongrel	0	9	9
Diseased Leghorns (isolated)	1	4	5
Total			221

The above inventory did not include 7 houses, 8 or 10 incubators and a brooder which should have been listed. This omission was evidently due to an oversight.

No breeding records or any other recorded data are available for distribution.

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With respect to Poultry, it is recommended that all birds, equipment, supplies and material be furnished free to Jefferson Academy at Tunghsien in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement, ~~quoted in the complete report.~~

(Exhibit A)

D. Horticulture:

Under date of December 15, 1930, the following inventory of Horticultural material was furnished by Mr. Yu:

Nursery

	<u>No. of Trees</u>
Budded apricot (peach)	1033
One-year peach	1577
Two-year peach	609
Stocks	2400
Total	<u>5619</u>

Fruit Garden

Two-year apricot	157
Three- and four-year peach	81
Five- and six-year peach	99
Five- and six-year apple and pear.	<u>102</u>
Total	439

In addition to the trees listed in the above inventory there were small amounts of spray materials and a few hand-sprayers of uncertain value.

No records of yields or of other nature were available for use.

It is recommended that all the Horticultural material be turned over to the Changli Agricultural Station at Changli in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement ~~to be found in the complete report.~~ (Exhibit A)

E. Commercial vegetables and flowers:

It has been the procedure in the past to grow certain vegetables and flowers in the garden of the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station for commercial purposes, that is, for sale in the near-by community and in Peiping. Some flowers and vegetables are now growing in the garden and greenhouse.

It is recommended that this practice be discontinued immediately. Any material that can be sold at once should be so disposed of. No further effort should be made to grow plants or flowers to maturity. Any greenhouses and greenhouse equipment such as pots, sprinklers, benches and the like should be retained for the future use of the Crop Improvement Station.

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F. Land and buildings:

Under date of December 15, 1930, the following inventory of land was furnished by Mr. Yu:

Yen Nung Yuen (Korean Garden)	260	mow
Lan Chi Pie Men	50	"
Lan Chi Nan	9	"
Chung Kum	26	"
Nan Yuan Farm	1280	"
*Rice paddy - and upland	42	"
Total land owned	<u>1667</u>	"
Tsing-ho farm, rented	184	"
Total land available	<u>1851</u>	"

*The rice land was omitted from the inventory, evidently by oversight. It has been added to the inventory by the writer of this report.

The land controlled by the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station has been carried on the inventory at cost at a valuation of G\$34,153.51. (See Exhibit I) It is owned by the Agricultural Experiment Station except for a slight claim of the University (Exhibit J).

Yen Nung Yuen (Korean Garden) is situated just immediately outside the wall of Yenching campus. A large area in the center of this rectangular piece is non-tillable because of old excavations and construction. In this central area are located the buildings of the present agricultural experiment station, including five dwellings, suitable as residences for members of the staff. The remainder of the garden is well suited to experimental uses. It is recommended that this piece of land and buildings be retained for the use of the Crop Improvement Station.

- Lan Chi Pie Men)
- Lan Chi Nan)
- Chung Kum)

The above three parcels of land are situated near the Korean Garden. They are not suitable for experimental purposes but may serve as places for seed increase in the future. It is recommended that they be retained for the use of the Crop Improvement Station.

Nan Yuan Farm. This large farm of 1280 mow is situated south of Peiping, some 23 miles from the present Yenching campus. The bigger portion of this farm is very poorly drained. It is subject to severe flooding every year and the soil is strongly alkaline. It probably cannot become very valuable as farm land until some drainage is provided. If this is possible at all, it probably would have to be the result of

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some rather comprehensive drainage project covering a considerable area. Another decided disadvantage of this farm is that of recent years it has been subjected to bandit raids with unpleasant frequency. Its distance also makes it rather inaccessible from Yenching. It is recommended that the Nan Yuan Farm be sold as soon as possible and that the proceeds be returned to the fund available to the Yenching Crop Improvement Station.

Rice land. Inasmuch as the Yenching Crop Improvement Station is rather far removed from the important rice-growing regions, it is recommended that this rice land be sold as soon as possible and the proceeds of the sale be returned to the fund to the Crop Improvement Station.

Tsing-ho Farm. This 184 mow of good land is rented from a wealthy landowner. The present lease expires February 1, 1937. It is located about 3½ miles from the Yenching campus. The road from the campus to this farm is a very poor one, which makes it difficult to transport material between the Crop Improvement Station laboratory and the farm. The storage facilities for the experimental lots of kaoliang, millet and wheat are inadequate and it is not advisable to construct such facilities on rented land. There is little possibility of this land being available for purchase.

It is excellent land, however, and well suited to experimental work. The present lease should be held for the Crop Improvement Station until other suitable land can be purchased for more permanent use. A copy of the lease covering the rental of this land should be kept by the University of Nanking.

III. Special Recommendations

A. Peppermint growing:

Prior to the consummation of the agreement for the reorganization of the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station, Yenching University had entered into a contract with Mr. O. J. Todd to grow peppermint as a commercial enterprise. About 30 mow of land in the Korean Garden is now planted to peppermint, some of which has been planted since March 15th. The following recommendations are made with regard to this enterprise and its relation to the Crop Improvement Station:

1. That the Crop Improvement Station have no responsibilities of any kind in connection with the peppermint enterprise other than that involved in the function of landlord.
2. That the exact area of land belonging to the Crop Improvement Station and now planted to peppermint be determined.

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3. That on the basis of the fact determined by No. 2 Yenching University be charged an annual rental of \$4.00 per mow for the land devoted to peppermint raising.
4. That Yenching University assume full responsibility for the car, cultivation, harvesting and disposal of the material.
5. That no additional land belonging to the Crop Improvement Station be planted to peppermint without the written approval of the person in charge of Business Administration of the Station.
6. That a copy of the contract made by Yenching University for the growing of peppermint be furnished to the person in charge of Business Administration of the Crop Improvement Station.
7. That the rental of land to Yenching University for peppermint growing be discontinued as soon as that institution has fulfilled the obligations of its contract.

B. Handling of Funds:

All fund allocated to the Crop Improvement Station of Yenching University shall be in the care of the Treasurer of the latter institution. The Treasurer shall disburse such fund only on the order of the person in charge of Business Administration of the Crop Improvement Station or on the order of such other person as may be designated by the University of Nanking.

C. Rural Training School Students:

There are at Yenching at the present time, four students, Juniors, left over from the Cooperative Rural Workers Training School, which was disbanded before the close of the school year just passed. These four students are morally, at least, entitled to an additional year of training as practice students.

It is recommended that the Crop Improvement Station assume the responsibility of providing these four students with this training in connection with the experimental work and with the necessary maintenance from the budget. It is understood that the maintenance involves a sum of about \$12.00 per student per month for twelve months.

D. Special Scholarships:

Well trained workers are essential to the development of any agricultural program in China. Young Chinese of experience and ability should be placed in key positions as rapidly as possible. But they must first have proper technical training of an advanced nature. They necessarily must go abroad for this special training. Before going abroad they should have had experience and contact with actual experimental work in China in order that they may profit to the fullest possible extent from their study abroad.

For the future success of the Yenching Crop Improvement Program it is urgently recommended that two scholarships of \$2000 Gold each be provided to enable two members of the staff to go to America for one year for additional training, one man to go for the year 1931-32, the other for the year 1932-33. The two men recommended in the order of their going are:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Mr. S. T. Shen | 1931-32 |
| Mr. T. R. Chang | 1932-33 |

Proper provision for the first of these is made in the budget presented for 1931-32. Provision for the other should be made in the budget for 1932-33.

E. Special Budget for April 1, 1931 - July 1, 1931.

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CROP IMPROVEMENT BUDGET, APRIL-JUNE, 1931.

(with tentative adjustment to the old budget of the Agricultural Experiment Station)

Salary - three months:

S. T. Shen	3- @ \$138.00	\$414.00	
T. S. Tsu	3- @ 80	240.00	
T. R. Chang	3- @ 100	300.00	
4 Senior Students	3- @ 12	144.00	
4 Junior Students	3- @ 12	144.00	\$1,242.00

Labor	600.00
Supplies	750.00
Equipment	565.00
Animal Feed	75.00
Travel	200.00
Contingent	300.00
	<u>\$3,732.00</u>
Salaries for discontinued members of the old staff, April-June	742.50
Total	<u>\$4,469.50</u>

Funds available:

Balance, April 1, 1931	\$4,004.72	
Estimated receipts from sales of grain and stock	469.78	\$4,469.50
		<u><u>5</u></u>

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IV. BUDGET, 1931-32

YENCHING CROP IMPROVEMENT STATION

Budget, July 1, 1931, - June 30, 1932.

1. Administration:

Stationery and supplies	\$ 80.00	
Postage and telegrams	50.00	
Auditing fee	250.00	
Telephone	60.00	
Fuel and light	250.00	
Rental (Tsing-ho farm)	564.00	
Rental, additional land.	250.00	
Repairs	140.00	
Taxes	300.00	
Travel	1,000.00	\$2,944.00

2. Staff salaries:

S. T. Shen	\$ 1,800.00	
T. R. Chang	1,320.00	
T. S. Tsu	1,080.00	
(to be appointed)	840.00	
3 Senior Assistants	900.00	5,940.00

3. <u>Labor</u> (regular and special)	2,464.00	
bird protection	150.00	2,614.00

4. <u>Equipment</u>		486.00
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5. <u>Supplies</u>		1,507.00
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6. <u>Reference books and journals</u>		200.00
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7. <u>Tunghsien experiments</u>		450.00
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8. <u>Manure and fertilizers</u>		978.00
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9. <u>Fellowship</u>	Gold \$2,000.00	4,000.00
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10. <u>Contingent fund</u>		2,500.00
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Total \$21,619.00

~~Respectfully Submitted.~~

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SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY THE
"RECOMMENDATION FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF
YENCHING AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM AND THE
ASSUMPTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT BY NANKING"

PREPARED BY PROFESSOR C. H. MYERS

On page 13 of these recommendations there is the following statement referring to members of the staff at Yenching not appointed to the staff after the reorganization:

"If before that time they accept positions elsewhere, they shall not be entitled to continue to draw further salaries from the funds allocated to the Crop Improvement Station of Yenching University, or to occupy the dwellings referred to above after the date that they assume their new position."

At the conference of members of the old and new staffs, called to effect the transfer of authority, the proposed budget for April to June, 1931, was considered and the relation thereto of the salaries of members of the old staff not retained.

A question was asked whether these men might not be paid their three months' salary, thus terminating the relationship. To this it was replied that if after payment of the three months' salary they succeeded in securing other positions there might be a duplication of remuneration. Accordingly, it was suggested that salaries for the remaining three months should not be paid in advance. It was noted, however, that this would encourage the men to remain on the old premises and occupy their residences, and this arrangement might be inconvenient to the new regime. After discussion, those present at this conference recommended that salaries for the three months in advance be offered to these men on condition that they vacate the residences they are occupying. Otherwise, the monthly salaries to be paid only when regularly due.

Further-more, with regard to the treatment of Mr. C. C. Yu, the Acting Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, whose services are now discontinued, it was pointed out that he had served the institution faithfully for a period of over seven

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or eight, years, without any furlough, or even a summer vacation, and that it would be only right to recognize in some way his long and faithful service. Accordingly, members of the conference referred to (Mr. Yu having been asked to withdraw for the time being) recommended that Mr. Yu's salary in full for the remaining three months be paid to him from the budget of the Crop Improvement Station, even though it be known that he is to receive from Yenching a partial salary (\$50.00 per month) in his position as manager of the University Diary.

The representatives of Nanking University and of Yenching University dealing with the recommendations referred to the paragraph one hereby signify their approval of these present supplementary recommendations.

(Signed) C. H. Myers

For the University of Nanking.

(Signed) Howard S. Galt

For Yenching University.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The writer desires to express his sincere appreciation of the sympathetic cooperation, friendly assistance and wise counsel of Acting President Galt in obtaining the material for this study and in formulating recommendations.

He would also thank the members of the agricultural staff for their share in this work as well as all others who rendered assistance in any way.

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AGREEMENTbetween theUNIVERSITY OF NANKING COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY AND YENCHING UNIVERSITY

1. The University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, undertake 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 Board of *Directors* the University of Nanking, 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.

0228

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China.

Department of History

October 23, 1930.

Dean K. S. Sie,
College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My dear Dean Sie:

I am happy to report that the Board of Managers of Yenching University at its meeting on Monday took unanimous action in approval of the proposed agreement between our two institutions in agricultural work. Certain verbal changes were made in the text of the agreement as worked out in Shanghai, but these are only to make more clear and explicit the language then adopted.

We shall be looking forward to the visit of Dr. Shen which we hope will be as soon as he can make arrangements to come here. I can assure you that all of us at Yenching are glad to cooperate in making this new arrangement as successful as possible.

I hope your own health is improving and that we can have you visit us in person before long.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Nanking, China.

November 6, 1930.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

From yours of October 23rd I was very glad to note the formal action of your Board approving the proposed agreement with us for cooperation. Our President, Dr. Chen, is away (as also is unciidentally our plant breeder, Dr. Shen). As soon as he returns we will put through the formal consent to the agreement with the verbal changes you have introduced. This is probably preferable although according to agreement my own approval as Dean would be sufficient.

Later on this month either Dr. Shen or I will have the pleasure of visiting you to take up in person the details of working out the agreement.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

K. S. Sie,
Dean.

0230

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Nanking, China.

REPORT ON MY TRIP TO YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Dec. 13 - 16, 1930
T. H. SHEN

After the cooperative agreement between Yenching University and the University of Nanking was approved by the China Famine Fund Relief Committee, President Stuart urged me to make a goodwill visit to Yenching as early as possible for this cooperation. This was on October 4th 1930 while we were in Shanghai. On account of my heavy work at Nanking I was unable to go immediately. After the cooperative agreement was approved by the Board of Managers of Yenching on October 29th, and of the University of Nanking on Nov. 21, 1930, Dean Sie commissioned me to pay this visit on behalf of Nanking for starting the reorganization of the agricultural work at Yenching.

When I arrived at Peiping on Dec. 13th, I called on Pres. Stuart and reviewed the point in the agreement that states that the agricultural work of Yenching will be limited to crop improvement, and consequently the work of hogs, poultry and pomology has to be transferred to other places where it can be well developed by the trained persons who are available and with sufficient funds. Dr. Stuart agreed to it and said the dairy would be kept at Yenching by a private organization, and probably Mr. Yu, acting head of the Department of Agriculture at present, would be in charge of the dairy.

As acting president Galt expressed his desire last spring to have Nanking recommend a Chinese returned student, with a Ph. D. in Plant Breeding to be head of the agricultural work at Yenching, I told Pres. Stuart that such a Chinese is not available for Yenching at present and an agricultural missionary might be obtained to act as head. His salary, travelling and housing would amount to about \$12,000. He seemed to agree on this point. Then he brought me to the Agricultural Department.

After a long conference with Messrs. Yu, Shen, Hsu and Chang of the Agricultural Department on the evening of the 13th, Mr. Yu finally expressed his hope that if the hogs, chickens and fruit trees are transferred to Tunghsien and Changlie, all the Yenching funds should be used in crop improvement at Yenching and no help from the Yenching budget should be given to Tunghsien & Changlie for Animal Husbandry and Pomology work there.

The following day, the 14th, Mr. Wong, editor of the agricultural paper, and caretaker of the fruit trees, talked about the importance of fruit trees and animals in the North. My reply to him was the same as given to the other persons - the College of Agriculture of Nanking University has been instructed to take over the agricultural work of Yenching and to confine the work of crop improvement with the Famine Fund. I do not have the right to change this policy. I know the importance of animals and fruit trees in the North but with the limited Famine Fund we had better get crop improvement work well done rather than three things half done for the benefit of the farmers.

0231

After I had looked over poultry, swine, fruit trees and crop work, the lists of were given to me through Mr. Yu by the persons who are in charge of them now. Mr. Yu said that he was disappointed that the Department of Agriculture was being taken over by Nanking. Under the circumstances, he said that he could not be held responsible for the chickens, swine, and fruit trees, and hoped that they would be taken over as soon as possible. I replied that as long as they received the same salary from Yen-ching as before, they would still be responsible to them. The man in charge of chickens felt the same way about the matter. Their contract with is still effective but will expire at the end of the coming June.

Professors Yany and Chang of the Sociological Department stated their desire to keep chickens and swine at Yen-ching for convenience in selling to the farmers of the Ching Ho Social Reconstruction Center. They agreed to try to use certain funds from their Department for expenses. I promised to tell Mr. Hunter (See Memorandum from Mr. Hunter).

After the above conference, I had a personal conference with Pres. Stuart and the important points of this conversation were as follows:

(a) The fiscal year of Yen-ching begins on the first of July. (b) The Famine Fund appropriated to Yen-ching for a period of ten years is \$200,000 gold and its interest per year is \$10,000 gold. With the rate of gold exchange at present, and the approval of the Famine Relief Committee at Shanghai, the amount of \$30,000 in Chinese currency might be obtained for agricultural work at Yen-ching. (c) Nanking is expected to make out a budget for 1931-32 and is responsible for running into debt. Nanking should authorize a person at the agricultural station at Yen-ching to sign the bills and the treasurer of Yen-ching will keep accounts according to the budget made by Nanking. (d) If a Westerner is needed to take charge of the agricultural work at Yen-ching, then Nanking should recommend a person, preferably Presbyterian, and suggests that Mr. Patton of the Presbyterian Church at Shanghai be given to understand the situation and the need for an American crop breeder at Yen-ching and Nanking. Dr. Stuart will then ask the Presbyterian Church at Peiping to make a request to the Board of Missions at New York City for an agricultural missionary from the Presbyterian Church to be sent to Peiping and be assigned to Yen-ching. (e) The budget for agricultural work at Yen-ching is \$17,000. Up to the end of Nov. \$2,794.39 had been used. (f) Dr. Stuart agreed to turn pomology work over to Dr. Simpson at Changli. Dr. Simpson's letter to Dr. Stuart is attached. (g) Dr. Stuart agreed that we should revoke the recommendation regarding the disposition of the poultry and hogs. (h) Mr. Todd, engineer of the China international Famine Relief Society at Peiping, made a contract with the student Self-Support Department to grow peppermint. Under this contract the above-mentioned department rented 30 mows from the Department of Agriculture Now, no person in the Student Self-Support Department is responsible for peppermint growing. Mr. Todd hopes the Department of Agriculture will grow it, and will be responsible for the economic loss. Mr. Todd has grown this plant for oil purposes and it has shown a very profitable crop.

I went to Tunghsien the evening of the 15th and had a conference with Messrs, Martin, Hunter and Chang about transferring the work of animals at Yenching. The resolution of our conference is stated in Mr. Hunter's letter attached.

Messrs, Martin and Hunter made a strong recommendation to send Mr. T. R. Chang to the United States for two years advance training for the future work of crop breeding at Yenching instead of a Westerner for the work there. Their reason is that it takes two years for a Westerner to adapt himself to conditions in China and start real work. Mr. Chang has had three years experience in fractional breeding at Tunghsien and will be well qualified and permanent for Yenching if he can be sent away for advance training. I would be a more economical way than sending for a Westerner.

On the morning of the 16th, I invited Messrs. and Chang of Tunghsien and Messrs. Yu and Shen of Yenching to have a conference together in the Return Students Club at Peiping about animal and crop work at Yenching. Mr. Yu seemed to agree with Mr. Hunter's points. Mr. Hunter was to go to Yenching in two days and look over the conditions of chickens and swine, and would have a conference with Pres. Stuart and Professors Chang and Yang of the Department of Sociology about taking over chickens and experiments with swine. Mr. Hunter estimated the expenses for breeding test of swine at about \$500 a year.

With regard to the crop improvement work at Yenching and Tunghsien, I asked Mr. Chang and Mr. Shen to use the same variety for check in preparing seed for planting next year. When they get seed ready for making planting plans, Mr. Ching will bring his seed from Tunghsien to Yenching and the materials of the two places will be combined to make one planting plan. The breeding tests of kaoling, millst, corn and cotton for next Spring are understood to be conducted at Yenching.

Before the close of the conference, I repeated that the purpose of my trip was partly a good-will visit, partly to study the conditions and attitudes at Yenching and Tunghsien. The final statement about taking over animals by Mr. Hunter, and pomology by Dr. Simpson will be given by the Dean of the College of Agriculture at Nanking. Professor C. H. Myers of the plant Breeding Department at Cornell is expected to come to China next February. If so, he will come to Yenching next March to reorganize the Agricultural work.

Before closing this report I wish to express my high appreciation of the warm welcome given me by the faculty of Yenching. President Stuart, the Agricultural Department, Miss Bolling, Dean of the College of Science, Dr. C. C. Woo, head of biology, gave me dinner parties. As I stayed in Yenching only two nights, I had to decline invitation from Changeellor Wu and Professor Yang of the Sociological Department.

List of Poultry Stocks on hand

Date December 15, 1930.

Breed	Male	Female	Total
Leghorn	65	113	178
Rhode island	10	12	22
Plymouth Rock	2	3	5
Hybrid		2	2
Native Mongrel		9	9
Diseased (cold) Isolated:- Leghorn Breed	1	4	<u>5</u>
	Grand total		<u><u>221</u></u>

Note: It is urgently requested that the stocks should be removed within ONE WEEK.

The list is subject to change however in case of:

- (1) Diseases
- (2) Any other unavoidable losses

OKed by Chang

List of Pigs

Sex Title	Sow	Boar	Pigs
Poland China	3	3	4
Berkshire	1	1	4
Trn	1		
Trn & Pol China	1	1	15
Pol x Chinese			7
Chinese	2		
Pig houses 15 or 16			6

OKed by Yie

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NURSERIES

Budded Apricot (peach stock)	1033	
One year peach	1577	
Tow " "	609	
Stocks	<u>2400</u>	
	Total	<u>5619</u> Trees

Fruit garden

2 year growth Apricot (peach)	157	
3 & 4 year growth Peach	81	
5 & 6 " " "	99	
" " " " " Apple and pear	<u>102</u>	
	Total	<u>439</u>

INVENTORY

Land property in Yenching University, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Yen Nung Yuan	260	Mow
Lan Chi Pie Men	50	"
Lan Chi Man	9	"
Chung Kun	26	"
Nan Yuan Farm	<u>1280</u>	"
	<u>1625</u>	"
Tsing-ho Farm (rented)	180	Now

(S) Yie Chen Chow

0235

CROP IMPROVEMENT

Crops: Wheat, Millet, Kaoliang, corn, Cotton and Soybeans.

I. WheatA. Plantings

1. 1925-26 Head rows about 550 rows.
2. 1926-27 2340 head selections
Two-rod-row test -- 100 rows.
3. 1927-28 Head rows -- 2506 rows.
Two-rod-row test -- 460 rows.
4. 1928-29 Five-rod-row test -- 125 rows.
Ten-rod-row test -- 887 rows.
5. 1929-30 Head rows -- about 2000 rows.
Five-rod-row test -- 650 rows
Ten-rod-row test -- 600 rows
6. 1930-31 Head rows -- 3426 rows
Two-rod-row test -- 1060 rows
Variety test (farmers' varieties) -- 200 rows
Five-rod-row test -- 200 rows.
Ten-rod-row test -- 800 rows.
Advanced test -- 600 rows.

The same check, Peking Red, was used from 1925 to 1930. The improved strain was used as check for head-row and two-rod-row test of 1930-1931. In other tests the check was still Peking Red.

B. Suggestions

1. Send complete record of wheat yields and the other notes for 1929-1930 to Nanking.
2. Send a complete planting plan of wheat test for 1930-1931.
3. Make up the yield record of wheat for 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28, and 1928-29 as the same form of 1929-30.

II. MilletA. Plantings

1. 1927 Head rows -- 350 rows
Variety test -- varieties.
2. 1928 Head rows -- 480 rows.
Two-rod-row -- 354 rows.
Variety test -- 100 rows
3. 1929 Head rows -- 790
Five-rod-row test (2nd year test) -- 1050
row failed completely in germination.
Five-rod-row test (3dr year test) -- 540 rows.

0236

4. 1930 Head rows -- 5070 rows.
 Preliminary variety test (first year) -- 775 rows
 Variety test -- 700 rows.
 Five-rod-row test (2nd yr) -- 1700 rows
 Five-rod-row test (repeated due to the failure
 in 1929) -- 1050 rows.
 Ten-rod-row test -- 600 rows.

The Yellow Millet () was used as the check in 1927.
 The compact head native variety () is very good &
 is improved thru mass selection. It was used as the
 check in 1928, 1929 and 1930.

B. Suggestions:

1. Make up the yield record of 1929-30 according to
 the standard form.

III. Kaoliang

A. Plantings

1. 1926 Variety test -- 13 varieties -- Peking Red
 was used as check and was also the best.
2. 1927 Head-row test -- 790 rows (chiefly from
 Peking Red)
3. 1928 Two-rod-row test -- 360 rows.
4. 1929 Discontinued due to the lack of time.
 Only the mass selection of Peking Red was
 conducted.
5. 1930 Head rows -- resumption of line breeding work.
 Head rows -- 1320 rows including Peking Red,
 Peking Yellow and Black Hulled Red. Dwarf
 Yellow () and Taiku, Shansi.
 Variety test by ten-rod-row test system. 450
 rows.
 Variety test by five-rod-row test system
 250 rows.
 Variety test by advanced test system -- 360
 rows
 Outbridge variety test -- Feterita, Kafir, Milo
 Maize, and Egyptian Corn (2nd lot of seed)
 with Peking Red as check.
 Feterita - 34.34% = -81.22 cattles per mow
 (odds 195:1)
 Kafir - 25.71% = -59.76 cattles per mow
 (odds 16.96:1)
 Milo - 50.95% = -98.62 cattles per mow
 (odds 93.8:1)

IV. CornA. Plantings

1. 1927 Variety test (four varieties, Italian White, Yellow Dent, Nanking Yellow and Peking Yellow. No yield was taken because of the heads being stolen). Indication -- Italian White was the best.
2. 1928 Variety test (Italian White, Peking Yellow, Yellow Dent) Italian White was the best.
3. 1929. Mass Selection of Italian White.
4. 1930 Ear-to-row test from Native Yellow (203 ears)
Italian White (60 ears)
Peking Yellow was used as the Check. Five plants were selfed in the promising rows. Variety test -- 20 varieties of which 6 are foreign. Peking Yellow was used as the check. No yield was determined. Indication showed that Peking Yellow was the best and silver Mine seemed to be good. All the others were distinctly poor.

V. CottonA. Plantings

1. 1926-28 Mass selection of Trice.
2. 1929 Variety test including Million Dollar, Big Green and Trice. Yield showed in the order as Trice, Big Green and Million Dollar.
3. 1930 Acclimatization of New seed of Trice from U. S. D. A.
Variety test -- Trice, King, Million Dollar, Big Green -- by advanced test. No yield was taken because of poor stand. Trice seemed best.

VI. SoybeansA. Plantings

1. 1930 Plant-to-row test for Peking Small Black Soybean.

OKed by Shen

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Changli, Dec. 11, 1930.

Dr. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Some time ago Dr. Roland Cross very kindly told me of the proposed plan by which the agricultural work at Yenching will come under the direction of Nanking University, and mentioned the suggestion that had been made that if Nanking did not try to carry on all lines of agricultural work at Yenching, perhaps the responsibility for the animal husbandry and horticultural work might be turned over to Tungchow and Changli respectively. I have no definite word as to the action take in this respect at Yenching or at Nanking, but I am writing to express a willingness to take on a larger responsibility than we have heretofore assumed. The past year has been one of progress in the direction of selecting the work we are best able to do and concentrating upon that. It has taken a little work on my part to get our committee to realize that the name agricultural station does obligate us to do everything that an American agricultural station would do with fifty men. However, at the meeting of the committee a few days ago they seemed very willing for us to limit our work mainly to the horticultural and forestry work. There has never been any question as to the advisability of our working in those lines; everyone has assumed that here in the fruit region we would work on horticulture, but the difficulty has been to get across the value of concentration. Our agricultural conference at Tungchow last June was a great step in achieving that.

We are now ready to turn most of our energy to the horticultural work and expect to plant out the stock we now have in the nursery here at Changli and make all the available space into seed beds for nursery stock. I have been working for over a year on the project at Peitaiho which I feel will be of some help in the introduction of foreign fruits. As you may know, many of the foreign fruits when brought directly inland here in North China, winter-kill badly due to our dry winters. The difficulty is almost universal except near the seashore, and at Peitaiho the trees seem to prosper, so I have had a hope that it might serve as a base-station for getting new types of fruit established and perhaps we could then select some improvements which would be hardy. As you will understand this is an experiment not yet demonstrated (except that the foreign fruits do well at Peitaino) but at least there is a large area of specially adapted land near the seashore that can be planted with such fruits, and possibly we may thus be able to add to our inland fruit varieties. Of course, our main

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Work as I conceive it is selecting the best native fruits and getting those distributed out from the limited area as which now have them. We have also begun work in area as nearer Peiping.

You may use this information as you deem wise. We would be glad to take responsibility for the horticultural work, in case it is given up at Yenching. I have for some time been working on a plan of cooperation in horticultural investigation with Nanking University so I should look to them for greater help in that respect if such a plan were launched. I should be glad to learn what has been decided regarding the horticultural work at Yenching, if you will be so kind as to write me, or refer this letter to the proper person to do so.

Yours sincerely,

(S) W. J. Simpson

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BUDGET OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, YENCHING UNIVERSITY

	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
10. <u>Office of Administration</u>		
111 Printing & Office supplies	80.00	
112 Postage & cables	40.00	
113 Office boy wages	163.00	
114 Library	200.00	
115 Auditing fees	250.00	
116 Telephone	60.00	
117 Fuel & light	100.00	
	<u>\$ 898.00</u>	
20. <u>Extension</u>		
211 Travel 7 demonstration work	600.00	
212 Publication & printing	600.00	
213 Exhibit preparation materials	450.00	
214 Annual autumn fair	150.00	
215 Animal distribution	200.00	
21 Seed & plant distribution	50.00	
	<u>\$2050.00</u>	
30. <u>Miscellaneous Expenses</u>		
31 House repairs & Land Improvement	500.00	
32 Agricultural Sciences Society Expenses	400.00	
	<u>\$ 900.00</u>	
40. <u>Staff Salaries</u>		
401 C. C. Yu	1794.00	
402 S. T. Shen	1656.00	
403 T. S. HSU	960.00	
405 M. T. Li	552.00	
406 C. K. Kuo	504.00	
407 J. S. Lu	504.00	
408 M. C. Wang	540.00	
409 D. W. Chang	720.00	
410 Practice Students' wages	756.00	
	<u>\$7986.00</u>	
50. Departmental Expenses		
51. <u>Agronomy Division</u>		
511 Labor	1000.00	
512 Rental	560.00	
513 Manure	380.00	
514 Seed & Collections	320.00	
515 Additional Equipments	80.00	
516 Sundries and supplies	140.00	
517 Feeds	200.00	
518 Repairs	160.00	
519 Taxes	40.00	
	<u>\$2380.00</u>	
		<u>\$1665.00</u>

	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
52. <u>Animal Husbandry Division</u>		
521 Labor	360.00	
522 Hog Feed	300.00	
523 Poultry feed	600.00	
524 Repairs	80.00	
525 Additional equipment	40.00	
526 Sundries & Supplies	220.00	
	<u>\$2100.00</u>	<u>\$1000.00</u>
53. <u>Fruit culture Division</u>		
531 Labor	530.00	
532 Stock, cion, seeds	100.00	
533 Manure	50.00	
534 Additional equipment	35.00	
535 Fuel	10.00	
536 Sundries & supplies	35.00	
537 Spraying materials	15.00	
538 Bee supplies	50.00	
	<u>\$ 825.00</u>	<u>850.00</u>
54. <u>Haitien Experiment Farm</u>		
541 Labor	500.00	
542 Animal feed	300.00	
543 Tools and Equipment	40.00	
544 Sundries and Supplies	30.00	
545 House repairs	40.00	
546 Seeds	20.00	
	<u>\$930.00</u>	<u>1000.00</u>
55. <u>Nanyuan Seed Farm</u>		
551 Labor	400.00	
552 Seeds	20.00	
553 Animal feed	150.00	
554 Sundries & supplies	50.00	
555 Taxes	190.00	
	<u>\$810.00</u>	<u>850.00</u>
Reserve Fund For New Experiments	\$2986.00	
Famine fund income		<u>17,000.00</u>
	<u>\$22,365.00</u>	<u>\$22,365.00</u>

Hunter: Statement with regard to accepting the responsibility for the Poultry and Swine Departments of Yen-ching Agricultural Station.

1. Poultry.

Unless the disease which is reported is serious the poultry stock, together with all movable equipment may be taken over.

It is suggested that the Department of Sociology and Social work would like to maintain a small unit of the poultry Dept. in order to secure breeding stock for distribution among the farmers at the Ch'ing Ho Social Reconstruction Center.

This can be arranged for and we accept responsibility for supervision of this poultry unit, but will not be responsible financially.

In as much as the main purpose of the Poultry Department at Lu Ho is for investigation we will use the equipment received for that end, but will so far as possible try to fill the demand for breeding stock.

2. Swine.

Unless there is a large enough appropriation to cover the expenses of investigational work Lu Ho cannot take over the swine Department.

The stock on hand is not large, nor of very high quality, but is sufficient to conduct some very much needed experiments along the line of crossing, comparison of rate or growth, dressing percentages, methods of feeding, management, etc. These could not be undertaken without proper financial support.

It has been suggested that the Department of Sociology and Social Work would like to maintain some swine to be able to furnish breeding stock to the farmers in the Ch'ing Ho Social Reconstruction Center. It is our suggestion that one boar for breeding the native sows of the farmers, together with one sow (of the same breed as the boar) could easily be kept at Ch'ing Ho with a good deal of profit to the farmers. More than this would perhaps require considerable expense.

Should there be no money for experiment-ation the balance of the pure breed stock could be disposed of judiciously to Agricultural centers to cooperative societies where the farmers could have access to the breeding stock for crossing on their native stock. The cross breed stock on hand probably better be disposed of for butchering.

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CHANGLI AGRICULTURAL STATION
Changli, China

January 31, 1931.

Dean K. S. Sie,
Nanking University,
Nanking, China.

My dear Dean Sie:

Following the receipt of your letter of last month in which you confirmed the report that the Yenching nursery stock should go to us, I have had a talk with Dr. Stuart and everything seems to point toward our getting them this spring (or some of them, this fall as a few of them will need to grow where they are till fall). This will be a wonderful help to us for we have land all ready to plant them in most favorable situations to grow stock for North China. Dr. Stuart suggested that the final arrangement would be made next month when you come to Yenching. I have gone over the list of stock which you sent in your letter and also checked over the trees with the men in charge of the Yenching Agricultural Station, so that we could make out plans for planting them here and at Peitaiho. We are buying a tract of mountain land near here so that we may experiment under the conditions of the hill farmers as well as in the plains land here and the seaside location at Peitaiho.

With regard to the matter of students working with us here in study of the fruit growing in this region, I feel that it is a good opportunity for your students to do some special research in the conditions and problems of the fruit growing industry. I regard the fruit growing as one of the most important enterprises for North China, for in general, the fruit industry is being developed on land which has formerly not been productive. I have come to the conclusion that there are only a certain few lines in which significant help can be given to the Chinese farmer (for he is giving about as much personal attention to each seed that he plants as any farmer in the world), and one of those lines is certainly the use of waste land to plant trees. Therefore I feel that we are tackling one of the most important problems that China faces. I have little time, with all the work to supervise, to do any real research on the disease or the insect problems here in our fruit regions, and yet that is very urgent. I hope there is some way that some of your students can come here to work on those problems. I will be glad to help them in working out plans made by their department so that it could be a good piece of research from their standpoint as well as from ours. I hope that some plan may be arranged to meet this need for North China. If possible I should like to talk with you when you come North next month. Will you please let me know the time of your visit and if at all possible I will try to meet you in Tientsin or Peping, or we would be glad to have you visit us there. I understand that Mr. Reisner is coming to China this spring - we would like to have him come here if it is possible in his schedule.

With best regards from Mrs. Simpson and myself,

(Signed) Willard Simpson.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA.

December 22, 1930.

Dr. W. J. Simpson,
Changli Agricultural Station,
Changli, Hopei.

Dear Dr. Simpson:

Thank you for sending your Secretary's report of the Agricultural Conference held at Tungchow last June. I am glad to have the information on hand.

I am glad to tell you that Dr. Shen had a good conference with Dr. Stuart and others in the Agricultural Department of Yenching University. We agree that the pomology be transferred to your station so that you may work with a concentrated plan. Will you kindly take the matter up with Dr. Stuart of Yenching University.

I am glad to know that you are so interested in the further development of fruits in the North. Regarding your request for a man to work with you on fruit diseases, I am not sure whether you want a student or a graduate. Last summer I tried to have Mr. Li go to your station for the work. But as I wrote you some months ago, he later on found difficulty about his credits for graduation and could not see his way clear to go up to you. There is a little difficulty in getting students to work with you in the springtime on account of their scholastic requirements. At the present time in China it is not so easy to find students specializing in either plant diseases or entomology, and there are very few students at the University now who are majoring in these courses. However, I will endeavor to get some one for you if you will give me your information in detail.

Wishing you every success, and with the Season's greetings, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

K. S. Sie,
Dean.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA.

December 22, 1930.

Dr. J. L. Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peiping, Hopei.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Dr. Shen and I appreciate very much the kindness and hospitality shown Dr. Shen when he was in Peiping last week. I am glad to know that Dr. Shen had an opportunity to discuss the crop improvement work fully with Mr. Yu and others, and deeply appreciate the spirit shown by all to participate in this work. Certainly we need their help. By all means I do hope that there is no misunderstanding between us for we are all doing the same thing with the hope that agriculture in China may be scientifically developed by standardized methods, and believe this reorganization program will tend toward the betterment of Chinese agriculture.

I am glad to tell you that there is a possibility of securing Dr. Myers' services early this year. He will come out from Cornell University. He has been North once, and is well acquainted with agricultural conditions there. It is hoped that he will take a trip North again to the stations there for their advancement, which I am sure he will give his full attention.

Dr. Love will come out to China again on behalf of Governmental projects. We expect him some in February. He is going to stay in China for three years. Through all these arrangements we believe that we can do better work for the development of our agricultural program, and consider ourselves fortunate in securing two such well-known specialists.

It is Dr. Shen's understanding that you have agreed to have the poultry transferred to Mr. Martin, without any additional expense, to be sold or otherwise; the swine to the Mass Education Movement at Tingsien, and pomology to Dr. Simpson in Changli. Enclosed you will find copies of letters which I have written asking them to take these over at their convenience, after taking up the matter with you.

If your Department of Sociology would like to keep some of them for breeding purposes for the farmers at Chingho, this could be done providing they have funds for maintaining them, otherwise it would be better to dispose of them to others.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA.

I am glad to know that you are coming down for the China Foundation Meeting. I hope that after the meeting you can stop in Nanking for a while. During vacation I will be away, returning the 12th of January. I should like very much to have a talk with you about the cooperation between the two Universities. Hereafter I hope you will write us often regarding anything in connection with the cooperative work in the North, for I shall be very glad to work with you for this development and for the assistance of the Chinese farmers.

With best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I am,

Your very sincerely,

K. S. Sie,
Dean.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING. CHINA.

December 22, 1930.

Dr. R. Feng,
Mass Education Movement,
Tinghsien, Hopei.

Dear Dr. Feng:

You may have heard that Yenching University and the University of Nanking have agreed to do agricultural work in cooperation with the North. We desire that each kind of agricultural experimental work be done at one station, rather than have a sort of "Jack of all trades" arrangement, as this will be more efficient and give better results. We hope that with this cooperation we can accomplish more for the betterment of Chinese agriculture.

Yenching has some swine which are suitable for experimental work, and they are willing to give up the stock to these she have sufficient funds to carry on the work. I know that you are interested in animal improvement work at your station and also that you have some foundation stock to work with. We offer you the first chance to purchase this swine for your animal improvement work. If you are in favor of this plan will you kindly take the matter up with Dr. Stuart of Yenching at your convenience. There is the following stock at Yenching:

	Sow	Boar	Pigs
Poland			
China	3	3	4
Berkshire	1	1	4
Trn	1		
Trn and Pol China	1	1	15
Pol x Chinese			7
Chinese	2		
Pig houses 15 or 16			6

I am glad to tell you that Drs. Love and Myers are coming to China in the early spring. The first comes for Government service and the latter for the University. I am sure both of them will take trips North and I hope they will have the pleasure of visiting your station.

Wishing you every success in your work, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

K. S. Sie,
Dean.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA.

December 22, 1930.

Mr. J. A. Hunter,
Jefferson Academy,
Tunghsien, Hopsi.

My dear Mr. Nunter:

I am more than glad to know that you and Mr. Martin had a good conference with Dr. Shen, and also with Mr. Yu and Mr. Shen of Yenching University, and that you are interested in poultry improvement work.

From your discussion with Dr. Shen I note you are willing to take over Yenching poultry without additional expense. Since you do not have a fund for swine I agree with you that it would be better to concentrate your efforts on the work in poultry improvement alone.

Will you kindly take up the matter with Dr. Stuart of Yenching and arrange to take over the responsibility for the poultry at your convenience.

May I call your attention to the following list of the poultry at Yenching.

	Male	Female	Total
Leghorn	65	113	178
Rhode Island	10	12	22
Plymouth Rock	2	3	5
Hybrid		2	2
Native Mongrel		9	9
Diseased (cold) Isolated:-			
Leghorn Breed	1	4	5
			<u>221</u>

After you have taken this over will you kindly let me know your plans, etc.

Wishing you every success, and with the Season's greetings, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

K. S. Sie, Dean.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peping, China

Office of the President

Telegraph address
"Yenta"

December 30, 1930.

Dean K. S. Sie.
College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My dear Dean Hsieh:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 22 with the enclosures to Tunghsien and Tinghsien. During the past few days there have been a number of conferences between Mr. Hunter and the members of our Sociology Department with the result that they have all agreed to ask me to request you to allow the Hogs and Chichens to be kept here for the remainder of this fiscal year, June, 30, 1931, under the care of Mr. Hunter. Our Mr. C. C. Yu will look after the animals on behalf of both Mr. Hunter and our Sociology workers. The thought is that the Hogs and Poultry will be used for the extension work at Chingho, while continuing the experimentation which has been carried on in the past as part of our Animal Husbandry work. Mr. Hunter will carry such fowls as he wishes to Tunghsien and will keep in close touch with all the livestock here. We also jointly request that the Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry make a definite grant of L. C. \$1,000 for Animal Husbandry in North China to be expended under Mr. Hunter's direction, but with the thought that what is now being carried on both at Tunghsien and here will be maintained by some mutual agreement. I earnestly hope that this will be approved. With the present favorable exchange a sufficient increase in the budgets both at Nanking and here ought to be secured without embarrassment to other interests. I should hope that this were made annually at least during about a three year period. Before the expiration of that limit a more permanent policy could be established and possibly other funds secured if necessary for developing this important feature. The proposals in this letter if approved by you would lead to retention of the Hogs here rather than the transfer of the whole herd in the immediate future to Tinghsien.

I may be able to see you or other members of the staff on my way either to or from Shanghai, but fear that I shall be starting back north before you will have returned.

With the season's greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

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A PLEA TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH CONCERNING
THE ABOLITION OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND
HORTICULTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION AT YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Yu Chen Cheo

For various reasons, the agricultural experiment station of Yenching University has been temporarily put under the control of The College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking University. One of the articles in the agreement reads thus: The work on animal husbandry and horticulture at Yenching University is to be given up. The author expresses the following opinions on this subject:

I. The experiment station at Yenching University and the Famine Fund. The experiment station at Yenching started in 1922. At the beginning of the year 1924, 250,000 gold was granted to this institution by the Famine Fund Committee while the University of Nanking received 750,000 gold. For ten years the interest on this money is to be used for the improvement of agriculture in the North. After ten years, the committee may withdraw the fund from the college or station where there is no adequate achievement shown. This was the agreement.

II. The present conditions of the animal husbandry and horticulture at Yenching University. In 1925 the station got 7 breeds of cattle, 3 breeds of sheep, 3 breeds of hogs, and 3 breeds of chickens. Then the college erected 3 cattle barns, a silo, a hog yard, and two chicken yards. The total cost more than \$20,000. The distribution of the animals began in 1927. In the past two years, there were 15 heads of breeding cattle, 6 milk sheep, 194 hogs, 1200 chickens, and over 1300 eggs for hatching distributed. Besides this, there are on hand 32 dairy breeding cows, 9 milk sheep, 78 hogs and 320 chickens. How much are they worth:

With regard to the fruit trees, there are more than 230 peach trees, 5-6 years old, and more than 5,000 peach trees 1-3 years old. Besides, there are apples, plums, apricots, pears, etc. This year the college can distribute over 4,000 fruit seedlings. The College has attained a place of importance as the center of agriculture in the North.

Judging from present conditions, the college can offer to the farmers in the North in the coming three years, 20 heads of breeding cattle, 30 milk sheep, 400 hogs, 10,000 chickens, 20,000 eggs for hatching and 50,000 fruit seedlings. They are badly needed.

III. Criticism of Nanking's idea of giving up animal husbandry and horticulture at Yenching. The first step taken under the control of Nanking is the giving-up of animal husban-

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dry and horticulture on the ground the Yenching funds are limited. It is better to concentrate on one line rather than distribute the efforts and funds in three lines - agronomy, horticulture, and animal husbandry. If Nanking really is interested in the agronomy work in the North, why doesn't she give a part of the fund to Yenching in order to keep the improvement work there? As a matter of fact, Nanking is using the North China Relief Fund, and spending this fund in the North would be quite reasonable. Is it reasonable to give up the other two lines of work because of the shortage of the fund? Yenching and Nanking are sister colleges and should be helping each other - instead they are fighting. It is understood that livestock and fruit trees will be transferred to other places. Alas! Nanking is generous about opening another's purse! Why? We agree that the experiment station should be controlled by the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking, but we do not agree to destroy it.

The author wishes to claim the following from Nanking:

1. Nanking shall use the amount of \$750,000 of the North China Famine Relief Fund to develop the agriculture in the North. As such, the name goes with the fact.

2. For the time being, Nanking shall at least supply the school expenses to the young men of the North who are interested in agriculture.

3. For the present, Nanking shall give the interest of the fund to Yenching as a financial help - a sign of real assistance to Yenching.

Nanking has used up several hundred thousand dollars in a period of over ten years. The results of her experiments are: "Million dollar" cottons, Wheat No. 25, and "Nanking Yellow" corn. These crops are not suited to the North because of the climatic differences, so, with this large amount of the famine fund spent, what has Nanking contributed to the farmers in the North? It is shameful!

IV. Reasons for maintaining and developing animal husbandry and horticulture:

1. The equipment of the animal husbandry in Yenching, though not very fine, is still very rare in the North. If given up and transferred to other places, money will be needed for new equipment.

2. Peiping is the center of culture and communication.

3. The work on animal husbandry and horticulture in Yenching is all under experienced experts with whom the all-mighty preachers can never be compared. If animal husbandry and horti-

culture are given over to preachers or other untrained individuals, the work will perish. Very frequently the preachers who try to promote agriculture fail very badly.

4. The station at Yenching has over 1340 mow. The cereal crops now under experiment can be used in connection with animal husbandary.

5. Yenching has planted fruit trees for seven years. To cut them down would be a pity. To transplant them is impossible.

6. North China suffers from severe draughts year after year. The people who live on fruit culture are numerous in mountainous districts. To induce them to grow better varieties will make their means of living easier.

7. In recent years the annual import of foreign fruits is about \$20,000,000. North China is a suitable area for fruit growing. For the sake of a boycott, horticulture should be promoted in the North.

8. The work on fruit-trees in Yenching has become the center of such work in the North. She has fixed nine good varieties of peaches, three varieties of apricots, four varieties of plums, and two varieties of grapes. Besides, over thirty varieties of apples and pears, both foreign and Chinese species, are under experiment. From now on, Yenching can provide 20,000 fruit seedlings annually. How can we look at the long years of pains taking work and the large amount of money spent like a pair of wornout shoes?

9. In recent years, young men who take up agriculture as their occupation are increasing in number day by day. North China suffers from calamities of war. The increasing numbers taking advantage of the educational work offered in agriculture are a good sign of the development of agriculture in the future. For the sake of these young Northerners, the work cannot be given up.

10. Reconstruction is of first hand importance under the reign of Kuomintang. We receive many requests from different public bodies asking for livestock and fruit trees to be used in the agricultural improvement of various localities. Therefore, for the sake of national reconstruction, the work on animal husbandry and horticulture should not be given up.

The author sincerely hopes that the people, whether in the North or South, who are interested in agriculture and care for the welfare of the Northern farmers, will vote for truth and criticize fairly. Those who sympathize with Yenching's desire to

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continue with her work in animal husbandry and horticulture will please express their opinion as a testimony to the cry of the Northern masses.

If you will fill out the following blank and send it to us, it will be very much appreciated.

I sympathize with Yenching and advocate the continuance of the work on animal husbandry and horticulture.

Name or organization

Occupation

Address

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FROM RELIEF FOR NORTHERN FARMERS TO THE
CONFLICTS BETWEEN YENCHING AND NANKING.

Facts are based on Yen Ta Lung Hsiung (Yenching Agricultural News) Volume III No. 9 and Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin) January 11, 1931.

1. North China is severely afflicted by famines, military suppression and civil trouble.

Improvement of agriculture to increase agricultural production is very necessary, therefore agricultural schools and experiment stations have been established, among which Yenching is probably considered the best in the North. In the course of national reconstruction, Nanking is suddenly announced as acting controller of Yenching's agriculture.

2. Yenching agriculture and Nanking agriculture are both benefited by \$250,000 gold and 750,000 gold respectively on a ten year agreement. After that period, the funds are turned over to the one giving best results. For this reason Yenching and Nanking should work together harmoniously without conflicts.

Points of conflict between Yenching's
agriculture and Nanking's agriculture

After present animal husbandry and horticulture are abolished, the whole attention is devoted to crop improvement work, thus the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station is kept in name, but in fact controlled by Nanking. Yenching and Nanking are both supported by famine funds for northern agriculture, therefore why is Yenching partitioned off from Nanking, since the ten year agreement is not yet ended.

1. Agriculture is localized. The cotton and wheat of Nanking are not suitable for the North while Yenching's animals and fruit trees are not suitable for the South. On account of Nanking's weakness in animal husbandry and horticulture, the university does not wish to make experiment on them. Within the next three years, if Nanking still extends Red Wheat as Yenching has been doing, there is no credit in taking up others.
2. In regard to results produced by Nanking, there has been cotton, so-called million dollar corn, and wheat No. 26 (improved) but Yenching has extended wheat, grains, swine, cattle, sheep, poultry; apples, pear and peach trees.

In regard to training personnel, Nanking is better in number, but Yenching has some good men working in the Northeast, Suiyuen and other places.

3. In the next three years Nanking will be laughed at for she cannot accomplish anything. From a budget of \$17,000 a foreigner is invited at a cost of \$12,000 to take care of the work. No matter how capable he is, the results cannot be proportionate to the amount of money invested in him. This simply means that a large part of the budget is wasted on a foreigner instead of being used to make experiments.

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Interview between Dr. Stuart and the
Editor of the Yenching Agricultural Notes.

January 5, 1931
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Editor "Since the announcement of our plan that the Agricultural Experiment Station is to be conducted by the University of Nanking, numerous letters have been received asking about it. What is the real state of affairs and how shall we answer the queries?"

Dr. Stuart "It had to be done for this reason. The Famine Fund Committee in Shanghai warned us that if the work was not transferred and put under the jurisdiction of Nanking, the Famine Fund would be taken back. Seeing the critical condition, I made the arrangement which was agreed to by the committee."

Editor "Why does the Committee want to break the contract and take the fund back before the end of the period?"

Dr. Stuart "After the death of Dean Chamberlin, and the departure of Mr. Etter and Mr. Eubank, there was no foreigner left to take charge of the experiment station. The Famine Fund Committee listens to criticisms from all sides but never follows out any definite plan. Thus they issue such severe warnings. Although I signed the agreement, the title is not changed and the power is still in the hands of Yenching. We can take it back anytime by notifying them ahead of time."

Editor "Who are the members of the Famine Fund Committee? Are they familiar with agriculture?"

Dr. Stuart "Some are preachers - some are merchants - but none of them are familiar with agriculture."

Editor "Did the committee appoint someone to come here to investigate the conditions?"

Dr. Stuart "Never".

Editor "Then how do they know that the work of the Yenching experiment station is no good?"

Dr. Stuart - with a smile - "It is obtained from criticisms on all sides. Both Nanking and Yenching make use of the Famine Fund. Nanking is very near and reports in great detail. Yenching is far away, and annual reports are very limited. I had asked Mr. Outerbrige of the China Int'l Famine Relief Commission to be the director of Yenching's Experiment Station and he pro-

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mised to do so. I waited for his letter, while he, through a misunderstanding, waited for the formal contract from Yenching.

Moreover, the introduction and extension of dry-resistant seeds by Mr. _____ did not succeed and aroused attacks from all sides. When I came back this summer, I went to see Mr. _____ and talked about his joining us here, but owing to the fact the he will be on furlough next year and will come back a year later just at the end of the ten year contract, we decided that it would not be wise for him to come to Yenching."

Editor "Since the seed used in extension is used in such enormous quantities and the area covered is so extensive, is such criticism justified?"

Dr. Stuart "According to the members of the Committee, Mr. _____ is an expert in propaganda and extension, but not in technique. Nanking will send her technical experts to help Yenching, without any idea of extending the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking but merely to use Yenching for extension work. After one or two years, or at any time, Yenching can take back the Experiment Station Although Yenching has trusted Nanking to conduct the experiment station, the right of taking back that authority is still in the hands of Yenching.

A Short Review attached

From the smile of Dr. Stuart, evidently there was something in the back of his mind. It is true that the director of the experiment station has been frequently changed. But on what other grounds can anyone say the work is poor? The department of crop improvement has been enlarged every year to meet the growing demands of North China. The livestock department has limited itself to the production of pure breeds. The horticultural department will be self-supporting this year. The difficulty line in financing the station.

Now, the contract is broken before the end of the period. Where is the confidence? How can the criticisms be relied upon? It is said that a part of Yenching funds will be given to Tungchow, and part to Changli also. How much will be left in Yenching for crop improvement? With all this evidence, how can we help but suspect Nanking of trying to divide up Yenching's work?

Farmers' Weekly - - - - - by Woo Ying-hwa

According to Yen Ta Lung Hsun, Vol. III no. 9, the experiment station of Yenching University cannot be given up for three reasons as follows:

1. Lingnan College of Agriculture, College of Agriculture, Nanking University and College of Agriculture of Yen-ching University all have their different and special duties of developing agriculture. In order to develop agriculture in China as a whole, each one of the three is necessary. If any one is out out, the resulting development will not be uniform.
2. Likewise, horticulture and animal husbandry are localized industries, and therefore experiments along these lines should be carried on in the North as well as in the South.
3. The animals, fruit trees, wheat and corn which have been improved in the College of Agriculture at Yenching University can be extended to the farmers at the present time. If time and support are continued, much progress can be hoped for among the farmers. For this reason, the College of Agriculture at Yenching should not be given up.

The College of Agriculture at Nanking cannot take charge because:

1. The University of Nanking is too far from Peiping and it is therefore difficult to concentrate energy on new developments.
2. At the very beginning of the prokect, Nanking immediately uses a divided policy by sending the animal hysbandry to Tung-ehow and fruit trees to Chang Li.

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Yen Ta Lung Hsun. Vol. No. 12 Feb. 3 '31

by Ying Fu-tsing.

From the standpoint of fruit tree, the orchard of Yen-ching's experimental station cannot possibly be given up. The reason are:

1. Ten years ago, all fruit growers recieved large profits, but in recent years they have obtained no interest due to successive famines by flood, draught, hail, or wind, and also to miscellaneous taxes.
2. If educational institutions and present agriculturists do not give directions and improved methods now, the fruit growing industry of North China will be destroyed in the future.
3. There are three enemies to fruit-growing, namely insect pests, diseases and struggle or competition with Japanese fruit growers. These problems are ready to be solved, but China, now undergoing civil war, has not the time to pay any attention to them. At present, the experimental station at Yenching does give some information as to the improvement of fruit-growing in North China.
4. Agriculture varies with soil and climate. Therefore, it is better to improve Northern Agriculture in the North than in the South. Besides, animal husbandry and horticulture at the Yenching experiment station cannot be given up.
5. According to Yen Ta Lung Hsun, Vol. III No. 9, Authorities of Nanking have no better methods than Yenching to help Northern farmers, but on the contrary are reducing the size of Yenching's work. This is not the aim of the Famine Relief Union for North China. You say the fund is not large enough to carry a big project, but you can keep going on a small scale. Then why do you stop the works, already done by Yenching, and destroy the hope of Northern farmers.

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Yeb Ta Lung Hsun - Vol. III No. 12

by Editor.

The following are the reasons against giving up orchard experimental station in Yenching University:

1. The wrong action of China Christian Union for Education. Both the College of Agriculture of Nanking University and the Experimental Station of Yenching University utilize the famine fund to improve agriculture in North China. If we worry about conflicts between the Universities, there will be no time for any other work. The Committee should determine the extension boundaries for the two Universities in order to eliminate differences of opinion along that line. It is said that a gentleman saves the poor but not the rich. Why is the fund originally used for improving agriculture for the poor of North China taken over to be given to the rich of East China?

2. Non-confidence of Famine Relief Committee. The contract was clearly made for ten years, and should be kept for that length of time in order at least to prove your confidence in Yenching. Why break it now - have you no confidence in us?

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THE FUTURE OF YOUNG MEN IN HIGHER
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN NORTH CHINA

Ta Kung Bao, February 14-16, 1931
Mr. Fan and Mr. Lu

I. The famine fund originally collected for the North should be used in North China.

II. Agricultural improvements should be adapted to local conditions. Seed improved in Nanking such as cotton, corn and wheat is not suitable to the North.

III. The University of Nanking is located in the South, and the young men cannot afford to be educated there because of travelling expenses. Thus the percentage of Northern students among her graduates is very low. (A foreign professor Nanking in replying to our question about why students from North-China are so few there said that it was because of their poor English. This is not true. Even those educated in Nanking who take positions in the North do not speak better English than those educated in the North.) Yenching is quite well located. There is no adequate reason why they should give up their agricultural department.

IV. Yenching's difficulty is that the funds sent by the Famine Fund Committee from Shanghai do not come regularly. The Committee criticizes Yenching without any grounds, because they did not go to see the work themselves. Moreover, the ten-year agreement is not ended yet.

On account of Yenching's invitation to Outerbridge to direct the work, Nanking says her scientific professor is coming North to investigate. He is prejudiced. The reason Nanking attacked Outerbridge so severely is because she has not supported her.

Nanking has given from \$100-500 of the famine funds to mission agricultural organizations to induce them not to support Outerbridge and Yenching.

V. Nanking has tried to "eat up" the Agricultural Experiment Station at Yenching.

VI. We, as members of the Northern people, would like to make the following demands:

- a. The College of Agriculture in Nanking should be moved to a suitable place in the North.
- b. A part of the famine fund should be used in the extension and improvement of animal husbandry & fruit-growing in North China.
- c. Nanking should use 20% of what she received from famine funds to establish scholarships for agricultural students of the North.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEPING, CHINA

STATEMENT BY YENCHING UNIVERSITY
FOR THE "TA KUNG PAO".

For many years the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking has carried on an extensive teaching institution and experimental work, having for its purpose the improvement of agriculture in China.

Yenching University has also for a number of years had a small agricultural experiment station. Recently the authorities of Yenching University became convinced that a larger contribution to the agricultural interests in China would be made if the Nanking University were invited to cooperate with Yenching University in its Agricultural Experiment Station, confining the work of the latter to experiment with fundamental farm crops, calculated to most directly benefit the farmers of North China in areas frequently subject to famine.

In accordance with this plan, the President of Yenching University last autumn visited Nanking and Shanghai, and, in consultation with representatives of Nanking University, prepared a plan for cooperation by which expert authorities at Nanking would take over the direction of the experimental work carried on at Yenching. The initiative in this proposal came from Yenching, and the President of Yenching prepared the outline of the cooperative scheme. The plan involved the elimination of horticulture and animal husbandry from the program of the Yenching Experiment Station, in order that the resources of the Station might be concentrated on plant breeding and crop improvement. This feature of the new plan originated with the Yenching administrative authorities.

In drawing up the plan, representatives of Yenching and Nanking consulted with the China Famine Fund Committee in Shanghai, which Committee controls certain funds allocated to the use of both institutions.

After the plan had been formulated and agreed upon in a tentative way, it was formally approved by the Board of Managers of Yenching University and by the corresponding authorities of Nanking University. In accepting the proposed arrangement Nanking University accepted the invitation to participate in the experimental work in this northern section at Yenching, and also consented to the proposal that the future experiments should be confined, at least for the present, to plant breeding and crop improvement.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEPING, CHINA

After the cooperative agreement was prepared and accepted by the two institutions last autumn, certain persons in the North, amongst them the Acting Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Yenching, wrote for publication various statements in opposition to the proposed cooperative plan, or misrepresenting the attitude and policy of Nanking University and in accepting a part in the cooperative enterprise. None of the published statements referred to represent the attitude of Yenching University authorities. Since the Yenching authorities initiated the plan they have been eager and earnest during these several months that the plan should be carried out on a basis of mutual harmony and cooperation for the welfare of the agricultural interests of China, so far as these could be served. The authorities of Yenching University wish wholly to disavow any of the publication opposing or misrepresenting the plan, and regret exceedingly that some of these publications were as to be understood by the public as representing the attitude of Yenching University.

During recent months Yenching University has invited the authorities of the college of Agriculture and Forestry from Nanking to come to Yenching and formulate and carry out the next steps in the cooperative plan. During these recent negotiations the authorities of the two institutions have labored together most harmoniously, under the conviction that the new plan was one of much promise for the improvement of crop improvement in North China.

The present statement is issued in order that Yenching University may officially disavow any agitation and publication against this enterprise, and in order that the authorities of Nanking University may be placed in a correct attitude in the minds of the public in regard to this enterprise.

Howard S. Galt,

Acting President.

April 11, 1931.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Nanking, China.

February 21, 1931.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peiping.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

In regard to the agreement between Yenching and the University of Nanking, we realize the difficulty of carrying on agricultural work on the limited funds available for Yenching and Nanking unless there is the fullest cooperation between the two institutions. In recent years we have been very open-minded to any scheme of cooperation, but as our connection with the administration here has rather short, we are not very familiar with the program that has been in operation. On the whole, it seems as though some measure of cooperation would be better than none at all; and are therefore acceptation the agreement you proposed in the same spirit in which it was proposed. We have found, however, that Mr. Yu of your Agricultural Department has prepared several articles which have aroused a great deal of comment and correspondence in the North China papers, such as the Ta Kung Pao. We have been told that Mr. Yu is back of these articles and the seems to be active in agitation.

As you know, we are very open minded to any scheme of cooperation, whether directly under our control or mere cooperation, and are not accountable for taking over responsibility for the Yenching work. At its meeting on October 2, 1930, the China Famine Fund Committee voted to approve in principle a cooperative relation between Nanking and Yenching under which

- a. The work at Yenching would be limited to a crop improvement program.
- b. The work at Yenching would be under the direction of Nanking University but within the budget of Yenching and the funds provided through this Committee.
- c. The name of Yenching would be retained, and
- d. Everything undertaken would be in harmony with the general administrative policy of Yenching.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Nanking, China.

And at their meeting on October 3, 1930, the Committee voted that "in the event of approval of the proposed agreement by the two universities, this Committee expresses to Yenching its hope that Yenching may so arrange the affairs of the Agricultural Department as to make the agreement immediately effective, and to this end the Committee authorizes any necessary adjustment of the Yenching budget for the current year". This means of course, that we carry added responsibilities and make use of additional funds and personnel under the direction of the China Famine Fund Committee.

It seems to me it would be very desirable for you to call together your agricultural staff and explain the situation to them, so that no more misunderstanding may arise; otherwise many difficulties will be placed in the way of cooperation which would *hinder* Dr. Myers when he went to Peiping in March as well as cause a good deal of inconvenience to our staff.

You will understand that this letter is written in no sense in criticism of the members of your agricultural staff. I am thinking more of the future of our two institutions and we should not do anything that will create misunderstanding but should rather make this a starting point for cooperative effort in the educational problems of China. The agreement is merely a form, and whether the result is cooperation or correlation or decentralization is a secondary matter.

Hoping that Mr. Yu will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of this attitude and make his position clear in your publication, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Y. G. Chen

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peping, China.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

March 9, 1931.

Dean K. S. Sie,
College of Agriculture
and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My dear Dean Sie:

I have before me your letter of December 22nd to President Stuart, with copies of three letters enclosed, one to Mr. Hunter, of Jefferson Academy, Tungchow, one to Mr. Simpson, of Changli, and one to Mr. Feng, of the Mass Education Movement, Tingsien. I also have before me President Chen's letter of February 21st to President Stuart, and a copy of President Stuart's reply to the same of March 3rd. And this morning's post brought a letter from Professor Myers to President Stuart, dated March 5th.

President Stuart left last Saturday morning for America, having been summoned to New York by the Trustees by cable. This is in accordance with the plan mentioned in President Stuart's reply to President Chen. I find myself obliged to take over the work of President Stuart's office, and one of the first matters calling for attention is this matter of the transfer of our Agricultural Experiment Station management to the authorities of your college.

I was present at the conference mentioned by Dr. Stuart in his letter to President Chen, when we discussed with Mr. C. C. Yu and Mr. Shen, of our station here, the question of representations made in Chinese newspapers, a matter mentioned both in President Chen's letter and in Mr. Myers' letter.

I regret exceedingly that these press notices have appeared. I must say that I myself was quite ignorant of them, not having followed the Chinese papers closely during the last three months. In the conference referred to I noticed Mr. Yu's explanations. He seemed to admit that he might have been responsible for some things that were said, and referred to others as having been prepared by some of his friends. As reported by President Stuart, he promised faithfully that no official acts of his would interfere in any way with the carrying

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Dean K. S. Sie - 2.

3-9-31

out of our cooperative plan, and he pledged himself faithfully to carry out the letter and spirit of the agreement when your representative are here to effect the transfer. I may say that I have known Mr. Yu for many years and respect much his character and integrity. I do not at all approve of the attitude he has taken in the press notices mentioned. I may say that after Dr. Stuart's departure I have had further conversation with Yu, and I feel confident that he will respect his word and his promise, and place no obstacles in the way of carrying out our joint plans. As to Mr. Shen, the only other high-grade member of our staff, he is an alumnus of Nanking, is your own student I believe, and I think can be counted upon to cooperate most loyally in the new plans.

As stated by Dr. Stuart, I feel that we of the administrative staff here can accept full responsibility for an attitude making toward a harmonious and satisfactory entrance upon the new scheme of cooperation. I shall do everything possible to carry out this plan, and I am sure that all my colleagues in responsible positions will do the same. We ask, therefore, that you give no further heed to the press notices that may have been published, but plan to go forward with the plans for the transfer to which we have been looking forward so long. We here are fully committed to these plans, and are eager to have them undertaken promptly and carried out in the fullest spirit of cooperation. And we will see to it that no one in any way, in individual or official capacity, speaks or acts in such a way as to compromise Yenching University in our share in inaugurating the new program.

I am writing to give you these assurances as emphatically as possible, and to urge the representatives of Nanking, who we understand to be yourself and Mr. Myers, plan to come to Yenching as early as possible. We shall be glad to have you as guests of the University while here, and will do everything possible to make your stay pleasant and successful.

Turning now to certain of the plans which were evidently discussed when Professor Shen was here last autumn, and mentioned in this letter of December 22nd, I am sorry that I do not have full information as to the status reached in all directions. I know pretty well the situation as respects a partial transfer of animal husbandry to Jefferson Academy, in the care of Mr. Hunter. Also I may say that I find in President Stuart's files a copy of a letter from Mr. Simpson, of Changli, dated December 11th (which is earlier than the date of your communication to him), in which he expresses a willingness to take over the horticultural work. But I have no information at all as to the attitude of the

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Dean K. S. Sie -3.

3-9-31.

people at Tingsien toward the proposal made in your letter to Dr. Feng. No doubt you have had some from him, and you will probably inform us of the status of that proposal upon your arrival. If the hogs are not to be transferred to Tingsien, then suppose we shall have to discuss some other disposition of them.

I am enclosing two extra copies of this letter, one for President Chen, and one for Professor Myers. This letter is written to you all, and I hope will lead to a full understanding of the situation.

The last few days have been quite mild, and the spring, on the whole rather late, seems to be now here. Preparations for field work should be under way soon. Accordingly, we hope that you and Professor Myers will be coming very soon. Kindly let us know, either by letter or telegraph, when we may expect you.

With cordial greetings, and prospects of happy and successful cooperation together.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Acting President.

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March 13, 1931.

President Y. G. Chen,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My dear Dr. Chen:

Your express letter of March 6th reached me Tuesday. I was again very sorry to note the disturbance created by the press notices to which you refer. I sent immediately for Mr. Yu, and discussed the whole matter with him again. The attitude I have taken with him is that it is best first to see that all further publications of this nature cease from this time on, if they have not already stopped. And second, that he pledges himself to hearty cooperation in the next steps in the joint enterprise. In dealing with him on the basis of this attitude he seems to respond very heartily, and I feel confident that the assurances given you in the letter which I had posted just before your last letter came to hand can be maintained.

On the basis of the more specific data in your letter I questioned Mr. Yu as to the publications in the Experiment Station monthly news sheet. He says that the last number appeared early in February, and that nothing on the subject has been published since. I discussed with him the question of making an official statement in this Experiment Station news sheet to the effect that what had been said in earlier issues, or in the public press, does not represent Yenching in any official capacity, and that the Station, as well as the general University authorities are definitely pledged to undertake the new plan in a cooperative spirit. Mr. Yu agreed that a statement of this kind should be included in the next issue. I asked him to prepare the text for such a notice and submit it to me before the copy went to press. He stated that the next issue is to have special reference to horticulture and that the particular man who was gathering material has now gone to Changli for a short time to assist Mr. Simpson, and that when he returns this week Mr. Yu expects him to complete the material for the next issue of the publication. We have in mind, also, to put a notice in the official weekly Bulletin of the University, for which the Chancellor's Office is responsible, concerning the cooperative scheme and the attitude of Yenching toward the same.

Immediately after conferring with Mr. Yu, I sent you a telegram, urging that Dean Sie and Professor Myers come north at once. I hope that that telegram and my earlier letter were duly received, and that you are making plans accordingly.

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President Y. G. Chen -2

Referring specifically to the three questions in the last paragraph of your letter, I can answer all three of them in the affirmative. We earnestly believe there is nothing in the situation here which will interfere in any important way with the carrying out of our plan.

Your letter seems to indicate that Dr. Myers may come north without further delay. We shall be very glad if this is the case. We would like to have either a letter or a telegram announcing the date of his arrival, so that we may meet his train in Peking. If this letter reaches you in time, please see that the data regarding the time of his arrival is as specific as possible. But we are hoping that Dean Sie will accompany him, or else come later, if that is more convenient.

I feel that I should add another word regarding a paragraph on the first page of your letter. You say;

"Reference to your publication 'Yenta Nung Sin' issues of December, 1930, January and February, 1931, will indicate clearly Yenching's official contribution to this agitation and propagands."

Regarding this I should like to say that we do not for a moment regard utterances in that little news sheet as representing Yenching's official attitude. That publication has gone its own way in a quite independent fashion, and I fear that neither our Chancellor nor our President has been informed of its contents, and I do not find files of the publication in the President's Office. If President Stuart had known of what was being done in these recent issues, I am sure he would have undertaken to prevent or repudiate the publication of such material. I fear you will consider that this is rather loose administration on the part of Yenching. This I am prepared to admit, and only regret that President Stuart is not here to deal with the situation as had developed under his control, and that I have had to take things over rather suddenly, without a fully background of knowledge of earlier occurrences. So while we regret exceedingly all that has been published adverse to the new enterprise, and the anxiety of mind which it has caused you in Nanking, we here have never thought of taking very seriously the utterances of this little publication, representing only one small branch of our University enterprises, and operating with a considerable degree of independence - far too much independence, as it now appears,

Again expressing the earnest hope that nothing further which tends to impede or compromise our new scheme comes to light, and that your representatives will soon be here to undertake their share of the new cooperative scheme, and with cordial personal regards.

HSG-LC

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S Galt.

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March 23, 1931.

President Y. G. Chen,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My dear President Chen:

Professors Myers arrived according to railroad schedule on Wednesday of last week. We met him and his family at the station in Peking and brought them at once out to the University. We are very glad to have them with us, and so far as I can see everything is going on smoothly. Of course as soon as Mr. Myers arrived we began to take up various elements of the problem, and I myself learned a little more about our Agricultural Experiment Station and the stage of the negotiations with other institutions about to take over horticulture and animal husbandry which I had not known before. This, of course, is due in general to my having to take over matters rather suddenly before the departure of President Stuart.

Since Mr. Myers arrival we have had frequent contact and discussion with Messrs. Yu and Shen of the station here, and so far as I can detect they are cooperating earnestly and fully in entering into the new relationships. I may say that after my last letter to you I found opportunity to examine further into the publications which had been sent forth, and my opinion was that you of Nanking showed admirable patience and restraint in dealing with the situation as it presented itself to you at that distance.

I wrote you in my last letter that Yu promised earnest and hearty cooperation, and I think this is his present attitude. He has promised me that in the next publication of the "Nung Hsun" a suitable paragraph retreating from his earlier position will be inserted, and I am taking steps to look over the copy of such a paragraph before it is published.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of our own University Weekly Bulletin in Chinese, which is authoritative, and represents the administration. In this you will note the notice we have seen fit to issue regarding the adverse propoganda.

Mr. Myers has been busy since he arrived, looking into various aspects of the work there and I have been cooperating with him in very possible way. This morning he went to Tunghsien to look into the work at Lu Ho Middle School there, and we expect him to return here Wednesday. During his presence here I have conferred with him several times about the coming North of Dean Sie.

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President Y. G. Chen - 2

It has seemed to me all the time that sooner or later he should be here to introduce a more authoritative point of view into the administration from the Nanking side. From the administrative point of view here I have been ready to write or telegraph inviting him to come as soon as possible, but I have left the matter of the date when it would be opportune for him to come rather to Mr. Myers' judgement. He thinks it better to examine into the enterprise rather carefully, and then invite Dean Sie to come. This procedure is quite satisfactory to me, but I would only like to make it clear that from the point of view of administration which I represent we will welcome Dean Sie at the earliest possible moment.

If there are any other aspects of the joint enterprise regarding which you would like to write or make suggestions, we would welcome them very heartily. We shall exercise ourselves in every possible way to bring the new scheme to a successful issue, and I would like to again assure you of the most earnest and sincere efforts in this direction on the part of the responsible administration here.

With cordial personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Acting President.

HSG-LC

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EXHIBIT F.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE RELATION OF THE DAIRY AT YENCHING
TO THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

During the year 1929-30 the University authorities became convinced that the dairy project was not a promising part of the work of the Agricultural Experimental Station, and decided, if possible, to separate the dairy from the Agricultural Experiment Station, and voted to offer the same for sale. No purchaser could be found, and since there was a considerable investment in property, and since the dairy was supplying the milk to the University community, and thus supplying an essential need, it seemed to the Administration that for the time being the dairy should be taken over as a University project and conducted on that basis.

This arrangement seems to be expedited by the fact that the land occupied by the dairy buildings and lots is a part of the original site purchased by the University, and does not belong to those plots of land purchased with funds belonging to the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Preparatory to effecting the separation of the dairy from the Agricultural Experiment Station, the University invited Messrs. Hunter and Eubank to appraise the dairy property. The appraisal which resulted from the work of these two men is set down in a statement dated January 12, 1931, and may be summarized as follows:

Buildings.....	\$13,437
Equipment.....	380
Animals.....	<u>2,860</u>
Total	\$16,677

The capital outlay represented in the above was financed quite largely by the issue of dairy bonds, which have been gradually redeemed from year to year. At the date April 1, 1931, \$7,200 of these bonds were still outstanding, and became a liability in the new administration of the dairy. The University proposes to place the dairy under the control of Mr. C. C. Yü, partly on a salary basis and partly on a commission basis.

H. S. G.

April 11, 1931.

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INVENTORY OF YENCHING DAIRY - JANUARY 10, 1931
(Messrs. Hunter and Hubank)

Buildings:

Cow barn, cost \$6,000 less depreciation (6 years at 5%) 30%	\$4,200	
1 Milk house, cost \$5,670, less depreciation (4 years at 5%) 20%	4,536	
1 Silo, \$2,288, less depreciation (4 years at 5%) 20%	2,311	
1 Animal shed, foreign style, 9 chien, \$1,000 less depreciation (4 years at 5%) 20%	800	
1 row of Chinese buildings 9 chien cost \$1,000 less depreciation of 50%	500	
1 residence and lot, plus "erh fang" and walled court, cost \$1,000 less 15%	850	
1 Isolation ward about 14'x14' screened cost \$300, less 20%	240	\$13,437

Equipment:

1 Separator	30	
Milk bottles - 120 qts.--40 pts. (160) @ 15 ea	24	
3 pails, @ 2.00 ea	6	
1 cabinet with milk testing apparatus	25	
1 Desk	5	
1 Table	5	
2 Refrigerators @ \$10 ea	20	
1 scales	4	
3 stoves, % \$1.00 ea	3	
1 Silo cutter, cost \$430 less depreciation (4 years at 10%) 40%	258	380

Animals:

<u>Guernsey</u>			
1 cow, 8 year old		140	
1 " 7		170	
1 " 5		240	
3 " 4	@ \$260	780	
1 " 2		280	
2 " 1	@ \$150	300	1,910
1 Bull 8		100	
1 " 2½		250	
1 " 1½		150	500
<u>Ayresshire</u>			
1 Cow (pure but poor)		80	
1 " Russian Ayresshire cross		80	
<u>Holstein</u>			
1 Cow		150	
<u>Shorthorn</u>			
1 Cow		100	
<u>Mongolian</u>			
1 Cow		40	450
Total animals.....		\$ 2,860	
Grand total.....		\$ 16,677	

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS

"YENTA"

April 20, 1931.

Dean K. S. Sie,
College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My dear Dean Sie:

Perhaps Professor Myers has told you that the transfer of our Agricultural Experiment Station to the new management took place on Wednesday of last week, and we believe that all affairs under the new plan are starting off on a satisfactory basis.

We certainly appreciate all that Professor Myers has done in shaping up the new plans, and also the hearty cooperation of yourself and Dean Reisner.

You will recall that while here you requested a copy of the lease for the land near Ching Ho, and I promised to have the same copied for you. This has been done, and I beg to enclose the copy herewith.

The statement which we were preparing for the "Ta Kung Pao" was translated into Chinese and the first draft submitted to me. I made some correction and revisions in this draft, and a second draft has just been brought to my office this afternoon. It seems to me in a satisfactory form, and we shall send it to the "Ta Kung Pao" now very soon.

Since you and Dean Reisner were here and we had our conference regarding the recommendations prepared by Professor Myers it has frequently been in my mind to send to you a fuller statement regarding the finances of the Dairy. The brief statement which I prepared for Professor Myers, dated April 11th, and the statement of appraisal values prepared by Messrs. Hunter and Eubank do not furnish all the data, it seems to me, which

Dean K. S. Sie - 2

4-20-'31.

The Nanking representatives are entitled to have for a complete understanding of the finances of the new arrangement. Accordingly, I have looked up the older accounts in the Treasurer's office and beg to set down more complete data, as follows:

The audited statement for the accounts of the Agricultural experiment Station for June 30, 1930, as signed by Thomson and Company, includes an item under "Accumulated Funds" as follows:

Accumulated Funds, Total, ----- \$99,385.52

This item is composed of two totals, as follows:

Total accumulated funds supplied from
Famine Fund sources ----- 72,916.87

Accumulated funds from other sources ----- 26,468.63

This last item is made up of other items:

Value Nan Yuan farm, given to the
University ----- 15,300.85

Portion of funds for the purchase of
the present site of the Agricultural
Experiment Station, Yen
Nung Yuan ----- 2,562.83

(This item has already been reported
as an equity of the University in
the above-mentioned site)

Standing loan from the Treasurer from
special funds secured in New York ----- 8,604.95

\$26,468.63

In the statement of April 11th, prepared for Professor Myers, the appraised value of the Dairy Property was set down at \$16,677.00. In connection with the Dairy, the University takes over a liability in unredeemed bonds of \$7,200.00. The difference between these sums is \$9,477.00. If the Dairy transaction be viewed alone it would seem that the University would owe the Agricultural Experiment Station the difference

Dean K. S. Sie - 3

4-20-'30

between the above sums, viz., \$9,477.00. But over against this potential claim should be set down the \$8,604.95, University funds which had been loaned to the Agricultural Experiment Station. The difference between these two sums is \$872.05. The above-mentioned loan has been on the books for a number of years and no interest has been charged on the same. If interest had been charged, the total would exceed this balance of \$872.05.

In view of these considerations, we consider that the University, in taking over the Dairy on terms which have been mentioned, is, to all intents and purposes, clearing off the old loan and the two financial interests are balanced; that is to say, the University does not owe the Agricultural Experiment Station anything for the Dairy, and the Agricultural Experiment Station no longer owe the University the amount of the loan mentioned above.

This fuller and more complete statement of the situation has been prepared, as I have intimated above, because it seemed only fair that a thorough-going statement of basis of all these financial transactions was due the Nanking authorities. If anyone should have any further questions regarding any of these points, we should be glad to deal with them.

I am sending an extra copy of this statement, which you can put into Professor Myers' hands if you so desire. It is possible that he would like some of the data to be included in his report.

With cordial greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Acting President.

HSG-LC

Enc.

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-G-1

EXHIBIT G.

STATEMENT OF THE SWINE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION WORK
IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE TING HSIEN EXPERIMENT
OF THE MASS EDUCATION MOVEMENT

Two years ago the Agricultural Department of the Mass Education Movement worked out a swine improvement project for North China which may be stated briefly here. The Poland-China boar was used to cross with the Chinese sow. The F hybrid pigs were castrated and fattened side by side with the castrated Chinese pigs. Both of them were given the same feeding and management. After a year's growth the hybrid pigs in average weigh 96 lbs. more than the native pigs. The same experiments were repeated in 20 farmer's farms and gave the same result. This proves that if the farmers in that region and probably in the large part of North China keep the F. hybrids for fattening instead of the native pigs they will increase a net gain of about nineteen dollars according to the present price of swine. This project was then handed over to the Extension Division for extension. The Research Division continues the studies of the F₁ F₂ backcross. If the Department can obtain the pure stocks of Poland-China, Berkshire, and Tamworth from Yenching University, the same studies will be made for Berkshire and Tamworth, while the Poland-China will be extended to other districts provided they have the facilities and the men to take up this project. At present many district governments have sent in their applications for the Poland-China. It is also the plan of the Department to maintain the pure breeds of Poland-China, Berkshire, and Tamworth to supply the needs of swine improvement work in China.

If Yenching University will be so generous as to give their pure stocks of swines to strengthen this work, not only the farmers in North China will be greatly benefited, but the swine work in the whole country will have a place to obtain these three pure breeds which will be maintained and kept up by the Agricultural Department of the Mass Education Movement.

In order to fulfill this purpose, the following swine are needed from the Yenching University:

	<u>Boar</u>	<u>Sow</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Poland-China	2	2	4 (2 pr)	8
Berkshire	1	1	4 (2 pr)	6
Tamworth	1			1
Tamworth PC	1	1	6 (3 pr)	8
				<u>23</u>

(Signed) R. M. Feng

Director of the Agricultural Dept.
of the Mass Education Movement.

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EXHIBIT H

COPY OF A LETTER FROM PROF. J. D. H. LAMB,
ACTING CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

April 8, 1931.

Dr. Howard Galt,
Acting President,
Yenching University.

Dear Dr. Galt:

I am writing you in reference to the disposal of the pigs and chickens of the Department of Agriculture of our University. By mutual agreement the problem of disposal of the chickens has now been settled between Jefferson Academy and the Department of Sociology, while the question of disposing the pigs is pending settlement; and, in view of the fact that the Mass Education Movement wishes to have some of our pigs, we hereby beg to submit our plan for keeping some of them for our own experiment in Chingho.

THE PLAN

1. THE PURPOSE. We have a two-fold purpose:
(1) To introduce the scientific method of stock-breeding to the farmers of the forty villages within 15 li of Chingho, the market town; and (2) to promote the spirit of cooperation among the villagers therein.
2. MANAGEMENT. Our plan shall be carried out on the cooperative basis between the Department of Sociology and Social Work and the people of Chingho who are interested in this cooperative enterprise. The enterprise shall be managed jointly by the Department of Sociology and the interested party in Chingho and shall be supervised by the Director of Yenching Dairy, Mr. Yu Chen-chou. Dr. Cato Young of our Department and Mr. Li Ying-pin, an assistant of our Chingho Station, will assist Mr. Yu to supervise the enterprise.
3. FINANCE. The amount required for the carrying out of this scheme is three hundred dollars (\$300) of which \$150 shall be put in by the interested party in Chingho and the Department shall be responsible for the other half.
4. INCOME AND ITS USE. Since the Department of Sociology and Social Work aims at rendering service to the rural people around and in Chingho, the income derived from the enterprise shall be used for the furtherance of our purpose.

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5. KINDS AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS NEEDED. In order to carry on our work we need the following pigs:

(1)	Poland-China	2 sows	1 boar	3
(2)	Berkeshire	2 "	1 "	3
(3)	Tamworth	1 "	1 "	2
(4)	Mixture (P and Ch or others)	10 "	5 "	<u>15</u>
			Total	23

Apart from the important ones enumerated above, the rest may be disposed among the farmers in and around Chingho with a view to winning their confidence and securing their cooperation in our undertaking.

Hoping, therefore, you will consider our plan favorably, and thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) J. D. H. Lamb,

Acting Chairman.

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EXHIBIT I

Z

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, HAITIEN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE 1930

ASSETS

<u>Land at cost</u>	G. \$34,153.51	69,013.11
<u>Land, Buildings, Equipment, Stocks &c.,</u> as per inventory of June 30th 1931		39,828.60
<u>Sundry Debtors</u>		887.05
<u>Cash at Bank and on Hand</u>		
Cash at Bank	1,149.10	
C. C. Yu Imprest account	150.00	1,299.10
<u>Investment</u>		300.00
		<u>\$111,327.86</u>

LIABILITIES

<u>Dairy Bonds Issued</u> , balance as at 30/6/29	13,200.00	
<u>Less Redeemed this Financial Year</u>	3,000.00	10,200.00
<u>Loan from Treasurer</u>		1,426.34
<u>Dairy Bond Suspense</u>		16.00
<u>Reserve against Investment</u>		300.00
<u>Accumulated Funds:</u>		
Balance as at 30/6/29	\$90,772.49	
Add Dairy Bonds Redeemed	3,000.00	93,772.49
Add Increase in Inventory at 30/6/30		3,721.39
		97,493.88
Add Surplus for the year		1,891.64
		<u>99,385.52</u>
		<u>\$111,327.86</u>

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Department and have received all the explanations we have required.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Department's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Department.

The inventory of Assets above was taken at June 30, 1930
(signed) Thomson & Co. Chartered Accountants.

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EXHIBIT J.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING CERTAIN BUILDINGS AND LAND
CONNECTED WITH THE YENCHING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

BUILDINGS

When the Agricultural Experiment Station withdrew from the occupancy of the Southeastern corner of the University campus, which site it had been allowed to use temporarily, a number of buildings were left standing on the ground. The Grounds and Buildings Committee of the University at its meeting February 26, 1931, voted to regard these buildings as the property of the University rather than the property of the Agricultural Experiment Station. This decision was based upon the following consideration:

Value of the buildings as set down in the inventory
of the Agricultural Experiment Station of June 20, 1930 L.C. \$1,071.00

Estimated rental value of this corner of the
campus, free use of which had been granted
to the Agricultural Experiment Station by
the University for a term of years. 1,400.00

In view of the comparison between these two sums, it was considered that the Agricultural Experiment Station had no further claim on the buildings concerned.

VALUE OF THE UNIVERSITY'S EQUITY IN THE YEN NUNG YUAN PROPERTY

When this property was purchased in 1928, at a total cost of L. C. \$47,330.50, the University furnished an amount of L. C. \$2,562.83, in view of the inadequacy of the special appropriation granted the Agricultural Experiment Station for the site purchase of this site. Accordingly, it may be considered that on the basis of this transaction alone, the University has an equity equivalent to L. C. \$2,562.83.

CEMETERY LAND

Some years ago, due to urgent needs, a small site for a cemetery was secured southeast of the University campus, and inasmuch as the land was available for cultivation, payment was made from funds belonging to the Agricultural Experiment Station, the original cost being L. C. \$535.00. Subsequently, lots in the cemetery were sold, reducing the net cost of the Agricultural Experiment Station to \$432.33. Accordingly, the Agricultural

EXHIBIT J. - 2.

Experiment Station has a claim on the University for this sum. If this sum is subtracted from the University claim in section two above, the remainder is \$2,130.50, the value of the University's equity in the Yen Nung Yuan site.

In setting down the items in this memorandum, the University authorities believe that there are no other claims of the University on the land or property belonging to the Agricultural Experiment Station, which land and property are in the process of transfer to the management of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University.

H. S. G.

April 11, 1931.

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UNIVERSITIES
JUL 27 1931
JOINT OFFICE

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Experiments on Drought-Resisting Kaoliang

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OFFICIAL REPORT FROM YENCHING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
Yenching University, Peiping.

Forwarded by Mr. C. C. Yu, B.S.A. Acting Director of the Station for 1930,
and Superintendent of the Department of Farm Management.

Dated March 17th, 1931. - Translation from Chinese Text.

"In reply to your request of March 14th, I beg to report the results of the experiments conducted at the Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station in the Department of Farm Management, with seeds of the drought resistant sorghums (kaoliang) received from the China International Famine Relief Commission.

In 1930 two methods of experimentation were followed with these new varieties: 1. Seeds of each variety were given to the Department of Agronomy, and were planted in varietal tests in replicated rows with Chinese Kaoliang. 2. A large acreage was planted by the Yenching Farms in the same lands planted with Chinese Kaoliang and under the same cultural conditions.

The test rows of these new drought resistant kaoliang planted in the experiment plots of the Department of Agronomy did not give very good results, but the large fields planted under the Department of Farm Management have given very excellent results. Thus we have been able to observe that the failure in the small test rows was not the fault of the seed or the variety, but in the method of planting. These new varieties require a shorter growing season than the native kaoliang. Therefore, when the new dwarf varieties were planted in replication test rows with Chinese varieties, the new varieties received from the Famine Commission all matured earlier, and were eaten by birds, when no other crop was available for birds to pilfer. Only three short rows were planted for each variety, not more than thirty feet long in the test plots, and these maturing earlier than native varieties were consumed by birds. It was impossible to control the destruction by birds on these test rows, thus even before the time for normal reaping they were practically all eaten by birds. The Agronomy Division planted the new varieties at the same depth as native seed, which was too deep.

But in the case of 160 mou of the new drought resistant kaoliang planted on Yenching Farms at Nan Yuan, practically no bird damage whatever was sustained, and a wonderful harvest was reaped.

These new varieties of Kaoliang which the C.I.F.R.C. have introduced, - Kaffir, Feterita, Hegari, Milo, - have their advantages for China, and also possess their own peculiarities. If the seed is planted on suitable soil by people who will intelligently observe the special characteristics and differences from Chinese kaoliang, they cannot fail to get a good harvest. In 1930 the Yenching Station operated under three departments. Each Department carried tests in the new drought resistant kaoliang. At Ching He Test farms, the work was all under the Agronomy Department. At Ching He in all not as much as one mou of land was planted to these new varieties, and at Haitien not more than one mou of land was under the Department of Agronomy. However, at the Haitien Farm under the Department of Farm Management more than 20 mou was planted to these new drought resistant sorghums. And at Nan Yuan Farms we planted 160 mou to drought resistant varieties of kaoliang, altogether about 30 English acres, and in all excellent results were obtained in these large acreages operated by the Department of Farm Management.

At the Haitien Farm we reaped 60 per cent of the acreage sown to Kaffir as a grain crop, and 40 per cent was cut green for silage, so that this part of the field could not be recorded for grain yields. Apart from the area cut for silage, we have very accurate weights and yields.

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The drought resistant varieties introduced by the C. I. F. R. C.- Kaffir and Hegari, have a large content of saccharine in the stalk when green, and cattle and other live stock eat eagerly ensilage prepared from the stalks and leafy growth of these new varieties. Thus in this past year we have experimented with the food value of these plants made into silage, and after feeding cattle with this silage for the winter months, can testify of this added value of the new drought resistant kaoliang. The stalks of Kaffir are heavier, more leafy and greener and also sweeter than Chinese Kaoliang, closely equal to the value of Indian corn for silage purposes.

In regard to our work with drought resistant Kaffir, Feterita, Hegari, Milo, during this past year, I would make the following observations and suggestions:

1. In the Peiping area we should not plant these new varieties as early as Chinese kaoliang. If planted too early, or as early as local kaoliang, there is danger of the grains mildewing in cold soil, and even if the weather should fortunately be warm, producing good germination in early days, the maturity would then fall at the month of August, dangerously near the rainy season, which would bring damage on the harvest by rain. Also if the crop is maturing too early when no other harvest is in sight, in many localities the menace from birds is even worse than that from rain. Therefore, for several reasons, plant the seed of the new varieties, particularly Feterita, Milo and Hegari, later than Chinese kaoliang.
2. These new varieties should not be planted as thick as Chinese kaoliang. Chinese Kaoliang is more spondy while these new dwarf varieties are of a heavier, stocky growth.
3. A farmer should not plant a small acreage. If a man plants only a few hundred feet, it is endangered by theft of man as well as menace by birds. If the plants are allowed to grow without bird pest, the small plot of green plants with grain is a striking sight, and passers-by steal the heads. If the area is large it becomes worth while guarding the crop from theft or from birds. But when just a few rows are planted in a large field of other crop, the result is that these few rows mature early and are often stolen or infested with birds, with much disappointment.
4. Give just as much fertilizer and cultivation for the new varieties as for Chinese Kaoliang, no more, no less.
5. In the area of Peiping you can plant these new dwarf varieties after the reaping of wheat in spring, and the harvest obtained in the fall is good, especially in Feterita, Hegari or Milo.
6. The growth of the drought resistant plant is much stronger and more vigorous planted late than when planted early. Moreover in the early plantings the dwarf varieties tend to stool, while in late plantings they grow a more vigorous central stalk with heavier head of grain--and important to remember, the late plantings avoid sparrows.
7. These new varieties all have sugar in the stalks, like corn sugar cane, and thus provide excellent food for live stock.

3. The Chinese farmer has a habit of stripping down the yellowed bottom leaves of native kaoliang. These new drought resistant varieties have a strong growth of green bottom leaves. These should not be removed--the plant needs them for added growth to the grain head.

These observations have been arrived at as result of personal study, and the effort to give these new varieties a thorough test under conditions similar to the average Chinese farm. Below I give the actual results obtained in the Yen-ching Farms at Haitien and Nan Yuen, in these new grains. At Nan Yuan we planted 140 mou to Chinese Kaoliang and 160 mou to the new drought resistant kaoliang, 40 mou to Feterita, 70 mou to Hegari and 50 mou to Kaffir. The new drought resistant varieties were found to mature in 144 days for Feterita, 145 days for Hegari and 154 days for Kaffir, while the Chinese kaoliang took 169 days to mature. In the later plantings at Haitien Farm, the new varieties matured in 105, 119 and 136 days.

<u>Nan Yuan Farm</u>	<u>Acroage-mou</u>	<u>Yield-Catties</u>	<u>Average yield per mou--Catties</u>
Chinese Red	140	11058	79
Feterita	40	5586	139½
Hegari	70	10792	157
Kaffir	50	6688	133½
<u>Haitien Farm</u>			
Feterita	6	780	130
Hegari	3/10	95	317
Kaffir	15	1968	131
Egyptian White	1.3	132	100
Golden Milo	3	75	25
(Small plot damaged by birds)			

It can readily be seen by these results, that the drought resistant varieties of Kaffir, Feterita, Hegari, are much better than Chinese Kaoliang. These results were obtainable under fair conditions in the large open farm at Nan Yuan, and again substantiated in yields at Haitien. Because we had a large acreage planted, the fields were worth watching against theft. Therefore we must conclude that the cause of the apparent failure in the Ching Ho Agronomy tests, was not due to the seed or to the variety. The seed was all from the same consignment in both Ching Ho and Nan Yuan. The fault lay in man, not in the seed. We found the seeds good, with the exception that some of the Milo in our plots seemed to have suffered from damage by moisture in the journey.

I make this report in accordance with my knowledge of the facts, and in the desire to co-operate in this work of extending these new grains for the benefit of the Chinese farmer.

(Signed) Yu Chen Cho.

NOTE:

The Nan Yuan Farm of Yenching Agricultural Experiment Station is a tract of 1200 mou situated about 15 miles East of Peping on low, flat, arid land. The soil is not of the best type, containing considerable alkali. The yield obtained from Chinese Kaoliang of 79 catties per mou is good for this variety compared with the yields obtained on the Farm during past several years. It also co-incides with the average yield reported by farmers in Hopei and Shantung, on dry land, as 80 catties per mou being a good yield. Planting 160 mou in the same land, adjoining fields, to the new drought resistant Kaoliang, brought average yields of $133\frac{1}{2}$, $139\frac{1}{2}$ and 157 catties per mou, for Kaffir, Feterita and Hegari respectively, as compared with 79 catties for the local kaoliang. In other words, 140 mou of Chinese Kaoliang produced a crop of 11058 catties, and 160 mou of the drought resistant varieties produced a total of 23066 catties, or an average of 144 catties per mou, an average increased yield of 825. At this rate, had the whole 300 mou been planted to Chinese Kaoliang, a crop of 23700 catties could have been reaped, and had the whole 300 mou been planted to the new drought resistant varieties, a crop of 43,200 catties could have been reaped. A difference of approximately 20,000 catties in the crop due to a difference in seed!! In one of these varieties, Hegari, the C.I.F.R.C. only imported and distributed about 11000 pounds of seed. Of this amount about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ was given to Yenching for testing. From this small fraction they reaped a crop of 10792 catties, or 14389 pounds of seed. In other words, from this 70 mou of Hegari on which $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of our importation was planted, there was reaped on this one field more than the whole original importation.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT

between the

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, and YENCHING UNIVERSITY

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.

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II.

Terms of the contract for the Manager of the stock-raising experiment station of the North China Agricultural Co., Ltd.

We the undersigned hereby agree to the following conditions for securing the services of an expert agriculturalist as manager of the stock raising experiment station of the North China Agricultural Co., Ltd. near Peking, China.

- 1.- The manager shall give his services to the promotion of the interests of the aforesaid experiment station for a term of five years, receiving a salary of \$200.00 (two hundred dollars) in silver per month if he is a married man, or half that sum if he is unmarried. This is approximately the salary of regularly appointed missionaries under the Foreign Mission Boards in China. Additional advantages customarily enjoyed by missionaries will also be granted to the manager; a list of these advantages appears on a separate sheet below (see P.)
- 2.- If at the close of five years the manager and Board of Directors of the Experiment Station are satisfied, this contract may be renewed.
- 3.- A furlough of six months including time for travel will be granted the manager if this contract is renewed at the end of five years. Travel expenses to and from the Manager's home in America will be given himself and family at the time of furlough, and the regular salary will be paid during the time of residence in America. Travel expenses are to be paid according to the cost by the most direct route between Peking and the Manager's home in America unless otherwise stated.
- 4.- The manager will get his share of the two-fifteenths of the annual net profits of the North China Agricultural Co., Ltd., which will be divided between the foreign and Chinese staff and laborers in the company.
- 5.- If the manager proves unsatisfactory to the Board of Directors

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of the Company and is dismissed within five years after arriving in China, he will be paid three months salary from date of dismissal and will receive travel expenses for himself and family from Peking to his home in America.

6.- If the manager resigns his position within one year from the date of his arrival in Peking he will be required to return two thirds of the travel expenses paid for his journey from his home to Peking. If he resigns within two years one third of the aforesaid expenses must be returned. If he resigns at the close of three years residence in China he will owe nothing to his employers for travel expenses. If his resignation takes place within five years no share in the profits of the company will be granted, nor will travel expenses be paid from China to America unless the resignation takes place because of serious illness in his family requiring his withdrawal from China.

Advantages Guaranteed to the Manager in Addition to Salary
of \$200.00 silver per month for married man, for \$100.00 per month
for single man.

- a.- Comfortable residence and major furnishings.
- b.- Children's allowance according to schedule of M. E. Mission.
- c.- Medical allowance up to \$100.00 per year, and any necessary
hospital fees.
- d.- Summer vacation with allowance for rent of summer residence
within \$200.00, according to plan of Y. M. C. A.
- e.- The salary of a single man, \$100.00 per month, would be
advanced to that of a married man (\$200.00 per month)
from date of marriage.
- f.- If the resignation of the manager takes place within five
years because of health reasons passage money to America
will be granted.

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