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Chamberlain, Walter E.
1923-1924

THE PEKING YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

copy

March 23, 1923.

Professor Walter E. Chamberlain,
Department of Agriculture,
Peking University,
Peking.

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

I am writing to express to you my conviction of the importance of the work which you are doing in the development of Agricultural industry in North China by means of scientific instruction, experimentation and administration. You are just beginning on your program of work but I believe you have a very wide future before you.

My connection with and study of the famine situation during the last two to three years has brought upon me very deeply the conviction that famines, particularly in North China, and also in other sections will not be finally overcome until the resources of the people per square mile are greatly increased. In other words the whole countryside is living on such a narrow margin of livelihood even in the good years that a crop failure, practically means starvation of a great number of people. Our study of economic conditions shows that the number of people in a family depends directly upon the amount of land which they hold. It is therefore of vital importance to increase productivity of the land in order to do anything to raise the standard of living and to bring the people away from a fearful struggle for mere animal existence.

The introduction of scientific agricultural methods is a large factor in this situation. This is clearly shown where the people have been able to get better corn seed and introduce American cotton. There are many other lines which can be developed through your work. I feel therefore that the work you are doing is of the greatest importance for the development of the whole countryside and wish you every success therein.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

*Signed by) Dwight W. Edwards.
Peking Princeton University Centre*

copy

Peking, April 16, 1923.

Mr. S. E. Chamberlain,
Head of the Agricultural Department,
Peking University, Peking.

Dear Sir:-

Yesterday we used for the first time a can of tomatoes put up by your department. The tomatoes were served as a salad and were delightfully firm and fresh tasting. I should say that these canned tomatoes are to be preferred much to so - called fresh ones which have been kept in storage for some time.

In this connection, I wish to bear witness that in my opinion you are doing an important work in developing the canning industry. Each year about a million and a half taels of canned fruits, canned vegetables, jellies and jams are imported to China. If these can be produced locally, it means not only lower prices to the consumers, but also a larger market to the producers of China. And any great improvement here must be premised upon an increase in the purchasing power of the countryside, for China's population is eighty per cent rural.

While the West can not teach China much in the conservation of soil fertility and intensive methods of agriculture, China has almost everything to learn about control of insect pests, seed selection, deep plowing, commercial fertilizers, the preparation of products for market, and probably several other phases of rural economy which have not reached my notice. I wish your work every success.

Sincerely,

(Signed by) John Earl Baker.
Advisor Ministry of Communications
Formerly Head of the work of the Red
Cross in no. 2 China.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1923-24

OUR CANNED PRODUCTS.

Last year we established a small experimental Cannery. This year we have greatly increased our facilities and are offering.

FANCY HAND PACKED TOMATOES.

By our special process we preserve all the freshness and flavor of the ruddy, juicy fruit, heaven kissed by North China's sunshine, hanging in profusion on our vines. These tomatoes are of the highest quality, canned fresh from our gardens within a few hours after being picked. They are put up under foreign supervision in clean sanitary surroundings. Our cans contain no water or liquid extracted from tomato waste. Some of our customers find many of the fruits so solid and firm that they are able to slice and serve them as salad. Order a case and supply your family and guests with delicious salads, and appetizing soups and vegetable dishes during the coming winter. **Our prices are less than at wholesale in America for goods of a similar quality.** Our products are canned in the following sizes.

No. 2 Can, selected fruit, smaller in size, just the thing for the small family.

No. 2½ Can, fancy selected fruit, an economical size for most occasions.

No. 3 Can, fancy selected fruit, ample for the average family and a few additional guests.

Every family should aim to order these goods by the case. Each case contains 48 cans. In order to make this worth while to you we are selling at wholesale by the case only, at a discount of 20%.

Our prices are as follows :

Size No. 2. - 25 cts. per single can

Case of 48 cans 20% discount \$9. 60. or 20 cts. per can

Size No. 2½ 36 cts. per single can

Case of 48 cans-20% discount \$13. 83 or 29 cts. per can

Size No. 3 40 cts. per single can

Case of 48 cans-20% discount \$15. 36 or 32 cts. per can

Crate and cartage 60 cts.

If you do not care to buy an entire case get your neighbor to purchase one with you. We can only supply about one hundred families.

Order Yours—To-Day.

Instruct your representative to the No. China Agricultural Conference Feb-15-16 to purchase several cases for your community or send your order to.

Walter E. Chamberlain

The Department of Agriculture

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RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBERS OF CHINA Famine
FUND COMMITTEE REGARDING THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN
PEKING UNIVERSITY

PEKING.

SEPTEMBER 5. 1923.

0075

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBERS OF CHINA Famine FUND COMMITTEE REGARDING
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN PEKING UNIVERSITY

1. **AIM.** This may be summarised under three heads:

1. To study and improve agricultural methods in North China, thus showing the farmers of the region how to obtain a more profitable yield during ordinary years, with a larger margin of safety and a more secure economic condition when famine comes: to make the effects of drought less severe by diversification of crops, introduction of drought-resisting varieties and improvement of the methods of dry-farming now practised.
2. To help in the general river conservancy plans by the establishment of an experimental reforestation area at some point in the watershed of one of the destructive rivers.
3. To make effective the results of such experimentation and research by training students qualified to teach in local and less advanced schools, or to apply in practical farming operations the knowledge acquired: by publishing bulletins, text-books, etc., and by other forms of extension work.

11. **METHODS.** In carrying out the aims summarized above the following methods are proposed:-

1. **Agricultural Experiment Stations.** The Department now owns 208 acres of land about seven miles south of Peking at Nan Yuan, and has about 30 acres temporarily under cultivation on the new site of the University, west of the city. It also has horticultural gardens and greenhouses on the present site in the city.

(1) Plant Development. Including such projects as: plant breeding or the improvement of native varieties of cereals, grasses, fibre-crops, fruits, etc., seed selection, variety tests, introduction of new plants adapted to semi-arid conditions, problems of alkali control, insect and plant disease control.

(2) Live-Stock Development, including such projects as:

importation of the best foreign breeds of sheep (for mutton and wool production), goats, beef and dairy cattle, hogs and chickens, improvement of native animals, investigation of the cause of the prevention of animal diseases.

It has been observed by those who have assisted in famine relief, that the farmers are forced to part with their animals early in a famine, and at ruinous prices because everyone is selling at the same time. These animals are mostly slaughtered for food. When the famine is over there is a great scarcity of farm animals. The Department will do its best to help farmers keep their animals alive during a drought, or to restock when the famine is over.

(3) Forest Conservation, by furnishing an example on a limited scale of the possibilities of reforestation. The water-shed of the Wung Ting River is especially liable to cause destructive floods, and being located near the new University site would be an excellent place to begin such a demonstration.

(4) Trial of Foreign Machinery, investigation on will be made of the extent to which western agricultural implements may be profitably used in North China for increasing farm production. O

Its commercial possibilities while furnishing the student a laboratory for practicing hygienic and profitable methods of milk production. The funds thus secured will enlarge the scope of the Department's work, and all University profits will be used for improving the equipment.

(2) Cannery. This should demonstrate the possibilities of this form of food preservation, thus affording better marketing facilities and greater economic returns to farmers in remote or isolated places.

III. Procedure

1. The first steps in the development of this program have already been taken. A director has been secured in the person of Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain, who has already been in China several years. Classes are being conducted and the Nan Yuan Experimental Farm is being cultivated under a manager trained by Mr. Chamberlain. The old and new university sites are also under cultivation, the latter having a tomato cannery. A large ranch tract in North Shansi is available for use through the courtesy of the ranking military official of that region.
2. In connection with the work in soils and crops the University plans to employ half the time of a Chinese trained in America.
3. The next step is the development of Animal Husbandry, Cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., have been given to the University to the value of L. C. \$12,000. A veterinary surgeon, Dr. M. P. Schlaegel, is ready to come as soon as summoned by cable, to bring this stock out. It will be necessary to erect buildings for the accommodation of this stock. It is proposed to start a dairy as above mentioned

and after a few months it is expected that there will be an income from this source. Then definite plans can be made for improving the breeds of the native animals.

4. A year or so after the cattle have been brought out. It is proposed to secure an expert horticulture. He will be expected to help in supervising the reforestation, which has been mentioned above, and to help introduce better fruit into the orchards of North China.

5. It is hoped that by this time the department will be ready to carry out a certain amount of Extension work. This must of course wait until experiments have shown what methods are best and what plants and animals are most suitable for North China.

IV. FINANCE

The University proposes to use approximately Gold \$20,000 from the principal, keeping the remainder intact to yield an income. This sum will enable us to erect stables and a small building at the Nan Yuan farm, to purchase equipment for carrying on our work more efficiently and to clear off our deficit. The deficit on current expenses would have been more than covered had there not been the long delay in the disposition of Famine Funds.

The Department has been given animals valued at more than L. C. \$12,000. Mr. S. C. Ch'iu, a Chinese business man in Peking, was the prime mover in the establishment of the Department. Mr. Ch'iu intended to wholly finance the Department but the political disturbances which

began in the summer of 1930 have prevented the realization of his purpose. He presented the University with I. C. \$10,000 toward the purchase of the Nan Yuan property in addition to paying all initial expenses of the Department and contributing as he could subsequently. That property offers us a particularly good opportunity to study into the problems of alkali control.

An annual gift of G.\$1500 has been secured from America which will furnish the payment for one salary. The Department has every reason to believe that with the use of this much of the principal additional funds will in time be contributed by public-spirited Chinese to assist in further expansion in the cause of famine prevention.

燕京大學

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY

(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

PEKING, CHINA.

Nov 24, 1923

Dr J. L. Stuart.
Office of Peking University.
N. Y. City.

My dear Dr Stuart:

I have been trying for two or three weeks to find time to drop you a gossipy letter relative to the general situation. Things are proceeding on the "uneven tenor of our way". Dr Galt ~~of the~~ is thoroughly enjoying the dignity of the Presidential Chair, altho if incumbent there for too long a period, I think there are indications of tendencies toward the imperial yellow or the monarchical type of government (I fully realize that he means all right). Of course I could fill up pages on my ideas relating to administration. I did have a very strong impulse to hand in my resignation but am now calmed down and trusting that a few months will bring some radical

changes for the better. I want very much to carry this project through but there is no need of fighting against too great odds.

The Finance money is at last available and the matter of our budget deficit was cared for.

The Dept of Agr was represented by Prof Taylor ^{or fulfillment of the acting President} & Peisner came up and represented Nanking. I hear that everyone got practically all they asked for. We are running \$13,000 gold for Capital Expense. The fact remains that our Finance funds only enable us to continue on practically our present basis plus our dairy. Nanking plans to use one half of her total finance funds in her five years. It is easy enough to see what this policy means. I.e. a large development and then an appeal to the Russian forces because they have developed to that extent and the work must be carried on and not be allowed to lapse.

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This means that all the future available mission money for China will be allocated to ~~the~~ Nanking.

It seems to me that the time has come when the Trustees must make some support for this department. It is extremely bad for the morale. I have thrown away three years here and while on one hand many things have been done - yet on the other it seems as tho nothing had been accomplished. - On looking ahead I cannot see any particular change in the situation.

On the most economical basis we shall lack some \$2000 for being able to bring out a man for soils and crops and horticulture.

Furthermore we shall be able to offer very little justification for the use of famine funds. ~~They have the~~

The Finance Commission have been given the impression that their money is only to ~~be~~ be a nucleus. ^{While the University staff intends making no definite plans for April funds for years to come.}

The next thing to be considered is when are we to make a definite attempt at obtaining additional funds?

The use of part time help in the department is very unsatisfactory. Such teachers have no real interest in the work. Mr Chen only finds it convenient to attend his classes less than two thirds of the time.

I had a letter a short time ago from Dr Butterfield. Did you have an opportunity of attending the New England Conference in which he was interested and did anything result from it?

II Bonnell - Salary assistance for Hart and Freestymann.

We have several letters on file in the office showing that this money was to be available. No word has ever been received by any of the financial

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authorities of the University. i.e. Krance
n Harris. Their attitude of course is
that the money cannot be drawn
on until they receive official word to
that effect. In the meantime for the
past five months the department
has been paying out interest to the bank
while the money has actually been
available from the N. Y. office. Will
you straighten this matter out and
see that proper notification is sent
through?

Our prospects this year are coming out
on an excellent basis. On our present
basis if considerable grain is not needed
to feed young cattle we should produce
a profit of about \$4000 above expenses for
this year. We have about \$1500 of
canned tomatoes and some \$3500 in grain
at Nan Yuan

Staff additions

I will enclose in this letter a suggested letter to be sent to all the Agil Colleges and various other institutions where some men might be available. I will also enclose a list of institutions. I would suggest that the letter enclosed be immediately sent out also that a suggested newspaper article be worked out and sent to various Agil periodicals.

I thoroughly believe that our work to be of real value should be carried on a business or commercial basis. The question of salaries will be a very difficult one.

Where there are 100 men available in education, history, English etc we will not find one man for agriculture. The cream line on the milk of men available for high grade work in technical positions in the mission field is very very thin. What we are practically forced to do is to take one of the most expensive types of education and have

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it carried out under men of very mediocre ability. This to my way of thinking is not efficiency of operations.

We obtain men on a mission basis and they can keep their time fully occupied with no financial responsibilities at all. However the entire trend of modern vocational education is to do things on a financial or business scale.

We take men and expect them to go through the strain of financial responsibility. This makes men of ability and yet as an institution we offer them in no way any increased recompense or future protection for wife & family?

It is very difficult to find ~~such~~ ^{& accept such positions.} men.

When we engage in commercial vocational education, the old ideas which governed the single mission station do not apply. A changed type

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of work must bring about a changed policy. I have not the least idea of convincing mission authorities on this subject, but I certainly do prophesy that there are changes which must come if mission education is to take over industrial and agricultural education or what is considered the best ^{method} ~~way~~ for teaching these subjects.

I have rambled over considerable paper in this dissertation but as I look on the mission field, I am quite convinced that the cause of the Christian Church would have been much further advanced in China if the number ^{of missionaries} could be reduced by one half and the salaries of the remainder increased accordingly.

I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the time that the University plant is completed at Hai Tien. I am wondering if the ^{engineer} ~~man~~ in charge of the mechanical plant will be on a mission basis? As the Scotch man says, "I have my doubts."

11/24/23

I find that I have discussed this problem certainly much more than I intended. I think you understand the spirit in which it is written.

To resume

The N.Y. office should make every effort to get hold of these men. I think duplicate copies of ~~these~~ the applicants' papers should be sent me also photo's if possible.

You will find my questionnaires and application blank rather a long affair. However when we get that amount of information we have gotten somewhere. The application blanks formerly used told nothing and amounted to nothing.

I trust by this time that you are rolling in wealth. For my part I wish that the campaign might be carried on a sufficient number of years until the final satisfactory results are obtained. May your Christmas and New Year memories be the very happiest possible. With high hopes and best wishes

(Over)

Walter Q

Relative to a matter which is really none
of my business!

I fully sympathize with Gibbs' idea in
trying to get things down to a rock bottom basis
in the purchase of materials.

On the other hand the antagonism which
the University stirs up in many ways
is far from desirable. I am not at all
sure that it is wise in the long run.

There is a considerable amount of fraternal
feeling among business men — a sort of you help
me and I'll help you policy.

I think it would be an excellent thing
for the University to purchase some
lumber from the Dollar Lumber Co.
I am sure that we would gain in the
long run.

I had rather a long talk with Harold
Dollar the other day.

WED

燕京大學

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY

(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

PEKING, CHINA.

Dept. of Agriculture

Nov 28, 1923

Mr Herbert Caskey. Ex. Secy
Office of Peking University.
156 - Fifth Ave. N. Y. City

My dear Mr Caskey:

I wonder if you would be willing to accept a
very belated "Thank-you". Dr Stuart-explained
to me how the salary for a Hort and Forestry man
was obtained through your efforts with Mrs
Bonnell and family of Youngstown

Ohio. I am thoroughly ashamed of writing
you after so many months. I wrote Mr Hays
Bonnell but it did not seem wise to
write the family at the time your
communication was received, as you
stated that they were touring in Europe.

Your own letter has been put aside from
week to week until I could push a
few things aside and sit down to write.

11/28/23

you how grateful I am for your efforts on our behalf and the carrying on of this work here. The program of an improved agriculture in China is the greatest contribution that the Christian Church can make to China. The Church is just beginning to get a very faint realization of this. Christianity will never progress very far in China until emphasis is placed upon the rural people — 80% of her population are in this class.

After months of delay our famine funds are now available. The income from these funds however will only enable us to carry on about as we are now doing, plus the establishment of our dairy. We must find some more help from some source or other, for I am simply swamped with details and am constantly behind in my work.

燕京大學

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY

(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

PEKING, CHINA.

Please accept again my sincere thanks, for your interest is the first tangible expression that we have ever received from the U. S. office that the dept of agriculture here is really in existence.

Sincerely yours.

Walter R. Hambelton

**North China
Agricultural Association**

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE

February 15-16, 1924

PEKING.

**Library of the Chinese Political and Social
Science Association**

Men Shen Ku

Nan Chih Tze

**An organization for the promotion of agricultural
science and the development of rural education and
country life in North China.**

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FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Feb. 15.

Walter E. Chamberlain. Chairman.

2.00 P. M. Opening Exercises.

2.15 P. M. The findings of the China Christian Education Association in Conference Feb. 7-9 at Nanking applied to the Problems of North China.

SECOND SESSION

Mallory Chairman

8. 15 P. M. This session is

under the auspices of the Committee on Colonization of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

THIRD SESSION.

Saturday Feb. 16.

Ernest T. Shaw. Chairman

9.00 A. M. The theory of the Project Method in education.

Prof. F. L. Terman. Dept. of Education Peking, University.

9.45 A. M. Some Projects in Agricultural education that are being developed in North China. A discussion of the problems involved and how these problems are being met.

11.15 A. M. Business Session.

12.45 P. M. Association Luncheon.

Arrangements concerning the place and the speaker to be announced.

FOURTH SESSION.

R. E. Lewis Chairman

2.30 P. M. Biology Laboratory. Peking University
Kuei Chia Chang

The Preparation of materials for agricultural exhibits.

Walter E. Chamberlain. Dept. of Agriculture. Peking University.

3.30 P. M. Discussion: Shall the North China Agricultural Association prepare exhibition material in the shape of charts, posters, photographs, specimens etc to be loaned mission schools and other agencies interested in the promotion of agricultural education. Possible plans for financing and promotion.

3.00 P. M. Unfinished business.

5.00 P. M. Association Tea at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Chamberlain 7 Hsi Chiao Hutung.

Are you a "Live Wire" member?

Enthusiasm is contagious. Do your part to make this the most successful conference we have held.

Membership is open to any person interested in the promotion of agricultural science and the development of rural education and country life in North China. Come and discuss your problems with "the other fellow." We need members.

Be a Booster.!

Dues —\$1.00 per year

All sessions will be given in English.

Bring your note book and pencil.

All sessions will begin promptly at the time stated.

Plan to be on time.

The report in Chinese of the last conference will soon come from the press.

Do you wish to order additional copies?

"The man who uses hook and line
Pulls in his single fish.
But they who join hands and pull a seine
Get all that heart can wish,
And each man's share is greater far
In size as well as weight.
The secret of success is this—
COOPERATE"

Address inquiries to

The Executive Secretary

Walter E. Chamberlain
Department of Agriculture
Peking University
OR

The Recording Secretary

James Hunter
American Board Mission.
Tungshien

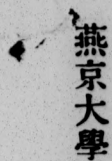
Executive Committee

W. E. Chamberlain
E. T. Shaw
James Hunter
Geo. L. Davis
W. H. Gleysteen
J. P. Tayler
J. E. Baker
D. C. Edwards

Membership Committee

James Hunter
J. B. Tayler
E. T. Shaw
C. L. Chow
C. C. Yu

R. E. Lewis
J. E. Lee



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

March 11, 1924

Mr Leslie B. Moss.
Executive Secretary.
China Union Universities
New York.

My dear Mr Moss:

I have delayed answering your letter of Jan 11th expecting that it would soon be followed by another after you had had a very thorough opportunity of going over the materials which I enclosed in a letter to Dr. Stuart.

This material really answered your letter giving full and necessary qualifications for the men we are anxious to obtain. I also enclosed suggestions and directions by which I am sure a number of applications would be "rounded in".

In regard to the Hot - Trusty man. I am very sure that such a man can be found. Any man who is well qualified

(over)

0097

in Pomology, nursery management
the propagation of fruit trees^{etc} and,
and some supervise forest nursery
seedlings and reforestation over a
comparatively small area. The emphasis
must be on Horticulture rather than
forestry.

Please keep us posted and closely in
touch with things as they develop.
We very much desire the opportunity
of finally passing ~~over~~ these applications
~~before~~ they are definitely accepted by
you. This may mean a little longer
delay but applications can reach us
in one month and we could cable
reply if necessary. Dr material sent
~~Dr Stuart~~ I asked that duplicates of ^{all} applications
be sent us here also with photos. This
is necessary not only from our point
of view but we need this material re
file. Since writing Dr Stuart we have
been asked to help find men for the Agric
Faculty of the new North Western University
to be located at Shensi.
In addition to the above we have
applications here that are very favorable

and must be considered before a final decision is made.

I have application from A. Howard Plummer of the University of British Columbia, unmarried who wishes to come with his. His references are excellent and his parents are missionaries now living in China. This does not mean however that we must not try to get as large a number of applications as possible in order to select the best man available. There are two men in Ans. Hus. at the University of Minnesota who wish to apply. If they have not already written the N. Y. office of Peking University please send them application blanks. Their names are Mr Arthur True and Mr Edward Johnson. Send blanks care of Prof W. H. Peters. Chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry. Univ of Minnesota. University Farm St Paul Minn.

Also send application blank if you
have not already done so to
Mr B. M. King, 413 Bell St
Lawton. Okla. U.S.A. He is an agronomy
man

I consider it very essential that we
have the final OK on the applicants.
These men are technically trained experts
and the problem is not like that of the
Mission Station where a man if he
cannot do one kind of work is switched
to some other.

It is also essential that you keep us
fully informed as to all developments,
for we are holding up all our work
in preparation for animals until we
know what we are to expect.

We have waited so long to get this
much accomplished - let us finish it
up right!

If you are not able to read this
writing get some blind soul to
dictate us the salary for a stenographer.
The days that I have to spend at
my desk writing out letters in

燕京大學

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

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long hand with the added
inconvenience of having no carbon
copies to refer to in important matters
"grieves my soul seriously". My time
is badly needed for other matters
I am hoping for better days.

With kindest regards.

Walter Chamberlain

See copy of my letter to Dr. Stuart -
sent you last year April 6, 1923
relative to animals. It is quite
possible to get reduced rates from the
Rail Roads for the shipment of these animals
if correctly approached.
WCC

COPY

April 9, 1924

W. C.

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain, ✓
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Walter:-

I have your recent letter and am glad that again you have unburdened yourself regarding various grievances. I understand the problem as I otherwise would not and you feel, I hope, a little relieved.

I shall try to talk with Moss about the matter of applications and I think from now on that this whole question of additions to our staff or the placing of men in other positions in China through us, can be somewhat more satisfactorily dealt with.

Regarding the point at issue between the Department of Education and that of Agriculture, if no ground is broken before I arrive, it can be more satisfactorily discussed than attempting it in a letter.

The good news about the school in Chang-li is certainly encouraging. I hope it is the beginning of similar actions elsewhere.

Mr. Eubank and I have been discussing the arrangements for his departure. He will probably write you the details, but in general, a number of the animals promised had become too old for our purpose; other sources have failed owing to the heavy slump in the live stock business and in various ways we have lost so much time in getting this shipment under way that we shall have to spend some more in making it really worth while. He could scarcely have reached Peking before the middle of June at the earliest and I have recommended he delay a little longer and avoid the hot weather. He has secured passage on July 31st from Seattle, which should get him to Peking about September 1st. I am more and more pleased with the way he is showing up and if he does not make good, I shall take full responsibility.

We are awaiting your advice regarding the man in the Philippines for Horticulture. If this does not materialize, we have two or three men in view.

I am sailing from Seattle with Luce on May 8th and should get to Peking about the 23rd. This is only a hurried acknowledgment and a renewed assurance of my all together too unfruitful sympathy and good wishes. However, I do feel that we are over the worse part of this department's troubles and that from now on the curve is going up, all the more so because you are on the job.

With greetings to Helen,

As ever yours,

JLS

0102

燕京大學

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY

(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

PEKING, CHINA.

May 4, 1924

Mr Leslie B Moss.

Office of Peking Union University.
New York.

My dear Mr Moss.

A letter just arrived from Dr Stuart tells us that the cattle are due to arrive about Sept 1st. Please let us hear from you concerning your plans. I think you can fully appreciate the fact that we see things from somewhat a different angle than they may appear in New York. It is absolutely essential that you keep us constantly informed so that we may cable if important changes become necessary.

During the past week I talked with Mr Harold Dollar of the Dollar S. S. Co. He tells me that they could ship the cattle directly to (our)

0103

Taken Bar direct from ^{Portland (?)} ^{Seattle (?)}

By all means ship to Taken Bar if possible. The landing place is much superior to Shanghai, and is only a short distance by rail from Peking. If animals come to Shanghai we shall have rather heavy expenses at Shanghai, a transfer over two railroads and all the animals must be ferried across the river at Pukow, the other alternative would be the rather long sea voyage up the coast from Shanghai. Mr. Dollar told me that they had received correspondence concerning transportation.

During a recent trip to Nanking I had a long talk with Dr. Gibbs, the Bacteriologist there. He strongly advises bringing out only animals under one year of age.

Mr. Eubank will have to use his judgment as to more mature animals.

The immunization ^{for Rinderpest} is extremely reserve for older animals or animals with calf.

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I think we should certainly not bring any animals over 2 yrs of age and ~~that~~ ^{2 yr animals} only because of their very special breeding value. We shall be much safer with stock under one year unless there are some very special reasons for obtaining older ones.

Our sheep consignment should be increased in numbers if possible.

Belgian 7 Hares. add to the shipment
2 Males. - 3 Females of the
Flemish Giant type.

Sixty-five days has elapsed since Mr. Eubank began his work but from that time to now I have received no information of any kind from your office. During my recent visit to Nanjing they seemed to have no information concerning this shipment - then we have even received. How they

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obtained this information I do not know. Please do not think me a crank, but we must have a very definite and complete report every week how the work is progressing, no matter how inconsequential it may seem from the N.Y. viewpoint.

Without information we cannot make any adequate decision.

In example your letter of March 7, 65 Dr. Salt with copy to me.

Your letter seemed to infer that Mr. Ruben L. Frost was going to jump at the chance to come to Peking University and any complete information concerning other Hatticultural candidates would not be necessary. As a matter of fact "Ruben didn't do it," and we have never received any communication

from him ^{to date.} In the meantime we must undergo a long expensive wait because we have no adequate information about Mr. L. E. Longley (Hatticulturalist) except what he evidently wrote in his own application. We have no information

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from any of his associates or references
as to his personality, past record
etc.

It is rather important, if it is at
all possible, that our Horticulturist
arrive here by Aug 1st or before. Our
heavy work in our Cannery will occur
then and we need his assistance.

Mr Howard S Plummer of whom I have
personally written has accepted a
position in Bolivia and consequently
will not be available for us.

Mr Harold C Etter - University of
British Columbia 1055-10 Ave West
Vancouver has applied for position in soils
and crops, but his training has been largely
in Horticulture. Please communicate
with him. What he says he has done
sounds very good but I have no other
proof in the shape of references.

(over)

I think we must avoid starting our department off with too many inexperienced youngsters just graduating. Either our Horticulturist or our man for Agronomy should be experienced in Agri research and Exp. Station technique and procedure and with several years of experience. Both men should possess some mechanical ability.

We need our Agronomy man (Soils and Crops) and Horticulturist as soon as they can arrive - but we must be sure we are getting men worthwhile even if it means delay. There are too many mis-fits out here on the mission field without adding to the number in as intricate a subject as Agriculture.

Frankly, I don't consider a group of theologians competent to judge on the merits of a technical agriculturalist. But we have to trust a lot to divine Providence.

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PEKING, CHINA.

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out here in the East.

We may consider it necessary to cable you crossing Longley before you receive this letter. It will depend upon what information we receive from you in the meantime.

I trust you will appreciate the fact that you are keeping us in a continual state of uncertainty and suspense, by not sending us ^{or more detailed} complete information.

"By and bye" when this is all settled up successfully and every one is happy I will send you a note of thanks a note of apology for all these rather harsh statements, but at present they constitute my exact feeling in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Walter R. Lamberton

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY

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PEKING, CHINA.

July 10, 1924

Mr James Lewis. Esq
Peking University -
56 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear "Jim" Lewis:
President Stuart - tells me that you are
"pretty good sort of a feller", but personally
"don't know you" until I know how
you react toward the development of our
agricultural department. I am going to make
it my business from time to time to keep you
filled up with information. I am
enclosing a copy of my annual report - which
will show you the exact state of affairs as
they exist to-day. My own private opinion,
which is strengthened up every time, is that
if education under Christian auspices is
to function and become a real factor in
the development of the character and ideals
of the Chinese people we must take
greater cognizance of the needs of the great
bulk of China's population - viz - her farmers

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It is plainly evident to all who study the situation the very important bearing of the economic situation upon all the other phases of the life and institutions of the Chinese people. In other words no man will take much interest in Christianity on an empty belly.

The missions here are crying for assistance in agricultural work, but the information seems to have a hard time in permeating the atmosphere of the Board Offices in America.

We need land, staff, and buildings. There is a great opportunity for some one to give us an endowment fund of one million dollars and the establishment of a college of agriculture here. We shall then have made a start. This idea of practical service might appeal to

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come given, who might not be so greatly interested in direct theological training. Agricultural work will be the last & the well developed in the Chinese system of education for the students abroad are studying the more academic lines of training. Agriculture is Yenching's great opportunity if she can see it in time.

We are badly in need of a man for Farm management and Rural Survey work. Farm management is applied rural economics. Such a man would make an exhaustive study of the actual business, days of labor, methods of work, sales of produce, etc. of the farms over a wide area. With this data we then have a definite, scientific basis for carrying out our teaching and experimental work. I trust you will be able to find some one who would

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finance such a man for our
work out here.

Salary, including house,
medical dental furlough
allotment etc on basis of
5 years. 5600. per year

Assistant 800.

Student assistants (2) 600.

Printing 800.

Sundries, office supplies etc 200.

Travel (Field Expense) 1,000.

\$ 9,000.00 max
\$ 4500. gold per year

Here is a great chance for some one to
make a great worth while contribution
which is the direct basis for the economic
welfare of N. China. I trust you
will "go to it".

I am sending you copy of address
delivered by Mr Julian Arnold before
the N. China Agil Association and trust

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that ^{it} will be of interest to you.
I expect you will receive this letter
in the midst of your summer
vacation. There are no such things
as vacations in the Agil Dept until
you ^{can} get us some more assistance.
"Its up to you Jim", its up to you!

Sincerely yours,
Halter Chamberlain

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

July 13, 1924

Mr. Brandford Zebank.
Office of Peking University
150 4th Ave.
N. Y. -

My dear Zebank:

I was very glad to receive your letter of June 4th and to get a few ideas as to how things are going. Probably you will not receive this letter until just before you are ready to sail so that any information concerning shipping from this end will not do you much good. If I had been able to have found out some of your difficulties earlier I might have been able to have sent you some information as to feeds, condiments etc. that would have been helpful.

We have everything for cattle feeding —
Coconut seed, ~~beast~~ cake, Corn, Wheat bran,
Soy beans, millet hay, alfalfa, ^{Kalichang}
(Sorghum) etc. There is a big chance from disease, but a chance worth taking.
The Chinese are pretty cautious, but we

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have new dairies being established right along
here in Peking - The Houghong Dairy Co -
a big British Concern has been in existence
some 30 yrs, and our conditions are
much more favorable than those there
for cattle raising. We shall have to
be very careful and exercise every
caution but I believe that it can be
done. I am planning to make arrangements
with the Bacteriologist at Nanjing this
to inoculate the animals on their arrival
at Taku Bar. They will also probably have
to rest there a day or so before coming on to Peking
altho the distance is not great.
I trust that there are some more letters
on the way giving me some more information.
Our work has been at a standstill the
past few weeks. - We have had very heavy
rains - nine inches in a week. When
you consider that our average rainfall
for the year is only about 22 or 23 inches.
You can realize ~~what~~ the general condition

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of things.

I trust your luck has "turned" in obtaining animals. I did not have much success with the associations. I think the difficulty is that they are too loosely organized and spread over too wide a territory to get interested a mob of this sort as a group. I had better luck by making almost entirely on individuals. "Hit 'em singly and hit 'em hard."

I do hope that you have been able to land some good ayushies and get your other units in fairly good shape. Animal feed is expensive here but milk retails at 25 and 30¢ per qt.

I have notified several very good looking young ladies here that you were unmarried - So, watch your step!

Sincerely yours,
Walter C. Chandler

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July 17, 1924.

Mr. Franklin Warner
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Warner:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Eubank in which he states that you have presented the agricultural department with 15 white leghorns. Please accept our many thanks and very grateful appreciation. This somewhat warms the "cockles of my heart" for you are the first trustee of the University, so far as I am aware, that has ever given any indication that the department of agriculture of Peking University was even in existence.

Last year our agr'l projects returned us about \$2,000 more than we expended on them. This is an encouraging feature. We have been having tremendous rains and I have not been able to get out and ascertain the amount of the damage.

We have an opportunity of securing a man who is a Ph.D. an expert in bacteriology and Immunology, and who is now making a special study of animal diseases, especially rinderpest, here in China. If we could get \$5,000 gold per year we could carry on this work. Here is a great opportunity for some one who is interested in China to make a contribution of fundamental inheritance. Rinderpest control would mean the opening up of all the vast territory here in the North, Northern Shansi, Kansu, Mongolia and Manchuria to the development of the cattle industry."

Walter E. Chamberlain

Agriculture

August 22nd, 1924.

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain
Department of Agriculture
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

I found it! Your letter came into the office one day when I drove in and I put your envelop and the other papers that I took home under the seat of the car because I stopped two or three places in town and was afraid it might be lost. Yesterday evening I wanted to look at my battery and when I lifted up the seat - there was that envelop - and I am this morning exceedingly happy.

The mail authorities here tell us that this letter will go on the same boat as my discouraging letter, so please tear up the other letter and forget it. I certainly had my lesson, however, in taking important documents out of the office.

I went through all of your data last night, reading your letter twice. I am much impressed. Before putting up the department to anyone in America, however, there are questions that will instantly arise. I will just state a few questions which any interested person would fling back at me.

- 1 - What is the plan in detail for the use of \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year (the income from \$1,000,000 endowment)?
- 2 - How much land have you for this department at the present time in terms of American acreage? I assume that a mou is one sixth of an acre, but it is variable.
- 3 - Where is Nanyuan with reference to the present University campus?

- - -
- 4 - Is there any truth in the story that the University has been offered time and again a large tract of land up near Kalgan, or possibly nearer for experimental purposes.
 - 5 - If this is such an important thing as seems evident from the fact that one half the proportion of farmers in America are producing more food than twice their number in China, why do not Chinese themselves, if not under the government, then some individuals, help this department?
 - 6 - What is the actual income of the department today and from what sources? What is the actual out-go of the department today and for what purposes?
 - 7 - What modern machinery would you use on the ordinary Chinese farm, assuming that you can use anything in the paddy field south of the Yangts river and what of the machinery used will be for the cultivation of fields which are not more than five or six mou in size - or is this last assumption one which could be eliminated by community farming?
 - 8 - What is the value of an acre of farm land - say ten miles from Peking?

You just mention the beginnings of a canning process. Are the Chinese people generally so poor that they cannot afford to buy cans of food, or are you able to put up larger size cans than those ordinarily used in America and preserve food at a very low cost? Where do you get your tin for the canning process? How do you distribute your products? Can you put down on paper scriatim the development of your department ~~on the basis of~~ \$50,000 gold a year?

Can you get Julian Arnold to write you a personal letter, or perhaps, better to have the letter written to Dr. Stuart, urging that Peking University establish such a department of agriculture as you suggest?

I doubt not but what you will be bored stiff when you read this letter, but what I am trying to do is to get the proposition rather water-tight, so that when we do put it up to someone there will not be too many come-backs.

You know from my previous letter that I am planning an animal husbandry number of Peking News when Eubank sails for China. I am going to send this number with a personal letter to the individual members of every breeder association with which we have had contact and the

list shows thirteen associations. We will have some replies to this. I want to follow it up a month or two later with a special agricultural number, putting forth the opportunity and need of a great agricultural department such as you suggest.

Now, if I can have the data from the questions I have asked above and a personal letter from Arnold, I think we might at least get a few persons stirred up and you know better than I that there are some extremely wealthy men vitally interested in the agricultural business and we might land one of those.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

JHL/RM

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

October 17, 1924.

Mr. James H. Lewis
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I trust you will pardon this somewhat tardy reply to your most interesting letter. Pressure of work and the opening of the school year, and also a slight illness of a week have prevented me from taking up the matters which you suggested in your letter.

I am extremely gratified to feel that we now have a real live wire interest in this department being developed from the New York office. I have often times been somewhat discouraged on this whole proposition, feeling that the department was existing because we were here and that was about all and that there was no particular interest from the Board of Trustees or from the Missions in regard to its support. There is certainly a great deal of interest here and demands are constantly being made on us from the various mission stations for advise and information concerning agricultural work.

The Church in China has begun to realize that if ^{she} ~~they~~ ^{are} really to function effectively ~~they~~ must go out and get in touch with the great bulk of Chinese population. The demand is upon us and in some way or other we must meet the challenge. It is quite certain that if Christianity is to be a factor in Chinese civilization, we must have a self-supporting indigenous Chinese Church. This cannot be possible until such time as the general economic condition of the church members can be raised to that standard that they may have sufficient income to support their churches and schools, so that the whole problem of the future of the Church in China really falls in a large part upon the development of agriculture.

I am extremely glad that you are planning an Animal Husbandry Number of the "Peking News" and that you also wish to follow it up with a special Agriculture Number. During the next week or two I will try to hunt up a larger amount of material which may be of some assistance to you, newspaper clippings, etc. I saw Mr. Julian Arnold at the Rotary Club luncheon and he has promised to write out for me a very strong letter for use in your work. I am also sending you a copy of an address which Mr. Arnold gave before the North China Agriculture Association last year. This contains a large amount of material which will be of interest to you.

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Now for some of your questions. I am not able to enclose in this letter a plan in detail for the use of any income from a million dollar endowment, but I will have one worked out for you in a few days. I will also work out for you a model plan which would give us an actual working College of Agriculture of considerable scope which would be a factor in the development of China at the present time.

At the present time we have at Nan Yuan approximately 212 English acres. In the city here we have a few mou, probably about an acre and a half, and six green-houses devoted to flowering plants and production of wonderful vegetables. At Haitien we have whatever we can grab from the rest of the University. Here we have our experimental cannery and some experimental work and several vegetable gardens. Roughly our total acreage includes approximately 250 acres. I will send you a copy of our first year's report, also another one of last year's which will give you considerable information. At Haitien we are also establishing our model dairy. Our future plans call for a dairy of approximately 100 cows. This dairy will be run as a definite commercial project and should be ~~a~~ revenue producing within a short time. The milk will be used to supply the faculty and various residents of Peking, hospitals, etc. with pure milk. There is a considerable interest in dairying and the use of milk among the Chinese. There are over 60 dairies in Peking at the present time. During the past year there has been an increase of 12% over the previous year. Under our dairy plans our surplus milk will be made into butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. for which there is a ready market here. China yearly imports from France, Australia, Siberia, and America a large amount of canned milk and animal products. I was able to purchase canned milk last year on an expedition out in the country some fifty miles ~~from~~ a foreign settlement. This will give you an indication as to the trend of the times.

All of the vast regions in Mongolia are adapted to the beef and cattle industry. ~~The problem~~ of disease control in the nature of rinderpest is one which ^{we have} can be met however through the experimental work which has already been done. We have reason to believe that an immunity can be established in cattle against this disease and the way made clear for the development of a vast industry. The dairy business has been extremely prosperous in Hongkong for over thirty years and our climatic conditions here in North China are much more favorable to the industry than in South China. To be sure there are a great many difficulties to be overcome, but we have the land, and all kinds of cattle feeds can be grown here such as corn, beans, alfalfa, cottonseed meal, wheat bran, etc.

Nan Yuan is situated about eight miles south of the south city gate and is located about two miles beyond General Feng's Camp (the Christian General). The land here is as flat and level as the floor, free from graves and is a splendid opportunity for the trying out of modern farm machinery under Oriental conditions. This tract of land is a larger holding than that of the average Chinese farmer, but the average holding here in the north of the average farmer is about twice that of southern China. Nan Yuan was formerly known as the Imperial Hunting Park and about the time of the Boxer Rebellion was broken up into estates of from 200 to 400 acres and sold or distributed among various officials.

Now in regard to the estate of General Chang Shih Chih located

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at Ta Tund Fu in northern Shansi. At the invitation of General Chang Mrs. Chamberlain and I spent some ten days on his estate two years ago. It is a tremendously large place comprising some 30,000 English acres. General Chang is perhaps a typical Chinese ~~Chachen~~ somewhat of a coarse nature and very little education, but he has the interests of the people on his estate at heart and had at that time aspirations toward the establishment of a model village. He lived very simply and was a man of considerable wealth and was known in that section as the "coal king," and he and the governor of Shansi were associated in various deals in coal, coal mines, etc. About this time he had tied up a large amount of money and stated he had no other funds available for any assistance to us at the time. However, he would be very glad to offer us the use of any land that we might use for experimental purposes or summer practice for students. You will note from this he was quite anxious to receive anything that we might give him but that he was not particularly concerned about giving anything to us. In other words that we were welcome to work on his place providing he got the financial benefit from it and ~~were~~ to be satisfied with the experience derived. Our funds have always been so limited that we have never been able to carry on our work on General Chang's place and under the circumstances it has not seemed particularly desirable. I have recently heard that General Chang and the governor of Shansi had a falling out of some kind or other and ~~that~~ General Chang had been dismissed from his position. However, I have never verified that report.

You ask why if the Agriculture Department is such an important thing as it seems, that one half the farmers in America are producing more food than twice their number in China, why do not the Chinese themselves, if not under the government, as individuals help the Agricultural Department. This is somewhat of a difficult question to answer. It is now certain that China is beginning to become industrialized but the economic fact however remains that it now takes about 85 out of every 100 of our population to feed the 100. If this is true we cannot release men from the 85 for the development of new industries until such time as we have improved the methods of production, for if we reduce the number of producers the inevitable result must be a higher cost of living with its attendant ills. Probably the lack of transportation has been a factor in the lack of agricultural development and the tendency on the part of business men or capitalists has been towards the development of various industries ~~at~~ the treaty ports, or in banking to loan money at high rates of interest in official circles.

Then again land holding has been always a matter of family holdings rather than cooperation development. However, there are two very distinct trends that are making ~~things~~ ^{changes} evidently due to economic pressure in the general break-up of Chinese family life, and future agricultural development in China will probably go along two lines. One, the development of corporation farming of large capitalists, covering large areas of territory and the other the development of village cooperative farming in which the members of the village cooperate together in the purchase of improved implements, seed, etc.

possibilities of

Another factor has been the lack of information concerning the improvement along lines of production, the development of improved farm crops, animals, etc. Having known nothing of its possibilities they have given little thought to its possible development. You will realize that when comparatively few of the return students in China ~~have~~ ^{have} studied agriculture in any foreign country and consequently there has been little knowledge ~~concerning the possibilities of agricultural development.~~ I think that this is one important answer to your question for we are not always able

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to appreciate the value of ~~the~~ things ^{their} if we know little of ~~its~~ possibilities, even though famine may have threatened at China's door for many centuries.

There is also I think a psychological reason for the lack of Chinese assistance to our development at present. First, you will remember the department is very young and that it has been only in existence for about three years, and that for the first two years there was practically not a dollar available for the carrying on of the work. The Chinese is more or less skeptical concerning new things. In other words he is "from Missouri" in the sense that he must be shown. When we are able to develop to that extent that we can make a good showing I think that we shall be able to obtain considerable Chinese support. However the matter of "face" is a very important factor with the Chinese. He is quite anxious to be in the front ranks of an enterprise which is very successful and I think that we shall get more and more Chinese support as we are able to put up the appearance of a successful department and have developed sufficiently to conduct our work to better advantage. In other words I think that the Chinese will be quite ready to help us out as soon as we have developed to that extent that ~~they~~ will be able to have considerable "face", by being of assistance to us, and associated with us. I do think that if we are to get this Chinese support we must develop with foreign money until such time as we are able to show well developed work in agriculture in our college courses, our extension and experimental work.

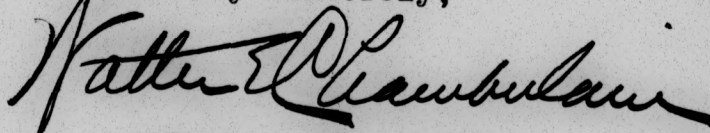
Another important factor has been that we are located in the capitol of the country where the chief interests of the city are political. Political parties and officials have changed very rapidly in the past few years. The political situation largely controls the financial situation.

I have perhaps answered this question in a rather rambling way but I think these factors I have mentioned all have a bearing on the matter..

In regard to your inquiry concerning the value of farm land ten miles from Peking, I would say that it varies greatly in value according to the type of the soil. The value will run from \$90 mex. per mou, to \$300 mex. for the better land and good vegetable land would probably sell at a higher figure than that.

I shall send you further information in a few days and trust that we may succeed in putting across with your assistance an Agricultural program that will be really worthwhile.

Yours very sincerely,



Walter E. Chamberlain
Head of Department of
Agriculture

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

October 23, 1924

Mr. J. H. Lewis
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I will now attempt to answer a few more of your questions asked in your letter of August 22nd. First relative to the cannery, our cannery to date has been most successful although of course we have been working it out on a very small scale. Both last year and this we have put up about six thousand cans of tomatoes. As soon as we have the facilities available we expect to expand this unit and as we are situated in a good location to obtain fruits for canning. There is a ready market here for canned goods with the foreign community and also with the Chinese as well. I am trying to procure for you from the various government bureaus the total imports into this country of canned fruits and vegetables and dairy products. You will find the figure quite astounding. The sum from America is large and in dairy products, particularly, China imports from Siberia, Australia, and France as well. The Chinese are beginning to become interested in canning and the industry is just beginning to develop. If you were here in Peking I would show you several advertizing sign boards on some of our main streets which set forth the merits of various Chinese canneries.

Last year a cannery was established in the western part of Peking and a company has been established at Changli for several years. This company has been highly successful and it is made up of Japanese return students. Next year they are erecting a new building and have ordered a large amount of machinery from Germany. I believe that their new plant when completed will have a capacity of about two hundred thousand cans a day, although I am not very sure of my figure. These are some of the indications which show the way developments are starting up here and there. Practically every known Chinese grocery store in all the cities and all the small towns carry a line of canned products and many of these products were produced here in China.

You ask "Are the Chinese people generally so poor that they cannot afford to buy cans of food or are you able to put up larger cans than those ordinarily used in America and preserve food at a very low cost". You must realize of course that canned goods in an agricultural country are a long ways from being a large part of the every day diet of the average Chinese and at the present time canned goods are probably more or less luxuries. On the other hand as more canned goods are produced the prices will be lower and thus within the reach of a larger group. Fruits, fish, and meat that are canned. They probably constitute the greatest part of Chinese products and from this section they are shipped north into the northern provinces such

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as Manchuria and Korea.. We put up our products in the same size cans as they are sold in America, namely the no.. 2 - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 sizes.

We obtain our tin from America but we could, I expect, obtain it through Japan or England. With our present outfit we manufacture our own cans. The tin arrives here already cut. The tops and bottoms also already stamped and made.. The flat piece of tin is rolled into a cylinder, soldered, and the bottom sealed on the can. By buying our cans flat and assembling them we are able to reduce our freight expense which is a very important factor to be considered.. The large canneries distribute their products through the grocery stores in a similar way to our American system.. As far as our department is concerned we have been able to sell all of ours locally to the families here in Peking, various Mission Stations, Language School, etc. We have also shipped some cases to some of the other Mission Stations in the country.

I am very much interested in the development of canneries because it means the development of markets in fruit growing areas where previously no markets existed, and of course the inevitable result is a renewed interest and increased plantings in tree and small fruits. Also in some areas where there are now very limited production facilities fruits could be removed in cans where it would be impossible to produce any market for the raw fruit. The Chinese are becoming interested in these developments and are very anxious to get hold of any information or new methods whereby they may be able to improve their products, and they need a great deal of help in developing their canneries in a sanitary way.

If we develop things as I am hoping we may be able to, we shall have a very unique institution.. The trend of thinking in vocational education today is, that we must give our training under as practical a basis as possible and under a commercial basis as well. That we should not attempt to teach for example, the sale of groceries by a play store, but by the actual operation of a grocery on a commercial basis. If we can carry the same idea out here we shall have accomplished something very worthwhile. Because of the present state of affairs in China, practical training is more needed than highly specialized training. If we are able to develop our School of Agriculture, Extension, Service, Experiment Station, and along with this at the same time, develop a commercial cannery and dairy, possibly some other ventures such as village industries in which Mr. Shaw is interested, or the manufacture of fertilizers, we will have established an educational plant which is along the lines of modern thought and education, as well as furnishing models for the developing of these industries by the Chinese, and also establishing various revenue producing sources for the Department. The Chinese farmer as yet appreciates very little the value of fertilizers other than that of night soil. The Japanese are shipping large amounts of bone, bean cake, oil cake, and various chemicals to Japan for fertilizers. They are able to collect this material here in China, pay the ocean transportation, and use it at a profit. To date the Chinese farmer has given this matter little thought. In the meantime the fertility in the large areas is becoming slowly depleted.

When I began to get my bearings in China and began to realize the situation as it exists agriculturally here in China today, I felt that we should adopt the principle first that we must ourselves take over various agricultural enterprises and conduct them at a profit before we would be able to "preach" very much improved agriculture to the Chinese. In other words, unless we could take a piece of land and make it pay a profit we are not in a very good position to tell the Chinese that we think we may be able to improve on some of their methods..

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10/23/24

We have succeeded in doing this and I am sending you a copy of the report of our Agriculture Department projects for the year 1922-23, and you will note that our receipts exceeded our total expenditures with a very fair balance. I note that you ask "What is the actual income of the Department today and from what sources. What is the actual outgo of the Department today and for what purposes". In reply to this I am sending you a copy of our last years accounts, also of this year's budget. You will note that the budget for last year was considerably larger than for this year, because when we were able to obtain money from the famine funds all of our previous deficits and the amount expended on the Nan Yuan land was brought forward to last year's account. Once in a while I get a letter from someone in New York who seems to think that the Agriculture Department is rolling in wealth. I would like to have you study this budget for 1924-25 rather carefully and you will notice on what a narrow margin we are working when you come to consider the things which an Agricultural Department of a University is supposed to do. You will also find reference to our budget in copies of our first report and also that of last year, additional copies of which I am sending you. You will note from the Treasurer's Report that the interest from the trust fund last year amounted to \$29,955.21 mex, but that the interest hereafter that we will receive will amount to about \$18,930 mex. You will also note that last year our income from farms and gardens was \$8,626.26. The amount was actually larger than this but ~~other~~ ^{there were} certain unsold products carried over until this year which ~~you note~~ ^{will not} show on the Treasurer's Report. The point I want to make is that our income from our farms and gardens at present amounted to over 40% of the amount which we received from our famine funds. Thus, you will see that that money does not go a great ways. You will note that our actual income this year consists of a salary which is paid through the trustees by Mrs. Bonell. (She gives a salary of \$1500 gold.) The income from our farms and gardens, student tuition fees, and interest on famine funds of \$212,000 gold. Our total receipts then of which we are able to plan for are only \$31,500 mex. You will realize that we are receiving absolutely no support from our Mission Boards. The situation is quite different at Nanking where each mission is contributing one ~~part~~ ^{part} to the Agriculture College as well as the funds which they receive from the famine sources. Considering ~~other~~ ^{agencies} Mission ~~systems~~, Nanking has an equivalent potential endowment fund of \$1,500, 000 gold. ~~Do~~ You understand that I am saying this off hand and have no direct figures, only some rough calculations of my own.

This is all for this time. Will send you some more information in a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter E. Chamberlain

Walter E. Chamberlain

Head of Department of Agriculture.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

Incorporated
PEKING, CHINA



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FOR RELEASE AT WILL

AGRICULTURAL MEN WANTED FOR CHINA

Development of a scientific agriculture, correlated with a general plan for famine prevention, under Oriental conditions and in a land where farming methods have not been changed in forty centuries, is the task being accomplished by the Agricultural Department of Peking University, of Peking, China.

A 250-acre experimental farm, almost within the shadow of the Chinese capital city, has been placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department by a public-spirited Chinese business man, affording red-blooded young men of the pioneer spirit an opportunity to accomplish something worth while in practical commercial agriculture and scientific research, and a chance to study the farming methods of "farmers of forty centuries."

Headed by Professor Walter E. Chamberlain, the Department is seeking to build up its personnel in order to extend the scope of its experimental, educational and research work. Three new agricultural men are needed in the department before the opening of the fall term. Mr. Chamberlain has outlined the departmental faculty vacancies as follows:

"Agronomy: A man to teach soils and crops and conduct experimental work with an aim to famine prevention in plant breeding, seed improvement and allied work. A knowledge of cotton raising, irrigation and farming methods under alkaline conditions would be desirable.

"Animal Husbandry: A man to teach animal husbandry subjects and bring to China about twenty head of pure-bred cattle, also hogs, sheep and poultry. Experience in dairying is desirable. The aim of the department is to establish a thoroughly modern sanitary dairy of 100 cows to supply milk for the foreign colony of Peking, the hospitals and other institutions.

"Horticulture and Forestry: A man to teach horticulture and to supervise a general famine prevention plan. We are planning to develop an extensive nursery and seed business. This is an extremely good opportunity for development of orchard and small fruits. Experience in canning factory work would be desirable. The department now has a small experimental cannery which it wishes to develop on a limited commercial basis."

Mr. Chamberlain has specified that in selecting new men for the agricultural department faculty, preference will be given men who have been reared on a farm. It is essential that all be familiar with usual farm operations and be able to demonstrate them.

"We wish to obtain men of the spirit and caliber which enables them to do things as well as talk about them," Mr. Chamberlain asserted. "Men are wanted who have strong character and to whom the appeal for Christian service is greater than for purely financial gain. Men are needed who have the pioneer spirit and willingness

to overcome obstacles and who are not too easily discouraged by difficulties. All who consider this work should be college graduates and ready to start to China this year. They should have strong physique and excellent general health."

Peking University is now situated within the city of Peking, housed in dingy, inadequate, temporary buildings, including one formerly used for a German furniture factory. So great has become the demand of students for admission and so inadequate are the University's accommodations at present that many who apply for enrollment have had to be turned away. The present attendance is 425, and further growth is limited wholly by lack of adequate accommodations.

Early in 1925, however, the University is to move to its new campus of about one hundred acres, located eight miles outside the city. Buildings of the new plant are now under construction and future plans of the University contemplate a student-body of three thousand.

Peking is the only Christian university at the political, literary and student center of one-quarter of the human race. It comprises the union of all the higher Christian educational institutions in and near Peking, having been formed from two colleges of arts and sciences for men, one college of arts and sciences for women and one theological school. The University is incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York and is governed by a Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City, co-operating with a Board of Managers in China.

The faculty consists of thirty-one Chinese and forty-one

Americans, British and Europeans. Its members hold degrees from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Edinburgh, Michigan, Connecticut, Northwestern, California, Wooster, Missouri, Oberlin, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Goucher and Wellesley. Members of the student body come from every province of the vast Republic of China.

The University is now conducting a drive for \$1,000,000 for buildings on its new campus and to increase its endowment fund. Of the total amount, \$620,000 is to be spent in the erection of an administration building, two science halls, two dormitories, faculty residences and other buildings. The remaining \$380,000 is to be added to the university's endowment fund. Thus far approximately \$650,000 has been secured.

Peking, the home city of the University, is described by Mr. Chamberlain as "the capital city of China, the strategic point which will be the center of the world's progress for the next hundred years."

"It is the great student center and affords increasing interest," he continued. "Mysterious palaces, old temples, strange customs, together with several daily newspapers printed in English, the splendid hospitals of the Peking Union Medical College, built by the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of over five million dollars, splendid foreign hotels, automobiles and excellent motor roads in many directions, motion picture theatres, Christian churches and the big Y. M. C. A. supported by Princeton University, afford a kaleidoscopic mixture of the old and new, which constantly lures the onlooker with the inexhaustible and ever-increasing charm of the Orient."

The University is offering married men who join its agricultural department faculty a salary of \$240 per month and unmarried men \$1800 annually. A furnished residence and medical and hospital fees are also provided. Travel to China and return is paid on a five year contract and a year's furlough on full salary is given if the teaching contract is renewed, according to Mr. Chamberlain.

American headquarters of the University are located at the office of China Union Universities, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PEKING UNIVERSITY

(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

Phone E.O. 4542

Department of Agriculture

We Thank you

We are about to enter upon our third year of business. Through your co-operation and assistance each year has made a distinct gain over the preceding one. We started with five green-houses, and to-day we have eight filled with flowering plants. Each year has brought us new friends and patrons.

Our Location

For the information of new residents of Peking who may not have discovered us, our location is on Kuei Chia Chang in the southeast corner of the city, east of the Methodist Mission.

Our Policy

We are not in business for the purpose of competing with the local florist establishments. Our purpose is to give agricultural students an opportunity to participate in actual business, conducted on a commercial basis. We are also able to render the community a worthwhile service in the supplying of salad, vegetables and fresh flowers.

Think This Over

We are able to conduct this department only because of your co-operation in purchasing.

Our establishment is not as easy to reach as the floral shops located in the shopping centers, but our products go out to you absolutely fresh from the greenhouse. Our prices are the lowest in town.

Every dollar which we receive over and above our expenses goes to provide scholarships for needy agricultural students. Will you think this over the next time you desire house plants or require a special order?

What We Have to Offer

We are opening the winter season with the largest offering of plants we have ever had. They include **Chrysanthemums Ornamental Plants, Ferns, Begonias, Scarlet Salvia, Jerusalem Cherries, Geraniums** and many others. Order one of our baskets of Salvia and Cherries. They will make a bright and cheerful spot of color in your room.

Flower Baskets.

Our baskets are made up with that individual touch which characterizes the artistic. You are safe in ordering from us and need not worry about blatant color combinations. Orders should be placed early for your Thanks giving and Christmas Greetings.

Decoration Service

We furnished the floral decorations for some of the most brilliant and exclusive social functions of the past season. Impressive and beautiful floral work for funerals and weddings is our speciality.

Wedding and Corsage Bouquets will receive our special attention. We have ordered from America special ribbon, corsage pins, and dress protectors for this work. Colors will be worked out to harmonize with evening dresses.

Our Monthly Flower Service

We will place flowering plants in your residence and change these plants each week. This insures you a constant, fresh supply of flowering plants in your home. For this service our charges are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 and up per month, according to distance from our gardens and the number of plants desired. We reserve the right to refuse to send plants to residences where plants will be improperly cared for, watered with salt water or allowed to freeze because the servants have not been paid "squeeze" money by us.

For the Inner Man

Our **Delicious Crisp Head Lettuce** raised under sanitary conditions has been so much in demand that we have not dared to advertise it. That satisfactory kind. Ask the hostess who has used it. We shall have a new supply in about three weeks and we hope to be able to furnish it continuously throughout the winter. We have three big new hotbeds devoted to this purpose alone.

Fancy Hand-Packed Tomatoes

Repeat orders from satisfied customers have demonstrated the success of our experimental canning factory.

Our special process preserves all the freshness and flavor of the ruddy juicy fruit. These tomatoes are of the very highest quality, canned fresh from our gardens within a few hours after being picked. They are put up under foreign supervision in clean, sanitary surroundings. Our cans contain no water or liquid extracted from tomato waste. Many of the fruits are so firm and solid that they may often be sliced and served as salad. Tomato juice is an economical substitute for orange juice for the babies. For family use, order by the case and receive the benefit of the discount. Our products are canned in the following sizes:—

No. 2 Can, selected fruit, smaller in size, just the thing for the small family.

No. 2½ Can, fancy selected fruit, an economical size for most occasions.

No. 3 Can, fancy selected fruit, ample for the average family and a few additional guests

• We sell in any quantity from one can and up. It is more economical to order these goods by the case. Each case contains

48 cans. In order to make this worth while to you **we are selling at wholesale by the case only, at a discount of 20%**. Our prices are as follows for the **1924 pack**: -

Size No. 2.-27 cts. per single can.

Case of 48 cans with 20% discount price \$10.37. You save \$2.59.

Size No. 2½-38 cts. per single can.

Case of 48 cans with 20% discount price \$14.60. You save \$3.65.

Size No. 3-42 cts. per single can.

Case of 48 cans with 20% discount price \$16.13. You save \$4.03.

Crate and cartage 80 cts.

If you do not care to buy an entire case get your neighbor to purchase one with you. We will deliver to the one address.

We have a few cases of the **1923 Pack** on hand. Although these are last year's goods they are entirely satisfactory.

Our Prices while they last are as follows:—

Size No. 2. with discount deducted \$9.60 per case

Size No. 2½ with discount deducted \$13.83 per case

Size No. 3. with discount deducted \$15.36 per case

We would appreciate receiving your order promptly as we wish to make the bulk of deliveries before the cold weather starts in.

We Have Kept The Best News To The Last

We expect to be able to offer you better products and more prompt attention. **Mr. Harold C Etter**, who is a graduate of the University of British Columbia, has been added to our staff. Mr. Etter has had a wide horticultural experience, particularly in fruit growing and vegetable gardening. He will devote his time to our horticultural work and the development of our nurseries and gardens. **In what way can our department be of service to you?**

We are making great plans for our Christmas and Thanksgiving business. Please send us your orders early. If for any reason there is dissatisfaction or complaint of any kind at any time, please notify us promptly and we will try to adjust the matter satisfactorily. **Address all communications to the Department.** We will endeavor to do our part. Remember every sale will help a needy student. Help us to make the coming year our "Big" one.

With very grateful appreciation

The Department of Agriculture
By Walter E. Chamberlain
Head of the Department.

Fill in the enclosed order blank.

Do it Now!

Order Blank

Department of Agriculture
Peking University (Yenching Ta Hsueh)
Ruei Chia Chang
Enclosed check for \$.....
Please deliver

.....Case (s) Tomatoes Size.....Pack.....

.....Can (s) Tomatoes Size.....Pack.....

I am interested in your monthly flower service. Please send me
plants beginning.....

I wish to subscribe to the \$3,-\$4,-\$5,-\$6,-\$7,-\$8,-\$9,-\$10 service
and will agree that the plants shall have reasonable care and
attention while on my premises.

I shall be glad to co-operate with you by mentioning your
products to my friends. I will explain to them how they
may be of assistance to some needy student.

Name.....

Address

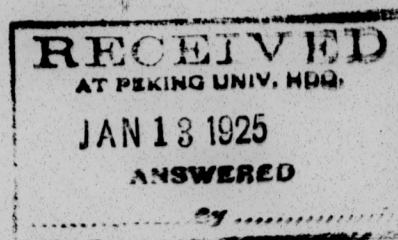
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.



December 1, 1924.

Mr. J. H. Lewis
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I shall be sending you in a few days a copy of a plan for the development of our Department of Agriculture as soon as it has passed through the Publicity Committee. Probably the size of this proposition may give you a jolt or two but it is a big job and "it's up to you".

I have obtained a very fine letter from Julian Arnold and as soon as he has made a few changes in it I will forward that also.

Please be sure and send us quite a few copies of your Animal Husbandry Number of the "Peking News". I am also looking forward to your copy of the Agriculture Number but perhaps you may want some of this material in this plan for getting it ready for publication.

Owing to the fact that I have no American postage and that the amount is too small for a money order, I am asking your office to perform the following service for me. Please send to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office at Washington, thirty cents for two copies of a recent department bulletin number 1266, U.S. Department of Agriculture entitled "Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark" by Chris L. Christensen.

Thanking you for this and past favors, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Chamberlain
Walter E. Chamberlain
Head of Department of
Agriculture.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

December 18, 1924.

Mr. James H. Lewis
Peking University
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Jim:

Are you any relation to the Jim in the Shaving Soap Advertisement? Be that as it may, that Jim is an effective soul and I trust that you will be equally as good in producing desired results.

I am enclosing the letter from Julean Arnold as you requested and I trust that you will be able to put it to good use. I shall also send you another in a few days from Mrs. Judd, who is visiting here and who is very enthusiastic for the development of an Agricultural College in Peking University. I think also you will be able to use her letter to good advantage as she writes it from the point of view of an on looker. This letter should bear some weight as Mrs. Judd is Vice-President of the Georgia Farm Bureau Association and is also very active in many organizations.

I am enclosing a copy of the plan for the future development of agriculture. These plans as you will note call for the development of a complete College of Agriculture. I trust that the sum which is only about three and a half million dollars will not prove too staggering. We have put weeks on the preparation of this manuscript and I trust you will be able to use it to good advantage.

It is a large enough proposition to appeal very strongly to a man who is really interested in giving a big gift.

More and more it seems evident that our function as a University is to set a demonstration for the Chinese to copy in other parts of the country. Of course the task is so great we are not able to even scratch the surface, but if they have good models to work from we may reasonably expect that the final results will be satisfactory. I do not know what you have in mind in handling this scheme. Should you desire to issue a booklet especially concerning this department, I can furnish you with some very fine photographs in case you do not have sufficient.

Developments occurred yesterday which will be of considerable interest to you and worth a good deal from the publicity standpoint. As soon as possible I shall try and send you some reprints concerning this proposition as it has been recently published in some of our papers here in China. Briefly the scheme is this. Up in northern Manchuria there is a tract of land on the Sungari River comprising some fifteen thousand acres of heavy virgin soil. This tract of land was formerly under an American Development Company in which former Minister Crane,

Willard Straight and others were interested, infact they expended \$300,000 gold on the property and employed a corps of American and Danish experts to carry on this ranch. The war coming on, very seriously upset their plans and one by one the men were drafted into military service or left for other reasons. However, a man by the name of Major Palmer who had been for many years a resident in Manchuria was very much interested in the proposition, and not desiring to have it fail he has taken over its control where they are slowly developing a colony of settlers. There are some two hundred people living on this ranch. The soil is tremendously fertile, its very similar to our pioneer days in the settling of the prairie country. The farmers in that country throw the animal fertilizer away, the grass grows there knee high, the rainfall is abundant and spread out over the growing season. The property may be reached from Mukden very easily by boat in the summer a two days trip down the Sungari River, or in winter two days by automobile on the ice. The proposition is already started. It is under American control and our affiliation with it will insure its continuity in case anything happens to its present manager and it will enable us to take a great step in actual colonization work and to try to establish these settlers in the right way after they arrive. It gives the University a place to establish a model community and to attempt to see if such a thing can be carried out. It will give the Economics Department and laboratory a chance to carry out various schemes concerning rural credit; the Sociology Department a chance to work out various things concerning village life; the Educational Department a model rural school and the Theological School an ideal country church. The proposition is endless in its possibilities and one in which you can play up to the fullest extent from the publicity stand point. The plans are not formulated as yet but we have under the present conditions the setting up of a hundred families this year as settlers. These families must be O.K'd by the Agricultural Department before they are sent. The present plans are for the local famine commission to furnish \$10,000 towards getting these families established. The land will be plowed for them by the colony and the house will also be provided for them. While of course these plans are not wholly formulated as yet, they are subject to change.

The Ministry of Communications has agreed to furnish free transportation for these settlers and will also furnish the Agriculture Department free transportation to aid in the direction and supervision of this work. Things look very promising. While the thing is almost overwhelmingly large if we are able to put this thing across successfully it will be the biggest endeavor ever carried out by any University in the world so far as I know. The foundation is already laid, the thing is already working and all that is necessary for us to do is to see that the development goes on in a steady and a reasonable way. Of course to carry this thing out successfully will mean that we must develop our present Department of Agriculture as rapidly as possible and that of course means money, the money in this case seems to mean your efforts. It will be extremely difficult for you even to imagine the possibilities that are open to us even in this thing and if you could make some interested donor see the thing as we see it, it will be quite possible for us to accomplish one of the biggest things that have been done in Missionary Agricultural effort. It is unparalleled in its uniqueness as a University project in which all the branches in the University can function by correlating their work in the Department of Agriculture.

Eubank's arrival has been somewhat delayed and the very latest news from the transportation company is that the boat is due on December

23rd. It was originally due here on December 8th and has had numerous delays so that the chances are that he may not arrive here until Christmas. Here's hoping the consignment may prove a real Christmas present to China.

All of us wish you the merriest kind of a Christmas and a New Year full of money bags.

Fraternally yours,

Halter E. Chamberlain

05.

PLANS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE OF PEKING UNIVERSITY (WEN CHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

Purpose and Scope.

China needs a new agriculture. Eighty-five percent of her people obtain their living from the land.

If China is to become a Christian nation she must have a self-supporting church. The Chinese farmer with his present methods and primitive equipment, unchanged for centuries, finds it difficult to adjust himself to changing economic conditions. He is barely able to support his own family. Famines often threaten. He has no surplus for the development of churches and schools. Countless square miles await colonization, better animals, more efficient practices and improved crops.

The Chinese are asking for help in solving these problems. The Missions are demanding teachers and extension workers. Peking University, located near the center of the famine area is the only college source of agricultural instruction under Christian auspices in a territory over one half the size of the United States.

It is a matter of first importance to develop an experimental and demonstration extension work to carry to the villagers improved methods, better seeds and more efficient machinery. We cannot expect people to become vitally interested in the higher life of mind and heart if their standard of physical existence is too low.

Improved agriculture is the fundamental economic basis of a self-supporting, indigenous Chinese church. The church cannot be self-supporting until its members are able to improve their present mode of living.

The University must also develop some form of village industry to supplement the yearly income of the small farmer. Recent investigations have shown that on small acreages, the farmer is employed for only part time, in some instances only about thirty fully working days in the year. He is therefore idle a large portion of the year and has no other employment to help increase the family income.

To meet the demands of the mission stations the college of agriculture must train teachers, and leaders for extension and demonstration work. Improved teaching facilities are greatly needed in order to meet these demands.

The college of agriculture must also bear a large part in the development of canneries, fertilizer, manufactories, or other industries which will open new markets for agricultural products.

Our Present Status.

A good foundation has already been laid for this work consisting of:

1. A staff of three foreign teachers and five assistants.
2. Over two hundred and fifty acres devoted to the growing of garden crops, corn, millet, sorghum, beans, cotton, wheat, rice, sesame, alfalfa and sweet clover.

3. A ^{tractor} ~~teacher~~ and some implements for field use presented by several implement manufacturers in the United States. However, the farm equipment is still inadequate and laboratory equipment is far below the minimum of even our present demands.

4. A modern sanitary cow-stable for thirty animals has been erected for work in animal husbandry and dairy industry. The dairy will be used to furnish various hospitals, and individuals, including the University faculty, with a fine supply of pure milk not otherwise easily obtained.

Interested friends in America have presented us with pure bred Guernsey, Holstein and Ayrshire dairy cattle. The beef types are represented by the Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus breeds. We have pure bred Poland-China, Berkshire and Tamworth Swine, Shropshire Sheep and Milch goats. Poultry is represented by several Chinese breeds and also by Leghorns, Minorcas, and Wyandottes.

Other Work of the Department.

We have made a beginning in a successful experimental cannery. Students during the last year canned over six thousand tins of tomatoes. Important work in seed selection, plant breeding and fertilizer tests with various fertilizers are being conducted. Demonstration and extension work is carried on as far as our limited funds will permit.

Finance

The department is supported in the above limited way by:

Annual income from endowment.....	G \$8750.
Proceeds from farms and gardens.....	4500.
The gift of an interested friend.....	1500.
Present annual income	G\$14750.

In view of the fact that it will take several years to secure the added staff and put new plans into operation the development may be divided into three stages.

First Stage. The general development of the basic work in the college of agriculture. The organization of a well equipped experiment station and extension service.

The Agricultural College should attempt to train specialists and experts. These men should be so trained that they are able to demonstrate in actual practice as well as to teach in the school room or laboratory. For many years China will have special need of "practical" men. The demand even at this initial stage is much greater than the supply for rural leaders, administrators, extension workers, investigators, teachers, and practical farmers who have the business ability to operate large areas of land with scientific methods. The college should also aim to cooperate with normal schools, and theological and Bible training schools in training teachers and preachers who will seek service in the innumerable places where knowledge of the farm problem is an

important part of their equipment. The College should aim to send forth real leaders competent to solve rural problems, thoroughly Christian in Spirit and outlook.

Little progress can be made in agricultural teaching in China unless the results of investigation and experimentation are available. The experiment station should cooperate with all agencies in a common endeavor to discover the science that must underlie practice here in China.

No agricultural college does its work properly if it fails to carry a suggestive and authoritative message to the farmer. The college must demonstrate to the farmer, with the utter lack of education, his narrow horizon, his reliance upon superstitions, a faith in applied science and lead him to hope for a fuller life, economical, social and religious. Lectures, demonstrations, testing stations on farms, traveling exhibits, moving pictures, charts, boys and girls club-work, must all be used in an effort to pave the way for an improved agriculture and better country life.

Agricultural extension will also include the distribution of improved seed, the introduction of new crops, the promotion of certain crops which should be extended in particular areas, the introduction of new or improved farm implements, improvement of wells, the promotion of irrigation systems, the organization of co-operative credit societies, assistance in breeding high grade cattle in certain selected areas, the distribution of farmers bulletions, co-operation with local officials, schools and missions in carrying out extension projects and the development of efficient extension methods for the use of teachers, students and community workers.

In the first stage we shall develop the following basic departments:

Agronomy, dealing with soils, fertilizers, and farm crops, the problems of dry farming and irrigation, and the introduction of plant breeding and crop adaptation.

Farm Management, giving attention to farming as a business enterprise, the factors influencing profitable agriculture, types of farming, rates of production, the farm layout, labor management, the keeping of records etc. The aim of these studies is to secure exact knowledge of the economic and farm management conditions which contribute to food-shortages and famines through decreased production from any cause, and to use this knowledge as a basis for recommending changes in present farm practices.

To determine the actual factors which effect the economic status of the Chinese farmer a large amount of research by means of surveys must be made. Some of the factors involved in such a study are the diversity of crops grown, the kind of crops, the size of farm most economical and efficient in the use of labor and capital, land tenure systems, the effect of famines on land holdings, the relation between landlord and tenant, farm labor problems and market methods. Closely correlated with this will be work relating to the establishment of rural co-operative societies, for credit, savings, and marketing.

Horticulture: The possibilities of Horticultural Development in North China along lines of fruit-culture are practically undeveloped. Plant propagation will be emphasized, such as work in budding and grafting; the problems of harvesting, storing and marketing considered; and tree nursery and seed gardens developed.

Beekeeping will also require attention in ^{the above} ~~this~~ connection.

Dairy Industry: The increasing use of milk and other dairy products by the Chinese, and the increasing importance of this industry in all large centers of population show a very great need for instruction in modern sanitary methods.

Animal Husbandry: Vast areas of northern and western China are open for the development of animal husbandry. The work that has been done in various sections has already indicated the promise in this direction in the improvement of China's live stock. The development of animal Husbandry is essential to the success of China's colonization work.

Animal Disease Control: The success of animal husbandry developments will be based in the measure in which we are able to check and control animal diseases. Extensive work of this kind, with the production of serums and vaccines, is of extreme importance.

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR
FIRST STAGE

For Buildings and equipment		G \$180,000.
Annual operating expense	G \$85,200.	
Estimated Income	38,500.	
	<u>G \$46,700.</u>	

Representing income from endowment at 4 %		1,167,500.
Total for Buildings and Endowment		<u>G \$1,347,500.</u>

See supplement.--First Stage.
For more complete financial details.

Second Stage

The Expansion of Basic Courses and the addition of Correlated ones.

The work in animal disease control having been established, to carry out the results of this department we should establish work in the fundamental practices of Veterinary Science.

The logical result of the development of the department of Agronomy and Horticulture will be special work in plant breeding and farm crop improvement. The outstanding achievements in the acclimatization of new introductions and the breeding of drought-resistant types that have transformed the agriculture of the semi-arid sections of the United States, give a suggestion of the great field of opportunity in the famine area of China.

Seed farms should also be established in order to grow large quantities of improved seed of certain crops for distribution to farmers and co-operating agencies and in order to give concrete demonstrations. A small quantity of improved seed supplied to the farmer for him to try out, is infinitely more valuable than lengthy exhortations as to the necessity for the use of improved seeds.

A fundamental step in rural progress is to produce a class of teachers of rural ancestry who are adapted to rural work and who are of a type that will enter into village and community improvement as a life work. The rural school must become the center of community life and the focus of activities pertaining to better crops, sanitation, recreation and spiritual and intellectual uplift.

The rural school provides a center for extension activity. Following the lead of many of the state institutions in America training for teachers of agriculture should be developed within the college of agriculture.

The small amount of research which has been carried out has already demonstrated that the Chinese farmer with a few "Mou" of land can only support a family with the lowest standards of living and material comfort. The development of the higher life of an individual can never be brought about as long as he has too low a standard of living. The future of the Chinese church, depends in no small measure on the ability of the Christian forces to help raise the standard of living of the Chinese farmer to the extent that he is able to take a larger share in the financial support of churches and schools. The farmer must supplement his yearly income by some form of village industry. Research is needed on this problem. It is planned to develop some forms of industry that may be practicable for the rural village, and which may be conducted on a business basis.

The Chinese farmer is greatly handicapped by the lack of farming implements adapted to his needs. A department of Agricultural Engineering to study the problems of implement design and practical utilization, road building, farm building constru-

ction, well drilling and the problems of practical irrigation are of the greatest importance.

A department of Agricultural Technology will pave the way for the development of new markets for Chinese produce and new areas of production. The development of canneries, is a subject in which an increasing number of Chinese companies are becoming interested. Much assistance is needed in methods of sanitary production.

The fertility of China's soil is being slowly depleted. Quantities of material for fertilizer manufacture are available but are for the most part unused by the Chinese farmer. The Japanese, knowing the value of these materials, find it profitable to buy in China large quantities of bone, bean cake etc. for fertilizer purposes. There is great need and a broad field for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers.

General Financial Statement for Second Stage

For Buildings and Equipment.....G \$271,000.

Annual Operating Expense.....G \$67,800.

Estimated Income.....30,000.
37,800.

Representing income from endowment @ 4% of 945,000.
Total for Building and Endowment G \$1,215,000.

See supplement -- second Stage for more complete financial details.

Third Stage. Further Development.

During the first two stages of development it has been felt that we could rely upon the University of Nanking for assistance in plant disease control and on the department of Biology of Peking University for a small amount of assistance in Entomology. The importance of these subjects and the incalculable loss that is sustained every year by diseases and insect pests is beyond realization. The development of the departments in the first and second stages of growth of the college of agriculture will require that Entomology and Plant Pathology be well developed in order that the work may be properly correlated.

The work of a college of agriculture cannot neglect the great potential possibilities of the poultry industry in China in the world markets. Today in China there are no poultry farms, yet the country exports immense quantities of eggs and egg products to Japan and Great Britain and a small amount to America. About 1,182,000,000 eggs are exported in the shell each year, besides approximately 57,642,000 pounds of egg albumen and yolk and 36,812,000 pounds of frozen eggs.

Someone has said that agriculture is not only a science, an art, and a business but also a mode of living. Our present day conception of agricultural training is that we must conclude within it all the factors which affect and control rural life. In the life of the Chinese farmer social and economic problems are closely intermingled. Health, Education, Recreation and Community Development must all be stressed if we are to build up a better country life. To meet these aims and to develop strong leaders in rural community development we should establish a strong department of Rural Sociology.

General Financial Statement for
Third Stage

Buildings and Equipment.....	G \$95,000.
Additional Annual Operating Expense.....	G \$55,000.
Estimated Income.....	G 23,000.
	<u>32,000.</u>

Representing income from endowment @ 4% of	800,000.
Total for Buildings and Endowment	<u>G\$895,000.</u>

GENERAL SUMMARY

First Stage

Buildings and Equipment.....	G \$180,000
Endowment to produce annual budget of...	1,167,500
Total	<u>1,347,500</u> G\$1,347,500.

Second Stage

Buildings and equipment.....	G \$271,000.
Endowment to produce annual budget of...	945,000.
Total	<u>G 1,216,000.</u> 1,216,000.

Third Stage

Buildings and equipment.....	G \$95,000.
Endowment to produce annual budget of...	800,000.
Total... ..	<u>G\$895,000.</u> G.\$895,000.

GRAND TOTAL.....	G.\$3,458,500.
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For details see supplements.

SUPPLEMENT

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

First Stage.

Dept. of Agriculture.

Peking University (Yenching Ta Hsueh)

First Stage

A. Annual Expenditure.

Staff		
Administration	G \$ 6500	
Agronomy	7500	
Dairy Industry	6250	
Animal Husbandry	5950	
Animal Disease Control	8700	
Farm Management	7300	
Horticulture	6500	
Agricultural Extension	15000	G \$ 63700

Operating		
Animal Feed	G \$10000	
Labor	4000	
Library	1000	
Repairs	800	
Light, heat & Misc.	2200	
Contingent Fund	2500	
Transportation	1000	G \$ 21500

Total Current Expense G \$ 85200

B. Buildings and Equipment (First Stage)

Land 200 acres at G\$30 per mou	G \$36000	
Animals, Horses, Mules, Cattle,		
Goats, Sheep, Hogs, & Poultry	15000	
Farm Buildings, Stables and Dairy		
Manufactures Building	45000	
Agricultural Machinery	6000	
Dairy Equipment	5000	
Laboratory Equipment	3500	
Eight Residences with land	64000	
Furniture allowance for Seven Families	3500	
Agricultural Library Books	2000	G \$180000

Estimated Income

Income from Endowment	G\$ 8750
Tuition Fees (100 Students)	5000
Gift through friend	1460
Farms and Gardens	5890
Dairy	17500
	G\$ 38500

C. Itemized Staff Budget (First Stage)

Administration

Dean	G\$ 2500
Secretary	1250
Treasurer (part)	630
Chinese Secretary	540
Chinese Writer	180
Printing	250
Office Expense & Supplies	150
Travel	500
Dean Office Incidental's	500
	G\$ 6500

Agronomy

In the following departments

The Staff is estimated as follows:

1. Head	G\$ 2500
2. Instructors	1800
3. Assistants	900
	5200

Staff Salary	5200
Writers	250
Publications	250
Materials supplies etc.	300
Co-operative experimental work	1250
Travel	250
	G\$ 7500

Dairy Industry

Staff	G\$ 5200
Writer (part)	125
Printing	100
Materials	100
Equipment	500
Travel	225
	G\$ 6250

Animal Husbandry

Staff Salary	G\$ 5200
Writer	100
Publication	150
Materials	250
Travel	250
	G\$ 5950

Animal Disease Control

Staff Salary	G\$ 5200
Writers	250
Publications	500
Lab. Upkeep	750
Materials	750
Travel	1250
	G.\$ 8700

Farm Management

Staff	G\$ 5200
Writers	500
Publications	500
Materials	100
Travel (Field Expense)	1000
	G.\$ 7300

Horticulture

Staff	G\$ 5200
Writers	250
Publications	250
Materials etc.	550
Travel	250
	G.\$ 6500

Agricultural Extension

Staff	G\$10900
Writers, Typist, & Chart Makers	750
Publications	1000
Materials	150
Equipment	150
Travel	750
Motion Picture Film Production	1300
	G.\$15000

Supplement.

Financial Estimates.

Second Stage.

Annual Expenditure

Staff

Veterinary	G\$ 7000
Plant Breeding & Crop Improvement	10000
Agricultural Education	10000
Village Industries	7500
Agricultural Engineering	7000
Agricultural Technology	11000
	G\$ 52500

Operating

Repairs	G\$ 1000
Light & Heat & Misc.	2000
Labor	6500
Contingent	5000
Transportation	800
	G\$ 153000
	G\$ 67800

Total Additional Current Expense

Buildings and Equipment

Administration, Class and Lab. Building	
15 Depts.	G\$125000
Agricultural Technology Bldg.	12000
Agricultural Engineering Bldg.	5000
Village Industries Bldg	6000
Veterinary Animal Hospital	5000
Practice School for training	
Agricultural Teachers	10000
Additional Farm Out-buildings	5000
Machinery and Equipment for above	25000
Additional Animals	3000
Six Residences with land	48000
Furniture allowance 6 families	3000
Land 100 acres @ \$60 per mou	18000
Roads, Drive ways & Landscape	3000
Library B. o. Ks.	3000
	G\$271000

Estimated Income

Additional Tuition (100 Students)	G\$ 5000
Additional Farms & Gardens	2500
Additional Dairy	5000
Agricultural Technology	7500
Village Industries	10000
	G\$ 30000

Itemized Staff Budget

<u>Veterinary</u>	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 5200
Writers	150
Publications	200
Materials	500
Animal Hospital Expense	500
General Operating Expense	200
Travel	250
	G\$ 7000
<u>Plant Breeding & Crop Improvement</u>	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 7500
Printing	300
Writers	200
Materials	500
Equipment	400
Travel	500
Labor	600
	G\$10000
<u>Agricultural Education</u>	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 5200
Writers	500
Materials	500
Publications	500
Demonstration & Practice School	2800
Travel	500
	G\$10000
<u>Village Industries</u>	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 5200
Printing	125
Materials	1250
Equipment	750
Travel	175
	G\$ 7500
<u>Agricultural Engineering</u>	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 5200
Writer	125
Printing	125
Materials	800
Equipment	500
Travel	250
	G\$ 7000
<u>Agricultural Technology</u>	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 7500
Printing	100
Materials	1900
Equipment	1000
Travel	500
	G\$11000.

Supplement

Financial Estimates

Third Stage

Staff Annual Expenditure

Plant Pathology	G\$ 6500
Poultry	6000
Entomology	6500
Rural Sociology	6500
Admin. Office Staff	4000
	G\$ 29500

Operating Expense

Repairs	G\$ 500
Light & Heat	500
Labor	5000
Extension Service	15000
Contingent	4000
Transportation	500
	G\$ 25500

Total Additional Current Expense

G\$ 55000

Buildings and Equipment

Machinery and Building additons	G\$ 25000
for Agr'l Technology & Village Industries	
4 Residences with land	32000
200 acres of land at \$60 per mou	36000
Furnitures allowance (4 families)	2000
	G\$ 95000

Additional Income Third Stage

Additional 100 Students Tuition	G\$ 5000
Dairy	3000
Agricultural Technology	7500
Village Industries	7500
	G\$ 23000

Itemized Staff Account

Plant Pathology	
Staff Salaries	G\$ 5200
Printing	200
Writers	100
Materials	200
Equipment	200
Travel	600
	G\$ 6500

Poultry
Staff Salaries
Writers
Printing
Materials
Travel

G\$5200
125
150
275
250

G\$ 6000

Entomology
Staff Salaries
Writers
Publications
Travel
Materials

G\$5200
125
250
425
500

G\$ 6500

Rural Sociology
Staff Salaries
Writers
Publications
Travel
Materials

G\$5200
125
100
575
500

G\$ 6500

Administration Office Staff
Clerical Assistants

G\$ 4000.

Agriculture

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

CABLE ADDRESS:
"AMCOMAT," PEKING

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL ATTACHE
PEKING, CHINA

December 4, 1924

File 731

Dr. John Leighton Stuart, President
Yenching University
Peking.

My Dear Dr. Stuart:

Agricultural Department of Yenching
University

I am pleased to learn that in the plans for the larger university as being developed within the plant north of the city, you are contemplating the establishment of a well equipped college of agriculture.

The longer I am in China, the more deeply I am impressed with the importance to educational institutions of such instruction and training for their students as will assist in improving the fundamental economic conditions of the country. China's per capita consumption of iron and steel products, including those produced within her own borders is 1/30 of that of the entire world; 1/180 of that of the United States; 1/100 of that of England or Germany; 1/10 of that of Japan. These figures are probably the best indicator of the backwardness of China in a modern economic sense. It is estimated that over 80 per cent of China's vast population comprises the agricultural class. As you well know, the farmers of China are using implements and pursuing methods which are very little different from those in vogue at the dawn of the Christian era. Famines in China are the result of bad economics. The country is rich in natural resources, and it is merely through a lack of the proper use of these resources that we find the per capita wealth of the masses so low that they are but one jump from starvation.

In my opinion the most pressing problem confronting educational institutions in China today is the improvement of agriculture and the uplift of the masses who are responsible for the sustenance of the nation. As I see it, most of the educational work in China today is short-circuited; in other words, it is not reaching the fundamental needs of the country. Thus, it is gratifying to me to learn that your institution is emphasizing the importance of its Department of Agriculture. I trust that you may be able to secure such financial assistance for your work in agriculture as will make it an outstanding institution in China, and particularly here in the North, in training men better to adapt modern science to the forces of nature so that the fundamental economic ills which stand out today so glaringly in Chinese agriculture may be corrected. I trust that Yenching University may take a leading

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part in this important work, and I congratulate you and your co-workers upon the breadth of vision which you show in your efforts to make your Department of Agriculture a most important phase of the University's work.

Some time ago Mr. Chamberlain, Dean of Agriculture of your University, requested that I offer a few suggestions as to specific ways in which America might help in making agricultural education in missionary schools in China effective. I do not pretend to be either an educator or an agriculturist, hence any suggestions which I may have to offer in this connection are based rather upon my knowledge of the economic needs of the people.

We must presume that some day in the not distant future, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will be able to function in a constructive way to help in the agricultural needs of the Chinese people. We must also presume that the Chinese will develop agricultural schools which will be distinctly helpful in this connection. Through decades, centuries, and even millenniums, the Chinese have developed along academic lines, so far as their educational policies were concerned. Thus there is a natural tendency on the part of the educated Chinese of today to assume an academic attitude toward his educational training. America's greatest contribution to aiding the Chinese in agriculture will, in my estimation, come through encouraging the translation of theory into action. Thus I should be inclined to emphasize the demonstrational phase of the work. In this connection I would make very extensive and effective use of visual methods of education, taking advantage, particularly, of what motion picture films can do in this connection. If possible to do so, I should arrange that every student of agriculture in your University supplement his training at the university with a definite program of volunteer demonstration and lecture work in certain designated villages. For instance, through better seed selection the farmers here in North China can increase their crop production very appreciably. A campaign carried on among the villagers, using charts, pictorial material, and other demonstrational work, should be able to make some definite accomplishment in this connection.

A member of our Department of Agriculture, who was here in China several years ago, stated that, in his estimation, Chinese in North China were pursuing very faulty methods of ploughing so that they were neither getting from the soil, nor giving to the soil what could most advantageously be accomplished. Furthermore, he attributed the poor water distribution, in a measure, at least, to faulty ploughing. Experiments and demonstrations in this connection may be very helpful.

Usurious interest rates, bad marketing, and uneconomic transportation are also among the glaring outstanding problems which confront the agricultural population of North China, and stand in the way of a greater measure of prosperity.

Thus it would seem that it would be very necessary to include in a course in agriculture a good training in the economics of the situation, as it is presented here in China.

The subject is so broad and so pregnant with possibilities, that it would be impossible in a short space of a few pages to do more than skim the surface. However, in response to Mr. Chamberlain's request, I offer the suggestion that the work of your University, in agricultural education, be made of a conspicuously practical nature, and so far as possible to do so, connect itself with actual contact between the students and the farming classes in this vicinity so that each may come to know the other and profit by this contact. If there is anything further that I can do at any time, I hope you will not hesitate to call upon me.

Very sincerely yours,

William Arnold

A:JW