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COLLEGE FILES  
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Nanking  
Academic  
College of Agriculture + Forestry  
Famine prevention programs  
ca. 1912 - 1922

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金陵大學堂算學教習裴義理  
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孫文

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陳貽範

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張謇

伍廷芳

黎元洪

熊希齡

袁世凱

宋教仁

蔡元培

陳振先

吳景濂

趙秉鈞

劉冠雄

施肇基

王寵惠

段祺瑞

馮元鼎

徐紹楨

唐元湛

吳介璋

柏文蔚

景賢

韓國鈞

郁屏翰

應德閔

朱瑞

華洋義振會

In Peh-hung	Han Kuo-kün	Po Wen-wei	Y. C. Tong	Feng Yuan-ting	Wang Tsung-hwei	Liu Kuan-hsiung	Wu Ching-lien	Ts'ai Yuan-pei	Yuan Shih-k'ai	Li Yuan-hung	Chang Chien	I-van Chen	Hwang Hsing	Sun Wen
Chu Shui.	Yü Pin-han	Chin Yen	Wu Chieh-chang	Hsü Shao-cheng	Tuan Chi-jui	Shih Ch'ao-chi	Chao Ping-chün	Ch'en Chen-hsien	Sung Chiao-jen	Hsiung Hsi-ling	Wu Ting-fang	Wen Tsung-yao	Cheng Teh-chuan	Tang Shao-yi

The Famine Colonization Association was organized by Mr. Joseph Bailie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nanking, with a view to enable the destitute to earn their own living through cultivation of waste lands.  
Being practical as well as unselfish, this scheme has secured the hearty endorsement and promised support of the undersigned.



**First Annual Report of the  
Lai An Branch Colony  
Colonization Association  
of the  
Republic of China  
1914-1915**

Work began on Shun Ko Shan about a year ago. Later, Heh Chien Shan, Teo Shan, Pah Pao Kung Shan and Shih Ku Shan were occupied.

From the standpoint of making the scheme a success, we could not have started at a worse time.

On account of drought, the rice crop of the year before last was a failure. Last year we had drought, locusts and flood, so that practically every crop failed. No rice whatever was planted. When too late to plant rice, rain fell, and a large quantity of maize was sown. There was every prospect of an abundant harvest until the grain was about half ripe, when we were visited by locusts, which devoured everything except the stalks. The bare stalks standing in the field was a sight sad to behold. Their only hope was then in the bean crop, which was not attacked by the locusts. This, however, excepting that on high ground, was destroyed by flood.

Our colonists had only sown sesame. Of this there was every prospect of an excellent crop until the seed began to form, when drought settled in, and they were only able to reap less than half a crop.

While the crop was a failure, there was ample evidence to show that the scheme is a workable one, and that the soil, under normal conditions, is capable of producing good crops.

On account of the above-mentioned conditions, which caused a famine such as had not been known in these parts for over seventy years, the people suffered intensely. And, as stated above, from the standpoint of making the scheme a success, we could not have started at a worse time.

From another point of view, however, I think I am safe in saying that we could not have started at a better time. Certainly not at a more needy time. I am confident that, if not for the help received from the Association, many of these people would have died of starvation. I am glad to be able to report that the result of the wheat and pea crops, recently reaped, confirms my opinion that the scheme is a feasible one.

At present, we have operating 71 families with 379 individuals. Four of these families have been self-supporting from the beginning.

These families are located as follows:

Shuen Ko Shan.....	13 families
Teo Shan .....	27 "
Pah Pao Kung Shan.....	28 "
Heh Chien Shan .....	2 "
Shih Ku Shan .....	1 "

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The summer crop, consisting of wheat and peas reaped, is as follows:

Shuen Ko Shan.....	53 tan 3 teo
Teo Shan .....	161 "
Pah Pao Kung Shan.....	59 "
Heh Chien Shan .....	16 "
Shih Ku Shan .....	1 "

Seventeen families began work too late to sow wheat and peas, so had no summer crop. They are as follows:

Hsuen Ko Shan.....	2 families
Pah Pao Kung Shan.....	14 "
Teo Shan .....	1 "

Land under cultivation at present:

Tao Shan .....	41,760 fang
Pah Pao Kung Shan.....	56,860 "
Hsuen Ko Shan .....	18,280 "
Heh Chien Shan .....	2,800 "
Shih Ku Shan .....	760 "

Total .....120,460 fang

Funds actually advanced to Colonists are as follows:

Hsuen Ko Shan .....	\$1,240.80	--
Heh Chien Shan .....	201.50	
Pah Pao Kung Shan.....	1,309.50	
Teo Shan .....	2,124.55	
Shih Ku Shan .....	62.50	

Total .....\$4,938.85

Our Treasurer is away from home and has not sent in a financial report. Thus I am unable to give a complete financial statement. According to estimate sent in January, about \$400 is needed to bring them to the point where they will be self-supporting. On account of the high price of living, this, however, will be insufficient, and so we ask to be allowed to use an additional sum of \$500, which we believe will place them thoroughly on their feet.

I am glad to be able to report that, with a few exceptions, the people have worked well. Their main crop, which is sesame, is now in excellent condition and, at present, we see no reason why they should not become prosperous farmers.

In closing my report, I would say that the Association was fortunate in securing Mr. Yu Luh Lin as overseer. He is most trustworthy and has done excellent work.

CHARLES BEST,  
Secretary.

June 30, 1915.



**Constitution**  
of the  
**Colonization Association**  
of the  
**Republic of China**

**COMMITTEE.** The society shall elect a committee of seventeen members, five of whom are to be foreigners and twelve Chinese. The committee shall meet twice a year and decide on the development and improvements to be put into operation.

**TRUSTEES.** All lands shall be purchased in the name of five Chinese and be held by them in trust for the Association.

**MANAGEMENT.** The management is for the present to be in the hands of Professor Joseph Bailie of the University of Nanking.

**OBJECT.** The object of the Association is to put the destitute poor on vacant land by supporting them while they break up the lands and until the first crop is ripe, and to teach them improved methods of farming.

**DIVISION OF LAND.** The amount rented to each family will depend upon the productiveness of the land and proximity to a good market. In all cases the object in view will be to give each family sufficient land on which to produce a livelihood.

**TAXES.** The Government tax and all outside taxes will be paid direct by the Association and will be levied on the colonists according to the value of their land, to be included in their rents.



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**RENT.** Each tenant will be required to pay to the Association as rent his share of:

First. The Government Tax on the land;

Second. The support of schools and roads and all other purely local expenses.

**LAND TENURE.** A time will be fixed in which each colonist must return by instalment his share of the original price of the land, together with money lent him by the Association to help in developing his allotment. If paid back on or before that date, and if the lessee has his land in a satisfactory state of cultivation, he may rent more land on the same conditions as he rented the first part, but the Association will not assist him to break it up.

No deeds will be given to colonists. They will receive a lease which will entitle them to the use of the land so long as they pay rent and keep their land under proper cultivation. This is to prevent the possibility of selling their land as soon as developed to some wealthy land shark.

No tenant can sub-let his land.

If a calamity comes on a tenant the Association will help him so that he need not borrow from outside.

**METHOD OF RETURNING LAND.** Each lessee is under probation at first and has no claim on the land till he has proved himself worthy. When acknowledged as a colonist he will have a vote in the management of the Colony. When a lessee desires to leave, twenty of the colonists shall decide how much compensation he is to receive for his improvements, and the land shall be leased to another colonist.

**DIVISION OF FUNDS.** There shall be two Funds. The First Fund shall be made up of rents received. All rents go to the community for common benefit, so that neither Chinese nor foreign landlords can get any advantage from rent, i.e., the rents are to be used for Government tax and for local taxes, schools, roads, etc.

The Second Fund shall be made up of capital returned by colonists, together with interest paid on capital not yet returned; also all contributions from outside. This Fund is to be used for putting new colonists on unbroken land.

**MODEL FARM.** In each colony about 200 mow (35 English acres) will be told off for a model farm, which will be kept as a standard both for size and efficiency for the colonists to imitate.

**EXPERIMENTAL STATION.** The land at present purchased on Purple Mountain, outside of Nanking, will be kept as an Experimental Station in connection with the different colonies.

In any province, when the local authorities desire to establish a colony, our Association, if desired to do so, will send whatever information or other help at our disposal.

Copies of this Constitution are to be forwarded to Provincial authorities and the Board of Finance and the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

This Constitution can be amended at any meeting by a majority vote of the Association.



LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Peking, October 29, 1915.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take great pleasure in introducing Professor Joseph Bailie of the University of Nanking. I may state that Professor Bailie has achieved notable work in the development of Agriculture, Forestry, and Colonization in China, the value of which is fully recognized by the Chinese Government. Americans in China hope that Professor Bailie may be accorded full support and cooperation by the officials and institutions in the United States, which administer the above named interests.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

PAUL S. REINSCH,  
American Minister.

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*Exhibit 1.*

STATEMENT -

FACTORS OF FAMINE PREVENTION IN CHINA

The following is a brief statement of a number of factors, all of which are more or less closely bound up in the general problem of permanent famine prevention in China.

It will be noted that a number of these factors can only be handled by Government, not only because of their political character, but because of the huge sums of money which will be involved. There are certain of these factors which can be made to function very largely through education, and it is such factors which would form a legitimate sphere of activities for missionary interests.

(1) River Conservancy:

This includes the control of stream flow, the elimination by engineering of those conditions which bring about floods, and the conservation of the waters of these same rivers for irrigation and other productive purposes. No engineering project can be complete without a consideration of the wide-spread reforestation of the river basins.

(2) Forestry:

Forestry must be considered a vital factor of famine prevention, not only because of the influence which it will have on the control of stream flow, but also on the effect which an adequate supply of forest products will have on the standards of living of the people in the reforested areas.

(3) Underground Water Supply of North China:

It is difficult to gage the importance of this factor, because practically nothing is known concerning it. Conditions warrant a very careful survey, such as has been made in some of our Western States, of the supply of underground water throughout all of North China. It is, of course, well-known, that irrigation is widely practised in North China. The problem arises in determining to what extent the present water supplies might be supplemented and whether or not it is possible to introduce deeper wells, including artesian wells, that will give an additional supply of water. The marginal productive value of even a very small quantity of water for irrigation purposes in dry seasons will be very great.

(4) Transportation Facilities:

This factor has been so much discussed and so widely recognized that it is not necessary for us to consider it here.

(5) Distribution of Population Thru Colonization:

Naturally a great deal of the suffering in the famine districts has been due to the fact that the areas are so densely

populated. At best the land produces little more than its population demands. The colonization of Manchuria and Mongolia and the utilization of non-productive, but arable, lands in China, probably could be made to reduce the present densely populated farming areas, making possible a less precarious existence for those who remained and a much fuller life for those who were colonized in the North.

(6) Industrial Development:

This will function as a famine preventative by drawing on the surplus rural population and by creating a greater demand for food production, as well as possibly making possible the utilization of labor-saving devices in agricultural production.

(7) Development of Granaries:

China, for many centuries, had a system of granaries very similar to that organized by Joseph for the Egyptians. During years of heavy harvests the excess food products were brought up by the Government and placed in the granaries until needed in years of non-production. Thus were the farmers protected from over-supply and short prices in seasons of plenty and were at the same time provided for in the years of want.

(8) Improvement in Agriculture:

This includes a number of factors which will be taken up later and has in mind not only increased production, but a raising of the standards of living in the rural population, the furnishing of a wider margin between enough and want, and making life less precarious than it now is in those areas which are more or less subjected, if not to years of famine, at least to seasons of want.

(9) The Establishment of Rural Credit and Saving Societies:

A great many farmers could have tided themselves over a famine year provided they had had the foresight and the ways and means by which they could have invested surplus earnings which they might have been able to save during a good year.

(Signed) John H. Reiser.



## America Helps China Reforest Her Barren Hills.

John H. Reisner.

China has at last started to reforest her ten thousand barren hills and America is helping her do it! After centuries of neglect China last year spent about a quarter of a million dollars in forestry work, planted over a thousand nurseries, reforested about one hundred thousand acres of otherwise useless land, and produced over one hundred million young trees. Arbor Day is increasing in popularity and its observance is being greatly extended each year. Forestry education is being rapidly developed until there are now not only purely forestry schools, but forestry is taught in many of their secondary, particularly Agricultural schools.

America's help in this notable Chinese development is not with money invested directly in forestry projects, but through educational channels. The largest share of important forestry enterprises in China today practical and educational are in the hands of men trained in forestry schools in America or graduates of American manned schools in China and the Philippines.

There are at work Chinese forestry graduates of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse and Michigan. Yale leads the number with at least a half dozen men including their 1921 graduates. Ngan Han, a Michigan graduate has for seven years been identified in the most important forestry work of the Central Government and is now directing head of the forestry work of the Peking-Hankow Railway. D. Y. Lin, a Yale and China's premier forestry propagandist last year organized the Shantung forestry service and has just become director in chief of this work.

The school of forestry of the Philippine Islands has graduated a number of Chinese foresters and one of them, Soong Ding-moo has developed the best forestry station in China known as the First Provincial Forestry Station of Kiangsu located near the site of the famous Ming Tombs just outside of the city walls of Nanking, the old southern capital of the then Flowery Kingdom.

There have been twenty-five graduates and there are now over thirty students enrolled in the forestry course of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, China. This is an American Missionary Institution and the only missionary institution any where in the world, giving a technical college course in forestry. In 1915 the central Chinese Government transferred its forestry school to the University of Nanking and made an annual grant to the university for its upkeep. The teachers are American trained Chinese now being ably assisted by the forestry graduates of the University. The University offers a five year course in forestry -two year junior college and three year senior college. Tons of three seeds are collected and distributed throughout China every year. The university nursery contains about a million young trees which are sold at cost. The idea and plan for school-nurseries corresponding to school-gardens in the U.S. originated with the University of Nanking. Bulletins on school nurseries have been issued in Chinese and English and sets of seeds for

such nurseries have been sent into every province of China except two.

Practically all of the twenty-five graduates from the University of Nanking are engaged in forestry work. Some are heads of forestry departments in agricultural schools, others are in charge of large practical forestry enterprises, and all are in positions of influence. The demand for University of Nanking graduates in forestry is greater than the supply.

The University has enjoyed a large share of cooperation with the Chinese Government in forestry work. The province of Anhwei, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and the Central Government have all aided the forestry school in the University.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry was an outgrowth of the Hwai River Flood relief of 1913 and was organized by Dr. Joseph Bailie in an attempt to provide trained leaders for agricultural and forestry improvement as a means of permanent famine relief and famine prevention.

The Forestry Fund committee of Shanghai has been the financial sponsor for the education of the Chinese students sent to the Philippines and has provided generously for the forestry work at Nanking, where in addition to paid scholarships they have provided a revolving forestry scholarship loan fund of \$5,000 and make an annual grant of \$5,000 Chinese currency.

An interesting fact about the Forestry Fund Committee is that it is administering left over funds from the Hwai River famine relief of 1912-1913. These funds arrived in China too late to be used in relief work and it was decided by the relief committee in charge to use the money to provide permanent relief. It was a wise decision and the plan is already bearing fruit through the work of competent young men in responsible forestry positions throughout China. The returns on this investment in permanent famine relief are increasingly rapidly and will be of ever greater value and influence throughout the coming years.

The following three paragraphs will illustrate the types of work that are being accomplished by three Chinese forestry graduates of American Institutions. Mr. D. Y. Lin, mentioned above was one of the first Chinese students to graduate from the Yale forestry school. After returning to China he carried on forestry propaganda under the auspices of the International committee of the Y.M.C.A. for several years. He has been teaching in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking during the past three years. He has just resigned this latter position to become Director in Chief of the forestry work in Shantung Province. Last spring at the request of the Civil Governor of Shantung, Mr. Lin was loaned to him by the University to organize forestry work in the province. A Provincial forest service has been established with a Chief Forester and eleven assistants. Work was prosecuted so vigorously that the first planting season saw the organization of three forestry stations, the establishment of three nurseries with plans for two more for the following season, over 550,000 trees planted on 2,000 mow of land and an additional 3,000 mow of land



seeded. The budget calls for about \$22,000 payable through the Provincial Treasurer.

The outstanding forestry development in China continues to be that of the first Kiangsu provincial forestry station started in 1916 and located near the famous Ming Tombs in Nanking. Soong Ding-moo a graduate of the Philippine school of forestry with twenty one assistants, two of whom also received their forestry education in the Philippines, is at the head of this work. His Budget last year was \$34,000 voted by the provincial assembly and paid wholly by the province through the Provincial Department of Finance. 34,000 mow of land (1 mow = 1/6 acre) have been replanted to date with two and one half million of trees, including about one million of trees planted on 11,000 mow of land last Spring. Three nurseries were maintained, with an area of 371 mow, carrying 1,275,000 transplants and about 3,000,000 seedlings divided among seventy-three different species. Trees and seeds for nurseries and over 50,000 trees for transplanting and for use in the observance of Arbor Day, were distributed to one hundred and eighty-six district officials, agricultural societies, and agricultural and forestry stations and companies or individuals. There are three sub-stations already located in important parts of the province with two more stations being planned for. In response to a proclamation of the Governor two years ago instructing district officials to develop forest nurseries in their respective districts for demonstration purposes as well as for supplying trees for planting to the farmers, encouraging headway has been made and a large number of such nurseries have been established. Sixteen students are also being given practical training to fit them to go out into the province and develop the same kind of work that is being done at the Central Station.

Mr. Peng Ko-chung is a graduate of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking and he has given the following information concerning the work which he is doing under the employ of the Lunghai Railway, built by a Franco-Belgian Syndicate. His official title is "Overseer of the forest plantations". His salary is \$45 per month, with an allowance of \$12 for field trips and \$6 for house rent. His duties consist (a) of the supervision of the head nurserymen, gardeners and coolies, (b) managing the central and four sub-nurseries (c) collecting herbarian specimens, (d) writing the regular station reports, (e) makes all purchases of materials needed in the work of the nurseries. The Central Chengchow nursery occupies 900 mow of land. The total number of seed beds including the four sub-nurseries is 3300, each seed bed is 1.2 meters in length and is surrounded on all sides with raised paths. More than 300 species are cultivated in the various nurseries. Last year about one million seedlings were produced. The nursery and transplanting work employ ninety workmen throughout the year and during the busy planting season many supplementary laborers are necessary. The expenditure on the nurseries is \$10,000. The trees are transplanted to their permanent first site in March and from the middle of October to the end of November. Specimens of trees and shrubs are collected in April and November and whenever a new specimen is found which is not known, it is sent to Professor Sargent of Harvard University who determines its name. Attempts are being made to introduce exotic plants from other provinces and from

foreign countries. The above is a very brief report but makes very clear the kind of work which is being made possible through the graduates of such institutions as the University of Nanking.

Forestry in China is not developing as it has in Western countries, with the Central Government assuming a very large share of financial control, but by individuals, societies, or companies, districts and provinces and this condition may be expected to continue even in face of a marked activity on the part of the Central government. Individuals, companies, and small political units in China will have from the outset a much more important place in reforestation projects than similar bodies have had in the West. This is an important fact, and augurs well for the future of forestry in China.

It would require a large volume to give the details of the various district forestry enterprises, which is not the purpose of this article. It should be noted, however, that out of the 1800 or more districts (counties) in China, probably twenty to twenty-five percent now have their own nurseries, or nurseries administered for them and for the upkeep of which they are taxed. A few instances will indicate this local interest and progress. The Southern Chihli nursery has a budget of \$1600 which is raised by allocating \$40 to each of the 40 districts served. The Kao-Yi district of the same province has its own nursery, with a budget of \$1,080 which is raised from a local tax on cotton. The second nursery of the Chekiang Forest School has a budget of \$1500, a million and a half transplants and seedlings in its sixty mow nursery, and has direction over eleven smaller nurseries. The second nursery of Shensi province, with three local nurseries under its direction has a budget of \$2400, with a production of five million seedlings. This nursery has adopted the policy of giving free to anyone in their nursery area 50 trees and up to five lbs. of tree seeds. For larger amounts a slight charge is made. The Kiangsi Model Forest Plantation with its budget of \$1590 paid from the provincial treasurer, in its two nurseries had about 2,000,000 transplants and seedlings and planted out about one-half million trees to permanent forest sites. The Lin-Cheng district (Chihli) industrial deputy with his central nursery and four sub-stations, his budget of \$1350 raised from house and land taxes, and 3,000 mow of land reforested to date, is planning to have every family plant five trees annually for each male member. The second Chekiang provincial nursery supplied free of cost over a million trees, to 16 districts in addition to schools, farmers and others, from its 120 mow nursery containing more than four million transplants and seedlings, on its budget of \$2934 raised from local taxes. Such instances as these can be duplicated many times.

Widespread reforestation is one of China's great needs today. The region north of the Yangtze River which divides China about equally is in greatest need. The present famine falls in this region. For the most part it is a region of low rainfall which greatly increases the difficulty of getting new forests successfully started.

The effects of the scarcity of forests and forest products



in North China are painfully evident. The people have had to adapt their condition of living eliminating wood products as largely as possible. The villages with their houses of unburned brick, or walls of Kaoleang stalks, plastered over with mud, the straw thatches roofs, the almost total absence of wooden floors, wooden furniture reduced to a minimum are evidences of the extremities to which the people have been brought. The use of straw, Kaoling, a kind of sorghum and corn stalks, grain stubble, grass and roots of field plants, for fuel, are only further evidences of the great lack from which millions suffer.

The deforestation which has been going on in North China for centuries will undoubtedly be shown to have close relation to the silting up of the river beds with their consequent floods which in ages past has brought so much sorrow to China. The reforestation of these river basins should go hand in hand with the engineering projects that are necessary to bring them under control to prevent them from overflowing their banks and to make possible the use of their waters for productive purposes.

It would be difficult to name one single factor which will have greater effect on the standards of living in the denuded areas than an adequate supply of forest products made possible through reforestation.

China does have some forests, but only because they are largely inaccessible; and there are trees everywhere, even in North China, though very scarce. As a whole, China is not a treeless country by any means. The influence of Buddhist priests has been very great in preserving small woods and tree species which otherwise would have been done away with in the general destruction of the forests. Without the few trees in the villages and the evergreens about the graves of the ancestors North China would be infinitely less inviting than it is. But the presence of a few trees only mitigates what would otherwise be a calamitous situation and the need of reforesting her millions of barren acres persists.

The nation that helps China reforest her naked hills will be a friend indeed.

Marlboro, N. Y.  
April, 1921.

This Article appeared in the New York Times of June 13, 1921, and emanated quite evidently from the U. S. Government Forest Series. J.H.R.

CHINA'S FORESTS GONE.

Famine and Plague are Attributed to the Denudation  
of Wooded Lands.

The denudation of China's forest lands is blamed in a measure for China's famine and plague by United States Foresters in a plea for the conservation of the wooded tracts in the United States. Ruthless destruction of trees, wherever practised, it is pointed out, leaves naked soil, floods and erosion follow, and when the soil is gone, men must also go - and the process does not take long. Forests, according to the Forestry Service experts, not only play an important part in the distribution of mankind over the earth's surface, but also deeply affect the spiritual, physical and economic life. The country that recklessly wastes its natural resources faces ultimate poverty and decadence.

In the provinces of Henan, Shensi and Chihli, China, over an area of some 100,000 square miles, several million people are starving. The immediate causes of the famine were disastrous floods followed by long intervals of drought, which resulted in the failure of three successive crops.

The great plains of eastern China, occupied by the first Chinese of whom history tells, were centuries ago transformed from forests into agricultural land. The mountain plateaus of Central



China have also, within a few hundred years, been utterly devastated of tree growth, and no attempt made at either natural or artificial reforestation. As a result, the water rushes off the naked slopes in veritable floods, gullyng away mountain sides, causing rivers to run muddy with yellow soil, and carrying enormous masses of fertile earth to the sea. "Beware of the mountain water," read signs in many canyons of China, posted as a warning to travelers against the sudden rise of torrents during storms.

"This lack of forest cover has made possible many of the factors that have brought disaster to millions of people of China this year," continues the forestry statement. "The tree-covered mountains formerly absorbed a considerable portion of the annual rainfall and let it escape by slow, regular seepage during the dry season. Now that there are no trees, shrubs, or even grass to restrain the rainfall, the streams that formerly were narrow and deep, and supplied an abundance of clear water the year around, have become broad and shallow with slender currents of muddy water, which, when it rains, swell to roaring torrents that bring disaster and destruction everywhere.

"Water courses have also changed; rivers become uncontrollable and the water level of the country lowered perceptibly. In consequence, the unfortunate people see their crops wither and die for lack of water when it is most needed. In many parts of China, it is said, these factors, combined with uncertain moisture conditions, make seven years out of every ten more or less famine years.

"The Hwang Ho, or Yellow River, which drains a large part of the famine district, once, records show, flowed through a rich,

fertile valley, its tributary hills well wooded. Today it is a broad moving quicksand with a small amount of water most of the year, but when the floods come the whole face of the landscape may be changed. In 1886 this river, which is known as 'China's Sorrow,' flooded some 20,000 square miles of the most densely populated lands, wiped out thousands of villages and towns, and drowned 2,000,000 people.

"Some idea of the rapidity of the run-off in the mountains may also be obtained from the records of the Yanste River, which has been known to rise fifty-eight feet above mean water level in one week, and then fall sixty-eight feet, in less than three weeks.

"Human folly and shortsightedness have thus made a country, fertile enough to support over 50,000,000 people, into a place where man must ever be haunted by fear of starvation and destruction. The lesson of deforestation in China is one which mankind should have learned many times from what has occurred in other places. In fact, it may, in a lesser degree, even be brought home to the people of America in future years, unless, through wise foresight, care is exercised in the preservation of our forests from destruction by fire and wasteful lumbering."



Exhibit V.

FORESTRY WORK NOW BEING CARRIED ON BY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The University of Nanking through its College of Agriculture and Forestry offers a five years' college course in forestry, two years being devoted to Junior college work and three years to Senior college. A number of basic courses, such as Soils, Botany, Geology, Entomology, etc., are provided by the agricultural teachers in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. There are at the present time about thirty students enrolled in the forestry course. More than twenty-five students have already been graduated and are occupying places of influence in the development of forestry in China. An idea of the work of these foresters is indicated on Page 5 of Exhibit IV, "America Helps China Reforest Her Barren Hills." The forestry staff consists of two foresters - one Chinese and one American.

A great deal of Government cooperation has been possible in the development of the University's forestry work. At the opening of the department, the Peking government disbanded its own forestry school and sent its students to the University of Nanking and made an annual grant of \$3000. a year for three years. The Anhwei provincial government maintained five scholarships until last year, when she increased them to ten; Shantung has three forestry scholarships; Shansi has two forestry scholarships; and there have been forestry scholarships from Kwei Chow, Yunnan and Shensi.

The University cooperated with the Governor of Shantung in the organization and establishment of its provincial forestry service by lending the services of Mr. D. Y. Lin, who later resigned from the University to become Forester-in-Chief, in charge of the forestry work of this province. Tons of tree seeds are collected and distributed annually to nurseries managed by official agencies, agricultural societies, Chinese companies and individuals. These are sold at cost price.

The idea of school nurseries originated with the University of Nanking. ~~It was~~ the first institution to have published a bulletin on school nurseries. The first year seed for the establishment of such nurseries was sent to schools located in every province in China except two. School nurseries correspond to school gardens in the United States. §The University of Nanking maintains a nursery of about 1,000,000 trees, which are distributed widely and sold at approximately cost price. §Bulletins on nursery practice have