

## GROUP 76.

**MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL SERVICES: NAVAL WARFARE.**Exhibit  
Number.

607 Model of War Junk.

## GROUP 83.

**THEORY OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**

- 608a 24 Vols. Encyclopedia of Agriculture. This is one of the most exhaustive works on agriculture in the Chinese language; it is divided into 60 chapters is illustrated with wood etchings and each chapter treats of a particular subject.
- 608b Album illustrating Rice Cultivation.

## GROUP 84.

**VEGETABLE FOOD PRODUCTS—AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.**

609	Specimen of White Millet.	
610	" Red "	
611	" Paddy.	
612	" Barley in husk.	
613	" Wheat.	
		Market value per picul Mex. dollars.
613a	" Rice (new crop), 1st quality.....	6.60
613b	" " 2nd " .....	6.40
613c	" " 3rd " .....	6.20
613d	" " (old crop) .....	6.80
613e	" Glutinous Rice, 1st quality.....	6.60
613g	" " 2nd " .....	6.20
613h	" Red Rice .....	7.60
613i	" Scented Rice .....	7.80

The method adopted for the cultivation of rice is as follows: About the month of April, the seed is placed in vats or tubs having perforated bottoms, on these seeds water is daily thrown until they sprout. This operation occupies a month, and, as soon as the sprouts show vigor, the seed is sown very thickly in a small plat containing liquid manure and just covered with water, where it remains until blades of from three to five inches in height have grown. They are then transplanted into the fields, which from being an unsightly marsh, are in a few days transformed to fields clothed with living green. Holding the seedlings in one hand, the laborer wades through the mud, at every step sticking into it five or six sprouts, which take root without further care and except that the fields have to be kept flooded, the crop requires from this time until September but little attention beyond an occasional weeding;

it is then gathered, threshed and sifted, the grain being laid upon mats in the sun to dry and further ripened. Two crops are planted one of which ripens after the other. For this second crop the sprouts from the same plat (or nursery) are transplanted about a month later than those for the first crop and in the same field. The amount of grain required to sow a Chinese "mu" in this way is thirty-seven and one-half cattles, or 330 lbs., about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to an English acre. The produce is on an average tenfold. In districts where it is produced in abundance the daily consumption by an able-bodied man averages about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

Exhibit  
Number.

614	Yellow Beans.
615	Green " large.
616	" " small.
617	Black " large.
618	" " small.
619	Red "
620	White flat beans.
621	" round beans.
622	Broad beans.
623	Cabbage Seed Cakes—fodder for cattle.
624	Cotton " " "

GROUP 85.

Animal Food Products.

625	Duck Eggs, preserved in coating of lime, clay, spices, and rice-husk mixed together, which excludes the air. In course of time the yolk becomes deep green or nearly black. The longer the eggs are kept in this covering the darker becomes the color of the yolk and the greater delicacy they are considered.
626	Duck Eggs, salted.
627	" " preserved in Samshu.

GROUP 88.

BREAD AND PASTRY.

628-659	32 Specimens Fancy Cakes—Rice flour and fruit mixed.
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GROUP 89.

PRESERVED MEAT, FISH, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

660	Bamboo Shoots, fresh.
661	" " dried and sliced.
662	" Sprouts, " " salted.
663	" Shoots, sliced " "
664	" " pickled.
665	" " sweetened with rose.