

quently, immense product, together with its remarkable nutritive qualities, constitutes the alimentary basis of the 300,000,000 of inhabitants comprised within the limits of the Chinese empire. *Secondly*. That the *Azote* so essential to the formation of muscular fibre, and in the combination of which this root is unique, reveals to us the reason why Chinese laborers are vigorous and healthy without the use of meat. This latter consideration, derived from analysis, forces upon us the conviction that this esculent is destined to occupy in other countries the same position it does in China, that it will usurp a portion of the present consumption of Wheat and Indian Corn, and may, by its cheapness, affect the price of meat. As a summary of its properties, we have, *first*—its perfect hardihood; *second*—its agreeable and highly nutritious quality; *third* its easy and cheap culture; *fourth*—its abundant product; *fifth*—its capacity of being preserved in a dry and perfect state, above a year, free from sprouting and decay. It would be, indeed, a difficult task for the mind of man to conceive and demand a more perfect boon from his Creator.

Flushing, New York, 1857.

Extract from the general statement of agricultural teaching at the Imperial school of agriculture of Grignon.

The royal Agricultural Institute of Grignon has been established in 1827, by an anonymous society, on a domain of 1422 arpents, belonging to the civil list, and granted to them by Charles X, with equivalent charges to those paid by the late farmers.

The cultivation was immediately commenced. It was organised so as become

not only a lucrative speculation; but also to be the indispensable auxiliary of the school, and even to reach this destination, it had renounced to some of the special advantages of the locality. It had by its results, demonstrate that an improving culture is not only the surest base of cheap production, but also the most efficient means of conciliating the interests, so often opposed, of the proprietor and farmer.

(The solution of this problem seemed to the society of an importance and actuality quite from separate the object of extending the limits of science; and this was the reason why the administration refused to give the establishment, the name of experimental farm.)

When the cultivation was commenced, the practise of art had made less progress than theories; before extending these too much, they had to show the advantages of their application.

The school was definitively constituted in 1830, by means of advances made by culture and of three dividends left by the proprietors for this object.

To the foundation of this work presided the love of the public good and the purest disinterestedness; the school had but one object, to give a great impulse to the first of our industries, which for want of knowledge and funds, remained stationary amidst the social progress, and seemed thus to abdicate its supremacy.

The propagation and diffusion of a good and extended agricultural education was, undoubtedly of all means, the surest and the quickest to accomplish the proposed object.

For it is most certain that often considerable funds, employed without sufficient knowledge, have been squandered away in agricultural pursuits; while on the contrary we have seen intelligence, with small