

maintain everywhere and anywhere in our own beautiful England. The grass dries up, and grows rank and coarse as the fibres of a door-mat. The beautiful Tapis Vert (green carpet) sloping from the Palatial terrace at Versailles, is but a wiry, dry field of bad grass. The lawns at Schœnbrunn and Potsdam are both superior to it. The Duke of Nassau has certainly succeeded admirably in his lawn at Biberich; but, independently of close proximity to the "abounding river," he employs the most expensive artificial irrigation.—*Musgrave's By-Roads and Battle Fields in Picardy.*

THE PRESERVATION OF CORN.—A joint-stock company has been formed in Paris for the preservation of all and other descriptions of grain, under the direction M. Dayere, a professor at the School of Arts and Manufactures. The system of preserving corn is founded on the principle that it is the excess of water contained in wheat which is the principal cause of the fermentation and of the production of insects which destroy the grain. Consequently, by placing in pits wheat sufficiently dry, that is containing less than 16 per cent of water, one is certain to preserve it without any loss of weight or alteration to the quality. The War Department, which feeds 500,000 men, and which, according to the existing regulations, must always have a large supply of corn on hand, has studied M. Dayere's system since the year 1856, both in France and Algeria, under the direction of commissioners appointed especially on account of their knowledge of the subject. The results obtained are highly satisfactory; 576 quintals of wheat were divided into two portions, and one of them placed in the pits at Asnières, near Paris, on the 30th of April 1856, and the other on the 22d of May of the same year. The corn remained there for 25 months without being injured. The specific weight of the first portion on being placed in the pits was 6 kilogrammes 60 the hectolitre, and when withdrawn it was 76 kilogrammes 39. The second portion weighed 78 kilogrammes 80 the hectolitre on being deposited in the pits, 78 77 when removed. The quantity was 576 quintals when deposited in the pits, and 575 quintals 93 when withdrawn, showing an insignificant loss of weight of only kilogrammes. When the wheat was withdrawn it was not only in as good condition as when deposited but the color was better.

FOWLER'S STEAM PLOUGH IN THE WEST INDIES.

A trial of Fowler's steam-plough took place in a cane field on Plantation Houston to-day; a large number of gentlemen were present, among whom we observed the Governor, the Hon. J. Smith, &c. &c. The trial to-day was made with one of Fowler's balancing ploughs. The apparatus consisted of the plough, which was constructed as to move either way without aid; a steam-engine, furnished with a groove-wheel, which was placed in a punt, and connected with it was another punt containing a

boiler. On the opposite headland was placed another drum or anchor, corresponding with the one attached to the engine. Around these drums was placed an endless rope, which was placed around another drum on the implement, by means of which the endless rope was adjusted. The plough worked backwards and forwards between the two drums. The soil was a stiff loam, and the surface of the beds very irregular, but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the plough did its work in a very satisfactory manner. We shall reserve our opinion on the merits of this implement, and of its suitability to the purposes of tillage in this colony, until a future opportunity, when it has had a fuller trial. Even if this plough should not fully answer the expectations that have been formed of it, it will enable our practical farmers to adopt some modification of it that will be completely successful. We hail the experiment made to-day as a favorable beginning that will lead to great results.—*Demerara Colonist of 6th May, 1861.*

WHEAT GROWING COUNTRIES—AVERAGE YIELD.—A late number of *N. Y. Tribune* contains an interesting article on Wheat Culture, and the product of the leading cereal in different countries. From the figures given it seems that ours is not the greatest wheat producing country, France and Britain exceeding it in average yield. Our last year's crop is assumed to be one hundred and eighty million bushels, but the average is probably only one hundred and twenty millions—and, as our system of agriculture is exhausting the best lands, a diminution of the yield is anticipated. The average yield of other countries is stated as follows:

France,.....	191,432,248
Britain,.....	145,300,000
Two Sicilies,.....	64,000,000
Canada,.....	60,470,131
Spain,.....	46,914,800
Austria,.....	27,735,568
Sardinia,.....	19,975,000
Russia, ex. only,.....	18,921,776
Belgium,.....	13,350,000
Portugal,.....	5,540,000
Turkey, ex only,.....	4,629,000
Holland,.....	3,000,000
Denmark,.....	3,000,000
Sweden and Norway,.....	1,200,000

"Here is an annual production of over six hundred and six million bushels. If the crops of this continent are included, the total may be safely assumed to be two hundred millions, as the unascertained product of Russia and Turkey must be very large. No better evidence of the primary value of the wheat plant to the human family could be given than such an exhibition as this. It proves that where the highest civilization has been attained, there the greatest production is realized."—*Rural New Yorker.*