

thing that nobody in France ever dreamed of as possible, and even now it is not known except to a few persons. But the most remarkable circumstance remains to be stated. The produce of each of the three crops was more on an average than any other crop in the neighbourhood. The potatoes were better in every respect; and *they did not suffer in the slightest degree from the maldy of the last two years*, notwithstanding all the other potatoe crops for miles round were either wholly or partially destroyed,

LAND-DRAINING ACT.

SIR,—You would confer a favour on many of your subscribers by inserting the following statement, showing the comparative advantage of a landed proprietor borrowing money to drain his estate from Government, under the provisions of the Land Draining Act, and borrowing on personal or other security, assuming 4 per cent. as the rate of interest on the latter mode of getting the money for the same period as the government loan—22 years.

Great misconception exists upon the subject, and parties are deterred from availing themselves of the Act in question from ignorance of its advantages.

AGRICOLA.

£100 borrowed for 22 years at 4 per cent will in that period repay in principal and interest an amount equivalent to.....	£237 0
£100 borrowed from Government under the Land Draining Act, and repaid by instalments of £6 10s. per annum, in 22 years will pay an amount equivalent only to.....	222 12

In favour of the Government loan... £14 8

HOUSE RENT IN RUSSIA.—House rent is dearer in St. Petersburg than in any city of Europe, and this kind of property brings in a much more certain return than landed estates. Some houses bring in an annual return of five, ten, or fifteen thousand pounds sterling, which the owner is sure to receive in cash; which is by no means the case with landed property. It is common, on this account, to hear a man spoken of as being the possessor of one or more "stone (i. e., brick) houses," just as his estates or his funded thousands would be spoken of in England, whereas Russian landed property is considered much in the light that West Indian and Irish estates would be with us. And again, even the land itself is never considered as property of an intrinsic value; the number of serfs and peasants on it, which the owner possesses, being judged as the only criterion of wealth. According to the government in which the property is situated, their slaves produce from ten shillings to two or three pounds annually per head; but revolt, sickness, or famine, often render this return uncertain.—*Revelations of Russia, by an English Resident.*

SEWAGE MANURE.—We are glad to know that the intelligence of Parliament has incorporated a body of Gentlemen (the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company) whose objects are not less philanthropic than lucrative, for it is only through the activity of a public Company that the requisite machinery can be brought into play for the important purposes of cleansing our towns, purifying our rivers, and enriching the soil. The object of these parties is to remove, by appropriate steam power and sewerage, the whole of the liquid refuse of London, instead of turning it into the river; to convey it to a distance, and employ it upon the land. They do not appear to have been backed by men of rank, or by the monied interest; indeed, the Corporation of London, as conservators of the Thames, true to their predilection for filth and all sacred nuisances, endeavoured to strangle their project by successfully opposing the wish to lay down a sewer under the gravel of the Thames, rather than more expensively along the crowded streets. This difficulty, however, has not been too great; the malicious dog-in-the-manger refusal of the river authorities has not prevented the parliamentary incorporation of the company, and ere long it will be actively at work and in full operation. The party commences with the King's Scholars' Pond and Ranelagh sewers, as forming the first section of the great plan. The main pipe is to be carried as far as Hunslow, whence service-pipes will distribute the fertilizer in any direction. We regard this undertaking as one of the greatest and practically the most valuable triumphs of science and humanity among the many startling novelties of a century of wonders. The public are becoming hourly more sensible of its importance, whether as a question of agricultural economy, or as a part of the general sanitary movement of the day. In future papers we propose to state more fully in detail the plans by which the company purpose distributing the fertilizing liquid, and their calculations as to price, from which it appears that so desirable an end can be effected at a low rate to the public, and large profit to themselves; the average value of ordinary decomposing manure being nine shillings per ton, and the expected charge for a more efficient article from the sewers being three pence.

The Rev. D. Morton, of Harleston Rectory, says: "Boil half a pound of rice in three pints of water, till the whole becomes thick and pulpy. With this and yeast, and six pounds of flour, make the dough. In this way as much bread will be made, I believe, as if eight pounds of flour without the rice, had been used."

ENORMOUS COW.—Last week Mr. Joseph Clegg, butcher, Yorkshire-street, Rochdale, slaughtered a fat cow, weighing, after it had been dressed, upwards of 1,680 lbs. It was bred by Sir Thomas de Trafford, of Trafford, and took the first prize at the Manchester Agricultural Show.