

the best markets for ice. The quantity reported as shipped to these ports, during 1856, was 81,391; in 1857 75,572 tons.

The following is the estimated value of ice shipped to foreign countries from the year 1850 :—

	Tons.	Value.
1850-51		\$106,804
1851-52		161,086
1852-53		175,050
1853-54		202,118
1854-55	41,117	170,793
1855-56	43,150	191,744
1856-57	51,598	219,816

These are the values at the place of shipment. There is a large amount of expense and trouble attaching to the exportation of ice. The cutting and securing of the crop, the erection of the ice houses, both at home and abroad, and the packing of blocks in vessels prepared for the purpose, all these things have to be carefully taken into consideration to insure success in an undertaking of this kind. In 1838 there was a patent granted to a Mr. Tudor, the projector of the Ice Trade, for an improved method of packing ice, which consists in filling the interstices left between the blocks of ice with some non-conducting material, such as chaff, saw-dust, &c. There was also a patent claimed for a plan consisting of packing the ice by laying