

ter Bushel contained 2150.4 cubic inches. All the inches are *English* measure. In putting up hams, or bacon, we have always found the best means of preserving them to be, to pack them in casks with the dry hulls of the oats that are taken off the oats in making oatmeal. This substance will keep them safe and good for many months, if they are good when put up. In putting up butter, it should be in air-tight firkins, containing about 56 lbs. of butter. There is no better plan of packing cheese than in boxes containing one in each. Bags containing 4 Imperial Bushels each will be convenient for every variety of grain if the grain put into them is in a proper state of dryness, which is a most essential requisite. It might be proper to send grain in the straw and ear of every species. Roots may be put up in barrels with dry sand, or with the dry hulls of oats which we have recommended for hams. In the October number we shall again refer to this subject, and submit our humble ideas for consideration. Samples of Timothy seed should by all means be sent to England.

A very considerable sale of eggs, takes place at our markets for the United States.—Chickens and fowls, are also purchased to some extent, for the same place. We may expect that this trade will greatly increase, as our means of communication with the States is more easy and rapid. This trade may be encouraged by all means, as it is only a method of disposing of our agricultural produce, *manufactured* into fowls, eggs, and chickens. We anticipate that our best trade will be with the United States, and this trade will, of course, be of reciprocal advantage to both countries, as the latter will not purchase unless what she requires, and it is advantageous to every country to be able to obtain, *at the least expense of transport*, what is necessary for her. Horses may be raised here for the United States to a great extent, and it is a trade not likely to fail soon. There are

many encouraging prospects to Canadian farmers, if they will only put themselves into a position to take advantage of the opportunities that may present themselves. Abundant, and *saleable* products, will place them in a position to supply the markets that may be open to them, and abundant products will be sure to make markets. In a poor unproductive country, there will be neither markets money, trade, manufactures, or commerce. These are facts that will not admit of contradiction.

It is an extraordinary fact, that in some parishes where a considerable number of this Journal is subscribed for, the whole of the subscriptions are paid up, while in others, there are scarcely any paid. Several Agricultural Societies take copies for distribution, and pay for them, while other Societies do not take any. There can be no question that this Journal is published solely with a view of advancing agricultural improvement, and promoting the interests of agriculturists. It is ungenerous then in agriculturists to withhold their support, even, though it should not come up to their ideas of what an Agricultural Journal should be. It might be useful to know why some Agricultural Societies, and some parishes subscribe and pay for it, while others do neither. A large number of copies are forwarded to parishes where they are not paid for, but it is to be hoped they will be paid for yet. It is singular that the Journal should be estimated so differently by parties, when it is compiled for no particular party or locality, but for the benefit of Agriculture generally.

To the friends of Agriculture in every country, it must afford much gratification to see the "Reports" of the proceedings at the great Annual Meeting of the Royal English Agricultural Society, which took place in July last, at the city of Exeter. The pre-