

such as are used as stair-rods, were fastened into the four corners of the smaller box, and then a string tied from them to the four corners of the other box, all might be safer; also, if the large box, when filled, were swung in like way on board ship; but I do not think this is absolutely necessary, though advisable. The object of using the paper, is, it keeps out all dust, and the ends act as springs, as does also the hay. Bran and corn are bad, as there is much dust in both, and fresh air is kept away from the eggs; but the greatest fault is, they and the eggs pack into so solid a mass that there is not enough elasticity, and the consequence is the constant jars, so to speak, break the delicate

membrane suspending the yoke in the shell and the egg is "killed." Perhaps the following hint may be of use in the manner of packing eggs for long distances; the Dutch pack the plover's eggs for the English markets in strong wooden boxes with the husks of buckwheat, and we seldom have much breakage after the roughest passages and rough handling in transmission. They begin by covering the bottom of the box with a thick layer of husk, and so on till the box is nearly full, then fill in with husk, and pretty tightly putting on the lid. With the exception of an accident now and then, we don't have more than five in the hundred broken on the average throughout the season.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Season and Crops in Canada.

We have passed through a period the last three or four months, of extraordinary weather. The large quantity of snow that has fallen during the winter went off with little or no rain. Spring opened late with occasionally a very low temperature, and somewhat severe frost has now and then occurred up to the middle of June. May was the driest month experienced here for many years. A severe drought has consequently been spread over the greater portion of the province, and neighboring States. Fortunately in some sections refreshing rains have fallen during the last fortnight, and we should hope that there are but few localities that have not in some degree been thereby benefited. In some districts the crops have suffered irretrievably, and cannot be expected to realize an average, while in others, owing to better soil and culture and earlier showers, things wear a more promising appearance. The hay crop, generally, must inevitably be short, and the season has not been favorable to the sowing and germinating of turnips, carrots, mangles, &c., extensive breadths of which have been put in; and however late this has been done, if the weather should from this time prove favorable, good returns may be expected. In this way the certain and great deficiency of hay may, to a great degree, be compensated. We have heard of some farmers sowing Indian Corn and Hungarian Grass with this view, and no doubt they will reap the benefits of it next winter in the better sustentation of their cattle. In a season of drought and cold like that we have been experiencing, the difference in the appearance of the crops on well and badly managed land is most striking. We observed the other day on a naturally good, but an extremely heavy soil, two adjoining fields in winter wheat; one had been thoroughly underdrained and deeply cultivated; the other had not partaken of these ameliorating agencies, and the consequence is, that while the crop on the former looks far better than could be anticipated, considering the season, and promises at present, to be highly remunerative; the latter must prove, however favorable the weather may yet be, *all but a total failure!*

Yield of Grain in England.

The *Mark Lane Express* gives a table comprising the average yield per acre, of wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas, for thirty-eight counties, in England, prepared from returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average of the cereal grains mentioned are as follows:

Wheat.....	29 bushels.
Barley.....	37½ "
Oats.....	46½ "

The lowest average of wheat in any county returned, is 22½ bushels per acre, in Devonshire, and the highest 34½ bushels in Lancashire. The lowest average of barley is 29 bushels per acre, in Shropshire, and the highest 44 bushels, in Northampton. The lowest average of oats is 34½ bushels in Westmoreland, and the highest 59½ in Cambridgeshire.

The beans mentioned are a kind not much cultivated in this country. The average yield is 32½ bushels per acre. The average yield of peas is 30 bushels per acre.

—We have received from several different localities in Western New York wheat heads covered with an insect which many fear is a new enemy to the wheat plant. The insect is a species of plant louse, and we doubt whether it will cause any material injury to the crop. It is the Grain Aphid illustrated and described in our last number.—*Ibid.*

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.—The weather of the past week, like that of the preceding, has been very favorable—warm, with sufficient rain. Most crops are growing and maturing rapidly. Wheat is looking unusually fine, and promises a bountiful harvest. Corn is gaining rapidly, and there is more hope of a crop. Grass has grown and thickened apace, and will be much heavier, in many localities than was anticipated two weeks ago. The crop will be increased by allowing it to stand as long as safety will permit. Our crop reports from the surrounding country are all favorable, and we congratulate farmers upon their prospects.

The violet grows low, and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.