

he general production of Canada, and we very strongly suspect that any trade, to be profitable, must realize something more than the expenditure.

The Directors of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, passed a Resolution at their last Quarterly Meeting, to hold a Cattle Show and Great Fair at Quebec next September—and we shall be glad to receive any information or suggestions referring to this Show that might be useful to the Society in forming their plans. It will be desirable that the time fixed upon should not be the same as for the Cattle Show of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, or of the Great Fair and Cattle Show of the State of New York. The month of September would, we believe, be the most convenient time, but perhaps early in the month, the land might not be in good order for a ploughing match, and this might be a considerable draw-back, as good ploughing should be one of the first objects of encouragement with Agricultural Societies. The benefit of annual agricultural exhibitions mainly depends upon there being large collections of stock, agricultural products, and implements, domestic manufactures, and in fact all that would have a tendency to encourage improvement and industry. If there is a collection worth seeing parties will visit the Show and be willing to contribute towards the expenses incurred, as they did at Syracuse last year, and we believe at Kingston. If there is not a large exhibition of animals and other things, Shows are useless. Where there is something to be seen, an interest is created, and encouragement is afforded to improvement and industry. We hope all who are interested in the prosperity of Lower Canada will assist, and do all in their power to make the Show worthy of so fine a country. We invite the County Agricultural Societies in particular to afford their aid to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, to make it a useful and interesting Show.

We beg to offer the thanks of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society to the Publishers of Agricultural Periodicals in the British Isles, who have kindly sent their valuable publications in exchange for this Journal. We are perfectly aware that the only exchange in our power to offer, is very inferior to the valuable papers forwarded to us, but we hope our fellow subjects in the Parent States will continue their kind aid to assist their friends in this distant part of the British Empire, to promote the improvement of their Agriculture, as the surest means of securing their prosperity in the country of their adoption. To the Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, John Hall Maxwell, Esq., and to Edward Buller, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Irish Agricultural Improvement Society, we also beg to return thanks for their valuable presents of the "Transactions" of their respective Societies. These Publications are of great value to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. We are sorry that we cannot offer our acknowledgments to the Royal English Agricultural Society, as they declined to send us their published Transactions in exchange for this Journal, although we applied to the Secretary and to several members of the Council, requesting them to do us this favour.

We have seen in our late exchange papers a statement of a gentleman that he had thorough drained land at a cost of eight shillings the acre. Willow tops or thorns are said to be the best materials, and these are put into drains, cut eighteen or twenty inches in depth, with the plough, we suppose. These drains so constructed, are said to continue good eight or ten years, and can then be repaired or renewed at the former cost. We have not seen a full description of the mode of making these drains, but we shall obtain it. They are said to succeed very well in clay soils, that previously, used to set like bricks, after a few days of dry weather, when the soil had been soaked with moisture. The plan is well worthy a trial here,