

there is a general mistake with regard to Lower Canada. We have been asked how any farmers could succeed in it, when we have eight months of winter, of frost, snow, and bad weather. If it was the case it would undoubtedly be very difficult for farmers to succeed, but it is not so, and we feel persuaded that we are not so subject to frosts at unseasonable periods of the year, when they are injurious, as they are in Upper Canada, nor are we so liable to long droughts, and heavy falls of rain. The general temperature for a year is higher at Montreal than at Toronto by several degrees although our winters are colder than at Toronto. We believe on an average of years our hay crop is better here than in the Upper Section of the Province or in the United States. From all these considerations, we have every reason to be satisfied with our country compared with any other on this continent.

On a recent visit to Quebec, we had the honor of an interview with his Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec and his Lordship, Bishop Turgeon, who received us in the most kind and condescending manner—made numerous inquiries as to the state of Agriculture, and the best means for its improvement, and graciously assured us they would do all in their power to forward its improvement. The Archbishop had already addressed a "Circular" to his Clergy, recommending them to favour Agricultural improvement, and to support this Journal, and this "Circular" was productive of much good by its influence with a large portion of the Clergy and Laity. It is very gratifying to find that the heads of the Roman Catholic Church take a lively interest in this matter that is of such vast importance to the Canadian community, and there is every reason to hope that through their influence, the Lower Canada Agricultural Society will be able to effect much good, and by degrees carry out the object for which they were organised, and Incorporated by the Legislature. The worthy secretary of the Archbishop, the Rev. Mr. Cazeau, is also

a most zealous advocate for Agriculture, and we heartily wish all other Clergymen were influenced by an equal degree of zeal in so good and honorable a cause. We rejoice to acknowledge the support of several other Clergymen, who, however, might not be pleased to have their names mentioned. We humbly presume that it is not inconsistent with the sacred calling of the Clergy of any denomination to aid and countenance the improvement of Agriculture. We beg leave to offer most respectfully our sincere acknowledgments to His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, and His Lordship Bishop Turgeon, for their very kind and flattering reception on the occasion of our interview, and for the interest they manifest in the cause we have humbly endeavoured to advocate.

We had an opportunity recently, of seeing a large portion of the grand water communication that connects the Atlantic ocean with the vast lakes of Upper Canada, and it certainly is a work to be proud of as Canadians. To Upper Canada in particular it is of vast importance, increasing the value of all that farmers have to sell; and diminishing the price of what they have to buy in consequence of the cost of transport being diminished, we suppose, three fourths or more. We should have been unworthy of this fine country and these great inland seas, if the St. Lawrence and other canals connected with it had not been completed on their present scale. It opens a vast country for settlement and production, that would otherwise be comparatively of little value. Upper Canada is a great gainer by these noble works, and she certainly has excellent means of communication already, in all directions. These means of communication are admirable from their great capacity for carrying bulky produce, lumber, &c., for more than 1000 miles inland, to the ocean. No country on earth had such means of communication provided for their people.

The old settled parts of Lower Canada are not so well provided with means of com-
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