"My motive for laying before you my views on this subject, and preparing the samples of fibre for your inspection, is, that I am anxious to submit to you, and through you to the agriculturists and people in general of this island, the desirability and advantages in an individual and national point of view to be derived from the adoption and extensive cultivation of fibrous plants. As I have already mentioned, the great scarcity, exhorbitant price, and widely-spreading demand for fibre throughout the world, render the materials of which it is manufactured of much importance, particularly in this country, where labour is scarce and dear, and agriculture at its lowest ebb. Many of these fibres will be found of superior quality, and produced in greater abundance than any grown in temperate regions.

"I have made a very moderate calculation of the produce of an established field with Plantains, which I find to be as follows:—

An acre planted with suckers, at ten feet apart, will contain 435 plants, and the first year will produce as many bunches of fruit worth 6d.	£10	17	6
Each stem will yield 1 lb. of finely-dressed fibre, worth 6d.	10	17	6
Amounting in sterling money in all to....	£21	15	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The present number contains the Monthly Meteorological Reports for November 1855, in continuation of the series hitherto published in the Canadian Journal; and those for December, along with the abstracts of the various observations for the past year would also have been included, but for unavoidable impediments incident to the starting of the new series, with a different size of page, which render the materials formerly used for setting up the Monthly Meteorological Registers of the various Canadian observers no longer available.

The December number of the Journal contains three papers on the subject of Meteorological Observations in Canada, from which it will be seen that a very little time must elapse before a greatly extended staff of observers will be in full operation throughout all the settled districts of Upper Canada; and the impetus thus given to such labors in this important department of science, cannot fail to be productive of valuable results. The example set by the Upper Province, will, it may be confidently anticipated, stimulate those at the head of the scientific and educational institutions throughout British North America to follow its example, and thus contribute some of the links in the great chain of philosophical researches in Physical Geography and Magnetism, now embracing so widely extended an area of the globe.

Already symptoms of an intelligent and increasing interest in this subject are apparent. Professor Williamson, of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, has intimated to the editor his intention of enlisting as one of the contributors to this branch of scientific observation, and furnishing to the Canadian Journal monthly tables from Kingston, corresponding with those already due to the Meteorological and Magnetic observations made at the Provincial Observatory of Toronto University, and to the indefatigable labors of Dr. Smallwood, at St. Martin's, Isle Jesus, Capt. Noble, and Mr. W. D. C. Campbell, at Quebec, and Dr. Craigie, at Hamilton. It has been resolved by the Canadian Institute, after mature deliberation, that its duties in relation to this department of science shall be strictly limited to publishing the observations supplied by the various scientific laborers throughout the Province: but even this, it is obvious, must speedily become both an onerous and very responsible duty, as the stations multiply through the Province, and the number of volunteer observers increase. Meanwhile the work is not incompatible with the general features of this Journal, but the period is probably not far distant when the Institute may find it advisable to publish in a distinct and independent form the Meteorological and Magnetic Journal of British North America.