

opinion, might be obtained by the suspension of that portion of them which regulate the navigation of the St. Lawrence. I am aware, that a discussion of such subjects is foreign to the objects of your Journal, but with your permission it is my purpose to contribute an occasional article, instancing a few of the ways in which the prosperity of the City of Montreal may be maintained, without attempting to bolster up its trade at the expense of the agricultural interests.

The prosperity of a City, it seems to me, depends upon the prosperity of the surrounding country, for unless the country is in a healthy state, how can the City which depends upon it for supplies, and which owes to the country a large portion of its trade, be prosperous? It is true, that Montreal has hitherto been the depot of the trade of Western Canada, and that a considerable portion of that trade is for the moment diverted. To this fact, and to the universally prevalent monetary crisis, do we attribute the present depressed state of Montreal. We have no doubt that Montreal will retain a large portion of the trade of Western Canada, and that much of the produce of the West will descend our waters, for an almost, (comparatively speaking), natural communication must be cheaper than a wholly artificial one of 100 miles in length. It may, however, be some years before the City of Montreal recovers from the present depression, and in the meantime the question to be considered is, how is the City to be kept from retrograding. It seems that this can only be done by fostering the agricultural and manufacturing interests.

It is the interest of the citizens of Montreal to promote the extension of improved modes of culture among the farming population, for with the extension of the agricultural productions of the country will the prosperity of the City increase. It is also their interest to effect, if possible, an increase not only in the quantity but in the variety of the produce suitable for exportation raised by the farmers,—while the citizens of Montreal are deeply interested in these matters, both they and the agricultural community would be immensely benefited by the establishment of manufacturing establishments in the City. A woollen manufactory, for instance, would provide a market for wool, and by rendering the keeping of sheep more profitable, would enable the farmer to dispose of his mutton at a lower price than he can

now do. If the citizens of Montreal, instead of bemoaning the state of the City, would exercise a little self-reliance, and exert themselves to render available for manufacturing purposes the vast water power which is at their doors; and if they would also unite to improve the agriculture of the surrounding country, we would then have some hopes of a speedy return of prosperity and a final cessation of the present hard times.

As I fear intruding at too great length, I conclude for the present, but in one or more future articles I will instance a few of the articles of production and manufacture to which attention may be profitably directed.

Montreal, November 18, 1848.

We perfectly agree with our Correspondent, that the prosperity of the city depends upon that of the country, and what is more, it never can have any other dependance, all other sources must be transitory.

**DR. RELOTZSCH'S PLAN OF TOPPING POTATOE VINES.**—Mr. Wainwright of Rushton, Northamptonshire, England, has tried Dr. Relotzsch's plan of topping the potatoe vines or stalks, and gives the following as the result of his experiment.

Row in which the leading shoots were nipped off produce 70 lbs.; sound, 14 lbs.; diseased, 56 lbs. Of these, diseased when dug 14lbs., and after being dug, 42lbs. Row in which the leading sprouts were left untouched produce 86 lbs.; sound, 23 lbs., diseased, 63 lbs. Diseased when dug, 11 lbs.; after been dug, 52 lbs.; giving an excess of diseased tubers in the former instance in the proportion of 354 to 317. The produce, however, in the former case, was of the finer quality. Notwithstanding great care has been taken to give the potatoes as little manure as possible, the disease has been most pernicious. The result of two weighings gave 98 lbs. sound to 111 lbs. diseased; and 46 lbs. sound to 328 lbs. diseased. The diseased tubers after a few days, became extremely offensive, and utterly useless. —*English Paper.*

We expect no other result.

Estimated weight of the heaviest sheep in each class of the same age, at the late Cattle Show at York, England.

Breed:	Class.	Age.	Weight per quarter.	Wool.
	No.	months.	lbs.	lbs.
Long wools.....	1	16	52	14
Leicesters.....	1	16	46	11
South downs.....	1	16	36	8
Long wools.....	2	40	72	15
Leicesters.....	2	40	56	11
South downs.....	2	40	46	8

—*English Paper.*