

imported grain and grass seeds, skilful ploughing, the preparation of composts, with experiments in draining, in the use of lime and gypsum, in the growth of green crops and feeding of stock—these and other similar forms of improvement which have come under my notice in the Province, show that there are some at least who not only desire to advance the general condition of its husbandry, but who are aware also of the first steps which ought to be taken to promote this advancement.”

In 1845, Commissioners were appointed by Her Majesty's Government to explore and survey the route for a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, across the Province of New-Brunswick. In their report, submitted to Parliament in 1849, signed by Major Robinson, R. E., the Province is thus described:—

“Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New-Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered.

“An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers, the St. John and the Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery, this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain.

“The lakes of New-Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale, varying up to mountain and valley. It is everywhere, except a few peaks of the highest mountains, covered with a dense forest of the finest growth.

“The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can float away, either to the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down to St. John in the Bay of Fundy.

“Its agricultural capabilities, climate, &c., are described in Bouchette's work, in Martin's British Colonies, and other authors. The country is by them, and most deservedly so, highly praised.”

## CLIMATE.

Although the winters of New-Brunswick are somewhat severe, (less so, however, than those of Lower Canada,) yet the climate is exceedingly healthy. Fever and ague are wholly unknown; epidemics, even of a slight nature, are exceedingly rare, and the country is absolutely without an endemic, or disease peculiar to itself.

Professor Johnston in his report says, that the Province