

vales alone are estimated at 60,000 acres.) The second class of land which he described consists of the best quality of upland and such portions of good intervale and marsh land as has not reached the highest point of productiveness. Professor Johnston estimated that the province contained a million acres of this land. This estimate, however, has been shown to be far too low. When Professor Johnston visited the province the splendid agricultural region in the northern portion of New Brunswick was quite inaccessible and its area was unknown. There is no doubt that the upland of the very first quality in New Brunswick can be safely estimated at 3,000,000 acres, a very large portion of which is still available for settlement. This land Professor Johnston estimated to be capable of producing two tons of hay or forty bushels of oats to the acre.

The third class of soil dealt with by Professor Johnston was what he described as second class upland, that is land capable of producing one and a half tons of hay or thirty bushels of oats to the acre. Of this he estimates that the province contains 7,000,000 acres. After this came third class upland inferior in quality to the others, consisting for the most part of light, sandy or gravelly soil, hungry but easily worked, and lands covered with hemlock and other soft woods, which, although difficult to clear, were very favorable for certain crops when cleared. Of this land Professor Johnston estimated there was 5,000,000 acres, but this estimate must be reduced to 3,000,000 for the reason already stated. Professor Johnston's estimate of the land as incapable of cultivation was 5,000,000 acres out of the 18,000,000 acres, which the province contains. This area includes bogs, heaths, barren caribou plains and tracts of swampy country. This land he said was