

while the general level is about 500 feet. East of the St. John river the land rises to the watershed dividing the Tobique and other tributaries of the St. John from the rivers which flow eastward. Mountains and broken ranges cross this tract of land in all directions and reach the St. John valley in the vicinity of Mars hill, which is 1,688 feet in height.

THE SOIL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Half a century ago the government of New Brunswick, imported Professor Johnston a distinguished authority on agriculture and honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and author of lectures on agricultural chemistry and geology, for the purpose of obtaining from him a report with respect to the agricultural capabilities of the province. This report, which was published in 1850, may be said to be the basis of all the agricultural information which exists with reference to New Brunswick, although it has been supplemented by additional information which was not available at the time Professor Johnston visited the country. As no man could go over the country within the limited period allowed him for the work, Professor Johnston's estimate of the agricultural value of certain districts has had to be extensively revised. He divided the soils of the province into five classes. First, the soils of the very best quality consisting of river intervals, islands and dyked marsh lands, of this he estimated the province to contain 50,000 acres. This estimate, however, is much too low as there is no doubt that there are at least 100,000 acres of this class of alluvial soil in the province, land of the highest fertility, which is practically inexhaustable. (The St. John inter-