ral interests onfidence of . Colebrook, of the Rolls, ie was loved scuracy and id endeavorn books and the latest er, 1840, he New Brunsilding was a constantly

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results of his ections which He must, ed specimens ion are many Balfour. He n among the teresting fact r W. Hooker ever, he says honourably

A study of the wild plants of the Province was accompanied by an interest in the cultivated forms and in the conditions of their produc-In April, 1850, having refused to be elected to the Fredericton City Council, he took hold of a Provincial Society for Encouragement of Agriculture, which, he says, "gave him more to do than the Council." He was elected its president, and soon after wrote a paper on the subject of Manures, which, with others, was afterwards printed. though no copies, so far as known to the writer, are now extant. Practically, he became Secretary of Agriculture for the Province, an office not actually established until a much later period, retaining the position until his death, and in that capacity visiting many parts of the Province, giving frequent lectures on agricultural subjects, and correlating the statistical returns submitted to him by his many I have before me his lecture, "On Agricultural Progress in New Brunswick," and find it to be a model of terse statement, extended observation, careful criticism of existing methods, and sound judgment in the direction of possible improvement. government of to-day could not do better than to have this lecture reprinted and widely circulated among the class for whom it was chiefly intended.

Such a man as Dr. Robb would of course naturally understand the intimate relationship between the nature of soils and that of the rocks from which they are derived. His interest in geology had, moreover, already been aroused by his European tour, the fruits of which were before him, and no doubt employed in the illustration of his daily lectures. We may be sure, therefore, that it was with no indifferent eye that he scanned the results of the geological survey begun by Dr. Gesner in 1837, and continued during the four following years.

In the commencement of this sketch it was stated that Dr. Robb represents the second period in the history of scientific progress in New Brunswick. Strictly speaking, he and Dr. Gesner were contemporaries, but the first published observations of Dr. Robb, of a geological nature, are subsequent to those of Dr. Gesner, and are largely in the direction of criticism of the latter,—criticisms, however, based on his own personal observations and evidently having no other object than that of reaching more reliable conclusions. These criticisms are mostly contained in the report of Prof. J. W. F. Johnston on the Agricultural Capabilities of New Brunswick. Dr. Robb here especially objects to the enthusiastic and in many instances grossly exaggerated