

undergoes a crumbling process; it becomes, as it were, degraded, and is converted from a solid mass into minute portions of matter, which, by the chemical operation of the atmosphere and other combinations, in course of time, form gravel, mud, clay, sand, &c., and on the top of these loose materials eventually the soil is formed. Now, soils are of various kinds, according to the nature of the materials from which they have been formed. You will see, on this map, between the broad red belt which stretches diagonally across it, and the patch of lighter red in the corner below, a large tract of surface coloured grey: these colours represent different kinds of soil; and you will observe, that this large tract of land coloured grey, is covered with loose materials forming a soil totally different from that which is formed by the materials from the red rock or sandstone. Therefore, it is important in taking a general view of the agricultural capabilities of a country, to know the character of the soil and the quality of the rocks of which that soil is formed.

The first chapter of my Report comprehends the study of the geological structure of this country, in relation to its agricultural capabilities and the qualities of its various soils. I describe those qualities and capabilities; and when you read it, you will see that the Government, which in former years expended large sums of money in encouraging explorations and in endeavouring to make out the geological structure of the Province, have not only done a thing of great importance and service to the country at large, but have really laid out this money in a way which ultimately (and more especially would it, if the project had been satisfactorily completed) will repay itself, which will actually benefit the pockets of those who cultivate the soil of the country; because the knowledge thus obtained will hereafter enable them to know how that soil is composed, and how it can most advantageously be improved by cultivation. By this map you will be able to tell where good soil and where bad soil is to be met with; and it will thus be practically beneficial to proprietors and future purchasers of land. I have now briefly noticed the general description of the soil as demonstrated by the geological formation of the country; and I have thought it proper to begin my Report with this introductory chapter, as a preface to the rest of my examination of the agricultural capabilities of the Province, in order to give to science that prominence which it deserves, which is desirable in every practical work of this kind, and which will render the other portions most profitable and beneficial. I now dismiss that chapter.

In my next chapter, we turn to the real, the actual productiveness of the country, or the actual value of the soil as determined by personal inspection. If you look at this second map here exhibited, you will see certain green lines running in every direction. These lines represent

the country which I have personally gone over. I assure you I have found it no little fatiguing, to travel two thousand miles in New-Brunswick, in the short time that I have had for the purpose; and I would not recommend some of you to go over it in the manner that I have gone over it: were you to do so, doubtless you would meet with as remarkable adventures and various disagreeables as I have met with; but perhaps you would take a longer time in performing the journey so as to render it less fatiguing. And here I cannot help observing, that in no part of the world that I have ever been in, has it appeared to me that the people in general understood the value of time less than they do in this Province; the inhabitants of New-Brunswick certainly cannot find it necessary to work as hard as people do in Europe, or they would understand the value of time better.—The relative value of the soil in different parts of this Province, I have ascertained by personal observation; and I have represented on this map, by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the various qualities of the soil in different parts of the Province, not as deduced from the geological map, but from my own personal observation; and I have called the attention of the readers of my Report to the difference of the value of the soil, as indicated by both the geological structure and by personal examination; and thus you will see the value, in an economical point of view, of such a demonstration and comparison. In making this elucidation I have also been indebted to whole cart-loads of Reports laid up in the Land Office, and have thus endeavoured to embody on this map all that any person with good eyes and ordinary understanding has been able to observe and report on this subject. If you look at this third map now exhibited, you will see that the same thing is represented by colours: the five different colours represent the various qualities of the soil of this Province, and thus you may see at a glance the localities of the best and the worst soil in the Province. The first quality (coloured *dark red*) comprises the rich intervals and islands on the River St. John and the marshes about Sackville and its vicinity, and those to be found to a smaller extent in other parts of the Province, which, altogether, do not amount to more than fifty thousand acres in the whole Province. The *lighter red* colour, you see, prevails in the localities of Carleton and Restigouche and at Suss Vale in King's County; this colour represents the second quality of soil; the first quality (the *dark red* colour) being the richest soil in the Province. The third colour on the map is *blue*, and comprises a very large portion of the Province; this is second-class upland, and includes nearly seven millions of acres. The *dark yellow* colour comprises about five millions of acres; and the *lighter yellow* (being soils not present unfit for cultivation) also about five millions. Altogether there are about eighteen millions of