

## NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

and the natural conditions of the province are very favourable, not only for sheep, but for all kinds of live stock and for dairying.

There are 17,863,266 acres of land in New Brunswick, and it is estimated that about 10,718,000 acres are suitable for agriculture. Large areas in the most fertile sections still belong to the Crown and can be obtained by settlers as free grants. While there is much good farm land in every county the counties having the largest areas of fertile lands are Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, Restigouche, King's and Queen's. The rivers of New Brunswick run through tracts of low-lying alluvial land of remarkable fertility, sometimes extending for miles back from the river, but generally less than a mile wide. These low lands, which are called intervals, are partly covered with water in the spring. Without dyking and without manure they produce great crops of fine hay every year. When dyked and brought under cultivation they prove to be remarkably fertile. New Brunswick has so many great rivers that the area of intervals is extensive, but these lands are usually attached to upland farms.

Although New Brunswick is well suited to wheat production, the quantity of wheat grown is not large, as the farmers consider it more profitable to grow oats, hay, buckwheat, potatoes and other vegetables. A good deal of attention is now being paid to fruit growing, and very fine apples, pears and plums are produced, while the smaller fruits such as cherries, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries are raised in large quantities. There are no great orchard districts in New Brunswick such as are seen in the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia, but many of the farmers have small orchards, and expert horticulturists have declared that nearly every part of the province is well suited for apple production. New Brunswick seems to be particularly adapted to dairying on account of the luxuriant pasturage, unfailing supplies of water and nearness to the markets of both Europe and the Eastern States. The report of the commissioners appointed by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to investigate conditions affecting the sheep industry in Canada referred to New Brunswick as a "country with high, rolling hills and well-watered pastures growing various kinds of short, sweet, natural grass and white clover specially adapted for sheep."

The soil of Prince Edward Island is naturally very fertile, and of the total area of 1,397,991 acres very little is unsuitable for cultivation, but only a little over half the area is actually under cultivation in field crops. Oats, wheat, potatoes and hay are the most important crops, but small quantities of barley, buckwheat, beans and peas are produced. Apples, plums and cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries are successfully grown, but the majority of the farmers pay little attention to fruit growing.

There are many varieties of climate within the vast area of Quebec province. In Montreal the temperatures average between ten and eleven degrees lower than in Halifax during the coldest winter months, but in the spring and summer the Montreal temperatures are considerably higher than those of Halifax. In Quebec city the greatest degree of cold experienced during the months of December, January, February