

also produces in abundance, apples, pears, plums and all kinds of small fruits, and there is no doubt that in certain districts peaches could also be grown with success.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

New Brunswick is what has been described as a rolling country, which means that it is not a dead level like the prairie regions, neither is it mountainous as some portions of this continent are. It is full of hills and valleys. Most of the hills are of no great height, although in some portions of the province they are high enough to be termed mountains. These mountains, however, are very inferior to the elevations which are known as mountains in Europe, and can hardly be classed as more than high hills. The province presents a considerable diversity of soil. At its southern boundary there is a belt about thirty miles wide along the coast of the Bay of Fundy composed of granite and crystalline rocks, which are much disturbed and thrown up into ridges. North of this belt lies a large triangular area of sandstone comprising a large part of Sunbury, Westmorland, Albert and Northumberland counties and the whole of the county of Kent. The western area of this limit is in York county west of Oromocto lake, while its southern boundary extends to near the mouth of the Petitcodiac river and the northern boundary goes as far as Bathurst. Northwest of this sandstone area, the rocks are principally slate and limestone with large deposits of granite appearing in different places. These rocks are much disturbed and are thrown up at various angles forming high ridges and lofty peaks. The sandstones, which occupy the middle and eastern part of the