

in relative importance. Most of the surface of the country is undulating, but in the north-west sections there are many ranges of hills some of which rise to a height of from 1,200 to 2,000 feet and are clothed with timber to the summit. The climate is less temperate than that of Nova Scotia and is more liable to low temperatures during the winter. The average precipitation is about 44 inches. The opening of spring is usually later than in western Ontario and the summers as a rule are not so warm, extremes of heat being seldom experienced.

Progress of Agriculture.

Much of the cultivated land is rich and fertile, and when well tilled, generally gives good crops of grain. There are considerable stretches of dyked land in this province also, on which large crops of hay are grown. The agricultural returns show about one million acres under cultivation, about half of which is in hay; of the other half, much the larger part is in oats; buckwheat occupies the next place in importance, while smaller areas are devoted to potatoes, wheat and barley. The country is well adapted for mixed farming, the production of grain and stock; the pastures are excellent and the root crops are large. Increased attention has been given of late to dairying and many cheese and butter factories are now in successful operation.

The Fruit Industry.

The climate of New Brunswick is less favourable for fruit growing, nevertheless this branch of industry is steadily increasing. There are some successful orchards in the valley of the St. John River and in other sheltered spots in different parts of the province. The varieties of fruit grown are chiefly of the hardier sorts. The apples of New Brunswick have the reputation of keeping well and there is no doubt that apple-growing might be considerably extended with profit. Small fruits are grown in abundance and the cool weather in the early part of