

Agriculture

Note.—New Brunswick is famous for its *intervaes* and *dyked marsh lands*.

Intervale Lands are lands flanking the rivers, which are annually covered more or less by the freshets, and are enriched by the alluvial deposits left by the subsiding waters. These lands are generally clothed with a thick sward of rich and varied grasses, equally valuable for pasturage and hay.

Marsh Lands are found all along the Bay of Fundy, which at high tide leaves a deposit on the land from one to several inches. Good drainage is needed. The best marsh hay may be cropped with an undiminished yield for decades. The land which used to be overflowed by the tide was reclaimed by dykes built by the early French settlers. This forms a vast natural meadow, with soil sometimes 80 feet deep. Near towns marsh lands are worth \$180 to \$200 per acre. Large areas, \$100 per acre; other marsh lands, \$50 to \$100.

BEEKEEPING.—Very few bees are kept by the average New Brunswick farmer, though in most sections they do remarkably well. A Beekeepers' Association for the province was organized in 1913. The wild flora of New Brunswick furnishes good honey, and several cultivated crops are capable of producing large amounts annually. Bees are successfully wintered in dry, cool cellars. A very considerable quantity of honey and wax is annually imported. An expert bee specialist has been employed by the Provincial Government to give instruction on beekeeping and examine stocks for disease.

DAIRYING.—In 1913, 26 cheese factories, with 318 patrons, received 10,551,631 lbs. and made 1,049,962 lbs. cheese, which sold for \$132,397.85, and 20 creameries, with 1,321 patrons, received 1,836,160 lbs. milk and 2,873,210 lbs. cream, and made 927,876 lbs. butter, which sold for \$261,892.85. The introduction of the hand separator on the farm has resulted in the closing of many of the smaller cheese factories and creameries, the cream being sent considerable dis-