

NOVA SCOTIA A Character Sketch

A man there is in Canada who carries about a pillboxful of resentment because some years ago a Halifax bank manager, in his stockinged feet, received him thus. The man had a thirst for statistics, and the semi-dressed banker could satisfy it. He always says now that negligé is typical of Nova Scotia. He included even New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. But there are factors in favor of the bank manager, Nova Scotia and the maritime provinces generally, even if one has extreme respect for boots. Nova Scotia has a reputation for being able to do business in shoes or out of them. That fact sometimes gets ahead of those who insist on white cuffs, a Prince Albert coat and a plug hat. The maritime provinces are not as formal as Ontario. They are not as noisy in optimism as the prairie provinces. They are not as mountainous in their enthusiasm as British Columbia. Indeed, Nova Scotia and her sister provinces have almost a corner on Canadian modesty. Modesty apparently having declined in value as a commercial asset, the maritime people may have lost a little business. When we remarked in these columns recently the quiet persistence in the people of the Canadian Atlantic coast, and the appreciation of the British money markets of their conservative methods, expressing the hope that we should hear their voice more frequently and above a whisper, the modest and typical reply came from Halifax: "We are just clearing our throats."

Nova Scotia has had to adapt itself to some remarkable changes. In the days of wooden shipbuilding it was pre-eminent. Steel vessels displacing the old style ships, Nova Scotia has since gone in for the steel industry, lumbering and coal mining. Its agriculture and fisheries are two other important industries and sources of wealth. When the wooden shipbuilding industry was blotted out, it made the workers feel as western Canadians might feel if wheat-growing went out of fashion because rice had become diet in place of bread. But Nova Scotia proved its adaptability then, as it has proved it since. During the next fifteen years it will show the possession of that asset a great deal more.

Nova Scotia has become a manufacturing country of no mean importance. At one time chiefly farming and fishing buttered its bread. To-day, the province has 1,480 manufacturing establishments paying \$11,000,000 yearly to 28,000 employees. Here is how the manufacturers of Nova Scotia sum up the prospects and the industrial ascendancy of the province:—

"It is broad-based," they say, "upon its immense deposits of coal, its great forests, its farms, its fisheries, its water-powers, and its strategic commercial situation at the gateway of Canada. Its position on the ocean highway enables its manufacturers to assemble raw materials with conspicuous advantage and bring the world's great markets within easy reach. The climate, softened by the surrounding sea, is suitable alike to animal and vegetable life. The laws are British and are wisely administered; the work-people are skilled and intelligent, and religious freedom is absolute.

"By reason of these numerous and powerful advantages it is the belief of all who have knowledge of the resources of this province that Nova Scotia is destined to be one of the great workshops of the Dominion."

Premier G. H. Murray, who has the greatest faith in his province, pointed out in *The Monetary Times Annual* early this year that there was much less decline in trade in Nova Scotia than in the western and central provinces during the recent period of stringency. Moreover, the present indications are promising. The recent changes in the United States tariff will materially assist in the development of the province. It is believed that the free entry of fish into the United States is one of the best things that has happened the Nova Scotia fishing industry since the days of the old Reciprocity Treaty. "Our fishermen," said Mr. Murray, "will reap the benefit of fully half and in some cases of practically all the duty that has been removed. The demand for our agricultural products and for our lumber has already been stimulated, and a large business in these lines for 1914 is confidently expected."

These predictions are being realized. Nova Scotia is not only making excellent history in its own province, but is sending also some of its best citizens to western Canada. There they are helping with the pioneer work of the great prairie provinces.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832

Capital Paid Up - \$6,000,000

Reserve Fund - \$11,000,000

DIRECTORS

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Chief Inspector—C. D. SCHURMAN.

BRANCHES

IN CANADA

Nova Scotia

Amherst	Halifax,	River Hebert
Annapolis Royal	" Barrington St.	Stellarton
Antigonish	" North End	Sydney
Aylesford	Kentville	Sydney Mines
Bridgetown	Liverpool	Trenton
Canning	New Glasgow	Truro
Chester	New Waterford	Westville
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Whitney Pier
Digby	Oxford	Windsor
Glace Bay	Pictou	Yarmouth

Prince Edward Island

Alberton	Charlottetown	Kensington	Montague	O'Leary
	Summerside	Victoria		

New Brunswick

Bath	Fredericton	Newcastle	St. John
Bristol	Gagetown	Petitcodiac	" Charlotte St.
Campbellton	Grand Manan	Port Elgin	" Haymarket Sq.
Centreville	Hampton	Riverside	" North End
Chatham	Hillsborough	St. Andrews	" West St. John
Chipman	Jacquet River	St. George	St. Stephen
Dalhousie	McAdam	St. John	Sackville
East Florenceville	Minto	" Prince Wil-	Sussex
Fairville	Moncton	liam Street	Woodstock

Quebec

Chandler	Montreal	New Richmond	Quebec
Maisonneuve	Sub. New Carlisle (sub. Paspebiac)	Paspebiac	Ville St. Pierre
to Montreal	to Paspebiac	Port Daniel	Westmount

Ontario

Arnprior	London	Toronto	Toronto
Barrie	Merriton	" King St.	" Queen &
Belmont	Mount Dennis	" Bloor &	Church Sts.
Berlin	Ottawa	" Spadina	" St. Patrick
Brantford	Peterborough	" Bloor & St.	Spadina
Fort William	Port Arthur	" Clarendon	Welland
Hamilton	St. Catharines	" Don branch	Weston
Harrietsville	St. Jacob's	" Dundas St.	Woodstock
(sub. to Belmont)			" East End

Manitoba

Winnipeg Winnipeg (Elmwood)

Saskatchewan

Kamsack	Moose Jaw	Prince Albert	Regina	Regina,
Saskatoon	Saskatoon, West Side	Side	North End	

Alberta

Calgary	Calgary, West End	Edmonton	Lethbridge
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British Columbia

Mission City	Vancouver, Hastings Street	Vancouver,
Victoria		Granville Street

In Newfoundland

Bay Roberts	Bonavista	Burin	Grand Bank	St. John's
Bell Island	Brigus	Carbonear	Harbor Grace	Twillingate

IN CUBA

Cienfuegos Havana Monte Street, Havana

IN JAMAICA

Black River	Kingston	Mandeville	Montego Bay
Port Antonio	Port Maria	St. Ann's Bay	Savanna-la-Mar

IN PORTO RICO

San Juan

In the United States

Boston Chicago New York Agency, 48 Wall Street

CORRESPONDENTS—In Great Britain

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

In France—CREDIT LYONNAIS In Germany—DRESDNER BANK

In the United States

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This Bank annually submits its Books and Statements to independent outside audit