

are of almost illimitable value, but at the same time there were men in the province whose education and experience entitled their opinion to weight, who had no hesitation in saying we had, in this province, a mineral of even more value than our coal measures. He referred to the five thousand miles of gold bearing quartz. . . In looking over the history of gold mining in this province he found that gold was first discovered here in 1860 and that during the past forty odd years the industry had dragged out a fitful and spasmodic existence. Those who were best qualified to form an opinion had expressed the belief that the gold mining of the future that would pay best was that known as deep mining. Up to the present time that form of mining had not been developed here. The mining that had been done was carried on at shallow depths. . . . The province could never hope to take the position it should occupy until its advantages were properly advertised in the commercial centres of the world and capitalists were interested in the opportunities that were presented here for investment. We must let capitalists know what we had here before we could expect them to come in and assist in the development of our resources."

A year or two ago was published a statement by the head of our excellent Agricultural College which ran:—"We may talk of our mines and manufactures and fisheries as important industries, but, after all, the solid foundations of industries on which the permanent prosperity of Nova Scotia as well as other countries of the world must rest, is agriculture." Replying to this assertion the writer, in a paper read before the Nova Scotia Mining Society, among other things said:—

"The assertion that agriculture is the base of prosperity, and is the backbone of the province may be accepted without hesitation, perhaps, by a majority of the people as correct, and yet I am one of those who think that it is neither, wholly. I am, notwithstanding all the praise that has been bestowed