

. CANADA — *East and West* .

Nova Scotia in 1919, with a population of 511,000, an area of 21,000 square miles, a length of 300 miles and an extreme breadth of 100 miles, produced \$192,000,000 worth of coal and other minerals, manufactures, fish, ships, lumber, grain and fruit. In preceding hundreds of years it produced traditions and a history worthy of the pride its people feel in the past. The story of Acadia and the Acadians is one of the most attractive as well as the saddest in continental annals; the military struggles of French and English surrounding Port Royal on the Bay of Fundy, from its foundation in 1605 to the days of peace when it became Annapolis, are of lasting interest; the establishment in 1758 of the first representative Legislature in what is now the Dominion of Canada, the influx of United Empire Loyalists to the south and north of the Bay of Fundy add many attractive pages to Canadian history; the agitation led by Joseph Howe for responsible or self-government in the Colony was a stormy incident in national development as was his later effort to keep Nova Scotia from joining the Canadian Confederation.

Sydney July 27

Sydney is the industrial centre of Nova Scotia. Sydney harbour is one of the best on this coast of many havens for shipping; it is more or less icebound in winter but in summer presents a scene of vivid activity. Beneath parts of it are the deep submarine galleries in which coal-miners use their picks, all along the shores are coal mines with their buildings and freight railways and the evidence of thousands of men at work. On the south-westerly arm of the harbour is the city of Sydney with its population of 25,000 and an industrial activity and productiveness which have made it a place of importance in Canada. Founded in 1785 by Lieut.-Governor Des Barres and a party of United Empire Loyalists, its harbour was at one time a rendezvous for Spanish fishing fleets, it was the scene of various war activities in old-time fighting days; it became the capital of Cape Breton when the island was a separate colony; it was the home of fortifications and barracks and a British garrison up to the time of the Crimean War; it was for long the headquarters of a friendly French squadron in the North Atlantic; now it is the centre of a great coal and iron and steel industry.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has a plant here which cost \$35,000,000 and employs 4,000 men; the town is the centre of a great coalfield and iron, gypsum, fireclay, marble, limestone, dolomite and silica are to be found in the vicinity, while the forests of the island contain spruce, fir, hemlock, beech, maple and birch. Some of the minor industries are tar and its by-products, roofing materials, slag-cement, pressed bricks, iron castings and sheet metal and structural steel. Large additions are, in 1920, under way to the steel plant, plate rolling mills are under construction and a large milling plant. There are 18 churches, 11 schools, a High School and Provincial School of Science, and five banks. From Sydney the Canadian National Railway runs through the island, the Sydney and Louisbourg Line connects the two places named, an electric railway runs to Glace Bay, Bridgeport, Reserve and other subsidiary mining towns; there is also steamer connection with Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, etc., and the place is a bunker port for many ocean liners.

Around Sydney are three other mining centres and, 24 miles away, is Louisbourg, an historical ruin which once held high place amongst the world's fortresses and in the stirring life of pioneer days. Sydney Mines, with a population of 9,000, lies on the harbour and is closely associated with the great New Glasgow industry—the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. employing 4,300 men at this point to operate its collieries and brickyard; the yearly output of coal is 900,000 tons. North Sydney is at the entrance of the harbour and 15 miles from Sydney. Steamers run from it to Newfoundland and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; its industries include coal mining, deep-sea fishing and trawling, granite and marble works, heavy machine and boiler works, stove foundry, fish-drying and smoking plant, seal and cod oil-refining plant; there are wireless and seaplane stations, coal shipping piers and a marine slip for ship repairing. The population is about 6,000.

Glace Bay is 14 miles from Sydney, has 18,000 people and is the centre of the Dominion Coal Company—affiliated with the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. as the Dominion Steel Corporation. This concern pays average wages of \$500,000 a month, employs 10,000 miners and has an output of 5,000,000 tons a year. Other industries include fishing interests and machine works; freight steamers run to Halifax and there is much shipment of coal; it is surrounded by a rich farming district and has 12 churches and 12 schools with a Provincial Mining School and four banks and a Marconi wireless station.

Leaving Cape Breton Truro in the County, with Scotia Steel forges and of labour. The wooden freight Bridgeport mining tool planing-mill products. In and spruce.

A town will not permit shores and the town of 3,000 Pik-took, a large also of sanguine settlement in succeeding years afterwards a prosperous. on the education as Sir William The town has foundry, marine fishing and fa

Halifax July

its soldiers in the associations at new Canada. long and three faces, the splendor in the world.

It has a popular city park, flagged or masked east and York and cover to its Bedford Basin virtual suburb fishments, lying Basin and the Point Pleasant to the city of Halifax is the terminus of and Eastern.

Dalhousie University, with Oxford times, is an institution of arts, science, representation of College. Theology and St. Mary's College. Parliament Buildings, convents, five industries include agricultural implements, gunpowder, tobacco