

UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Raw Materials, Railroad and Shipping Facilities and Power Make a Good Foundation for a Prosperous Country

Slowly the capitalists, investors and business men are realizing that the Maritime Provinces offer excellent possibilities for trade and capital. As in other parts of the Dominion, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have a home market which is rapidly increasing in purchasing power. When the tide of immigration takes a more decided turn to the provinces down by the sea, that purchasing power will become stronger and gain impetus.

The Maritime Provinces have a good brand of men. They are financially conservative, cautious in business and have unbounded faith in their country. The chief difference perhaps between the men of the West and the men of our Atlantic Coast is that they have not learned completely the art of telling the world what possibilities lie dormant in the great Maritime Provinces of Canada.

There there exist raw materials of high quality and abundant variety. They are conveniently located and can be assembled by rail or water at almost any given point in the Provinces, quickly and economically. Coal of the best quality is available, while in most sections either water, natural gas, commercial gas or electric power will contribute to low cost of production.

Shipment From All Points.

Distribution of the manufactured product from points in the Maritime Provinces presents no difficulty. Practically every industrial centre throughout these provinces is situated at a point where shipment by water can be made if necessary. Low cost shipment to the Western markets is obtained by the low rate schedules on the Intercolonial Railway, whose general traffic manager, Mr. E. Tiffin, is responsible for an excellent pamphlet just published on "Industrial Opportunities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

Markets have been exploited, conquered, and Maritime Provinces goods made known, until now the good influence has broadened the possibilities to a considerable extent. The opportunities have been proved. Even as far back as 1901 (when the last general census was taken) \$57,409,352 represented the fixed and working capital invested in Maritime Provinces manufacture. Markets have been developed for Maritime Provinces products.

The power problem is reduced to a minimum in the country skirting Canada's Atlantic coast, for it has large bituminous coal mines. In many sections natural water power can be developed to a high horsepower, either as an auxiliary or as a complete source of power. In other localities there is natural gas. Mr. J. B. Challies, C.E. of the Department of the Interior, has estimated that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have waterpowers of a minimum flow development of 204,300 horsepower, of which only 13,300 horsepower has been developed.

Some Opportunities Indicated.

Opportunities are numerous for woodworking manufacture in all its branches. Ash, birch, maple, oak, pine, hickory, tamarac, hemlock and spruce, are all available, the variety varying with the location. A varied mineral wealth awaits the capitalist and scientist. Besides the coal deposits, iron, tungsten, gold, copper, silver, antimony, manganese, gypsum, limestone, building stone, slate, fire clay, graphite, etc., are all present in the various sections of the provinces. Shales, rich in oils and ammonium salts occur in large quantity. Eleven wells in Albert County, New Brunswick, it is said, now produce 40,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day and several good oil wells have been developed.

The canning industry is one which is capable of development with an abundance of native supplies of fruit and vegetables which are grown in large quantities. The fruits include apples, blueberries, foxberries, plums, pears, cherries, etc., of select quality, while the soil is particularly productive of fine vegetables, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, as well as staple grains, wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn and buckwheat.

The curing and canning of fish foods present another field of opportunity; almost every kind of fish is caught in the waters of the Maritime Provinces—salmon, cod, herring, smelts, mackerel, halibut, haddock, pollock, etc., besides every variety of shell fish such as oysters, lobsters, scallops, clams, etc.

The Maritime Provinces have a rich soil, readily brought to a high standard of productiveness by scientific cultivation. Cattle and sheep raising and dairying are

other industries. The cattle raiser and dairyman has no need to go beyond the borders of these provinces for a market.

At Halifax, St. John, Campbellton, Dalhousie, Petit Rocher, Bathurst, Newcastle, Fredericton, Chatham, Loggieville, Moncton, Pt. du Chene, Dorchester, Sackville, Ft. Lawrence, Pugwash, Pictou, Pictou Landing, Mulgrave, Point Tupper, Iona, Grand Narrows, North Sydney, Sydney and Dartmouth are found facilities for the handling of waterborne traffic.

There are 74 branches of our chartered banks in New Brunswick, 112 in Nova Scotia and 14 in Prince Edward Island. Two banks have their head offices in the Maritime Provinces.

Some Successful Industries.

Here is a partial list of successful industries which at present thrive in the Maritime Provinces. Many factories are devoted to some, very few to others, but in nearly every case there is room for more. There are also facilities for opening up the branches of trade which so far have not been touched—the scope for which is wide.

Excelsior; railway rails, cars and locomotives; bridge iron and machinery; engines and boilers; nails, bolts, nuts, angles, etc.; wire fencing; stoves, radiators and ranges; axes, edge tools and springs; mining tools; pumps and windmills; castings (brass, iron and steel); stamped ware and enamelled ware; lumber; furniture, joiners' work; matches; brooms and brushes; fertilizers; woolen and cotton goods; ropes and twines; cement; biscuits and confectionery; butter and cheese; chocolate; tea, coffee and spices; flour and feed; harness; boots and shoes; sugar refining; coal mining; cooperage stock; creosote, pitch and tar; fish curing; canned goods; cured meats; paints; agricultural implements and carriages; rifle sights and explosives; paper boxes and bags; woodpulp and paper; building, roofing and wrapping papers; building, grinding and whet stones; clothing, hats and caps; beds and mattresses; lime and plaster; brick and tiles; sewer pipe; vinegar and pickles; condensed milk, cream and coffee; drugs and chemicals; soap; cigars and cigarettes; ales, beers and porters; mineral waters; leather.

Here then in the Maritime Provinces is an old yet little exploited country, full of opportunities for the business man at home and abroad.

CANADA'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada during the past year exceeded \$105,000,000, an increase of \$13,209,517 over that of 1909. This is indicated by a preliminary report just issued by the mines branch of the Department of Mines.

The increase is 14 per cent., and, according to the report, "should be particularly gratifying not only to those who are directly interested in the development of the mineral resources of the country, but to the public at large who indirectly profit thereby."

There has been an increased production in nearly every province, the only decline being shown by New Brunswick, while Ontario is well in the lead with over 40 per cent. of the total for Canada. In silver production alone there was an increase of 16 per cent., this being chiefly credited to the Cobalt, Porcupine and adjacent mining districts in this province. The net production of silver in Ontario, totalled \$15,711,513.

According to a dispatch from New Westminster, B.C., the money stolen from the Bank of Montreal's branch at that city included \$10 notes numbered 492,001 to 493,000, series A, B, C, and D, inclusive; numbers 501,001 to 502,000 inclusive, series C; in \$5 bills, Nos. 824,001 to 825,000 inclusive, series A, B, C, and D; numbers 827,001 to 828,000, series A, B, C, and D; numbers 802,001 to 803,000 inclusive, series A, B, C, and D; numbers 829,001 to 830,000 inclusive, series A, B, C, and D, and 814,001 to 815,000, series A, B, C, and D.