

favourably compared with Denmark as regards the productivity it possesses in connexion with this industry.

SHEEP RAISING.

Sheep raising is another industry which could be largely increased. Land for this purpose can be acquired at extremely low rates, and there is a strong local market, not only for mutton and lamb, but also for the wool of superior quality which is in demand by the many woollen manufacturing industries in the Province.

APPLE GROWING.

The principal section is that known as the Annapolis Valley, a strip of land about ninety miles long, and varying in width from two to ten miles. This may be described as one gigantic orchard, and produces from one million to two million barrels of apples annually. Nova Scotia apples are known throughout the world for their fine quality and keeping properties. The chief market is in Great Britain and, owing to the nearness of the Province to the Mother Country and its large exports, it has been designated "Britain's Apple Orchard." Although the Annapolis Valley is recognized as the prominent apple district, apples can be profitably cultivated in practically every part of the Province. In 1880, 42,000 barrels were produced; in 1910, the output reached 2,000,000, and for 1919 it is estimated to be 3,000,000 barrels. The development of apple culture may be said to be still in its infancy, as it is computed that only 10 per cent. of suitable land in the Annapolis Valley alone has yet been planted with orchards. In addition to apples, plums, raspberries, strawberries and small fruits are largely grown. As demonstrating the favourable climatic conditions, peaches can be grown and ripened in the open.

MINING.

Next to agriculture, mining is the greatest asset of the Province. The output of coal is over 50 per cent. of the total amount raised in the Dominion. The principal coalfields are round Sydney in Cape Breton, Westville and Stellarton in Pictou County, and Springhill in Cumberland County. Thousands of men are employed in this industry, one Company in Cape Breton having 15,000 hands on its pay roll. The coal area extends to some 3,000 square miles, while copper, iron ore, gypsum, antimony and other economic minerals are found scattered throughout the country.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

Possessed of such valuable resources, it follows that important industrial undertakings have been developed. Very extensive iron and steel works have been established, principally at Sydney: Sydney Mines and New Glasgow, employing thousands of workers. Owing to the contiguity of coal, limestone and ore, these works possess undoubted advantages for the production of iron and steel at a low cost, and, being situated near tidal water, their products can be shipped direct to all parts of the world.

Other industries comprise car works, woollen mills, furniture factories, foundries, machine shops and boot factories. Altogether, about 1,500 manufacturing establishments are in operation, employing

28,000 workers with a pay roll of 11,000,000 dollars annually. At Halifax, a large steel shipbuilding plant has been established, and the hulls of ships of 10,500 tons have been laid. Over 1,200 men are employed, and the tonnage aggregates nearly 40,000 tons. Plans for a further extensive plant have been drawn up which will be capable of constructing ships of 18,000 tons. An extensive shipbuilding plant is also in operation at New Glasgow.

FISHERIES.

The sea fisheries of Nova Scotia have an area of 5,600 miles, and 30,000 men are engaged in the industry, the capital invested being estimated at over 12,000,000 dollars. The principal fish are cod, halibut, lobsters, mackerel and herring. The value of the catch in 1918 was 14,468,319 dollars. The resources are practically illimitable and, as more up-to-date methods are instituted, the increase in the returns should be proportionately greater. In addition, the inland and river fisheries produce salmon and trout in large numbers.

LUMBER.

The lumber tracts comprise about 12,000 square miles, estimated to contain over 23,250 million feet of lumber. The average cut is about 400 million feet annually, of which 300 million feet are exported. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch and maple. There are also extensive growths of smaller spruce and fir, suitable for pulp-making, and several pulp mills are now in operation in the Province.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

From its geographical position, Nova Scotia can claim to be the Atlantic Gateway to the Dominion, through the Port of Halifax, with its magnificent harbour and unequalled facilities for the transportation of goods, not only to the interior of Canada but to all parts of the world.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

In addition to its system of roads, intersecting the country in all directions, there are 1,327 miles of railways in operation in the Province. As the coast line is so indented that no settled portion is much more than 20 miles from navigable waters, means of transport and communications are varied, and in many instances may be made by rail, road and water.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SETTLERS.

To the ex-soldier and others possessing the necessary experience in agriculture or a certain amount of capital, Nova Scotia offers unsurpassed advantages. Cultivated farms can be purchased from 1,000 dollars, which prices compare favourably with those offering in other parts of Canada. The Nova Scotia Government is empowered to assist approved applicants to acquire farms, by granting loans to those possessing the necessary qualifications. The services of a Government Farm Valuer are at the disposal of the settler, thus safeguarding his interests as to obtaining a suitable property at a reasonable price.

From the above synopsis of the many resources, advantages, and opportunities available in the Province, it must be conceded that Nova Scotia has a just claim for the earnest consideration of those seeking a new home within the British Empire.