

CANADA*—*East and West.*

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

**The Historic
Province of
Nova Scotia**

This Atlantic Province of Canada where the delegates to the 1920 Imperial Press Conference land, has many interests to the visitor, many charms for a prospective settler, many attractions for the lover of history. It has spacious harbours and splendid fisheries, it is nearest of all Canadian Provinces to the Motherland and Europe; it is in close touch with the naval forces of the Empire,

the fishing banks of Newfoundland, the coastal trade of neighbouring provinces and states; it invites traffic with all Atlantic countries, islands, seaports and interests; it is nearer to Liverpool than New York by 588 miles, to Buenos Ayres by 137 miles and to Cape Town by 372 miles; it has on Cape Breton Island the only bunker coal field on the eastern coast of America; its produce is marketed in Canada, and the West Indies, on the United States seaboard and in Great Britain; it has easy transportation by cheap water-carriage along the coasts, and up the St. Lawrence, by 1,784 miles of gulf, river, canal and lake which connect Sydney with Fort William and Port Arthur; it has three transcontinental lines of railway and 15 lines of ocean steamers.

The sources of wealth in Nova Scotia are many and capable of much larger development. There are great coal-beds linked by water with Newfoundland iron, the famous apple orchards of Annapolis Valley and the fertile soil of the Cornwallis region; there are the historic dyked lands and reclaimed marshes of the Land of Evangeline, large spaces of wild clover pasturage yielding the finest of Canadian wool, industrial or mining centres such as Halifax, Amherst and New Glasgow, Pictou and Stellarton, Sydney and Sydney Mines. There are considerable supplies of lumber and pulpwood, new developments in water-power and hydraulic energy and a revived shipbuilding industry of large proportions; there are prosperous refineries and evergrowing factories, great iron and steel plants, fishing fleets, working out from a richly indented coast and resourceful waters with Lunenburg and Yarmouth as their chief ports; there are abundant minerals awaiting greater development and including iron, limestone, gold, molybdenum, manganese, antimony, gypsum, salt, pottery-clay, oil shales, vast supplies of caking coal. The Dominion Steel & Coal Company, now the central factor of the New British Empire Steel Corporation, with headquarters at Sydney and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. of New Glasgow, included in the same consolidation, are amongst the greatest of Canadian industrial plants. The trade of the Province in 1919 was \$88,464,969 and its bank clearings \$241,300,194.

Through the province run the Liverpool, La Have, Shubenacadia, Avon and Annapolis rivers, its forests still have considerable small and large game, it has excellent trout and salmon waters. The scenery of Nova Scotia includes the high and picturesque shores of Pictou harbour, the beautiful green amphitheatre of Antigonish, the varied and spacious beauties of Halifax harbour, the exquisite scenes of Annapolis Valley, the myriad islands of the Tusket River, the rich and rolling hills of Avon, the clustering farms and orchards of historic Grand Pré—the latter-day birthplace of Canada's Prime Minister, the stormy waters and terrific tides of the Bay of Fundy, the massive front of Cape Blomidon, steeped in tradition and dwarfing in its sweeping size and ponderous proportions all rivals on the coast.

This is that black bastion, based on surge,
Pregnant with agate and with amethyst,
Whose foot the tides of storied Minas scourge,
Whose top austere withdraws into its mist.

The Island of Cape Breton, which was attached to Nova Scotia in 1764 by the British authorities, has a history and an interest all its own. It is almost split in two by the remarkable inlet called the Bras d'Or Lakes and its scenery is singularly beautiful and varied, with mountains, lakes, streams and deep bays, with waters which constitute a sportsman's paradise, plains and valleys which are exceptionally fertile, coast waters rich in fish and coal-mines which rank amongst the greatest. Its position makes it the key of the St. Lawrence, explains the intensity of the war-struggle which surged around and upon its soil and made Louisbourg one of the strongest of North American fortresses and for fifty years the centre of bitter conflict—the present scene of grass-grown hillocks and buried ruins.