

bute a large share of the total. All are carefully managed and excellently equipped.

Yet there is ample room in the coalfields of Nova Scotia for the investor, particularly for the European investor. Not a few tragedies have been enacted where the giddy promoter and his victim have been the chief actors, and where the property has been abandoned before its merit or demerit was demonstrated. Not a few holdings have been opened that show large promise. And Nova Scotia is so admirably situated, geographically, has such a number of accessible harbours, that her advantages in these respects are supreme.

The vast enterprises that have been established in will, we believe, be a revelation to our readers. The commercial conservation of coal has been carried to a higher point nowhere than in Nova Scotia. Better still, her manufacturers are competing successfully for a share of the trade that is created by the needs of the mining companies.

IRON AND STEEL.

The vast enterprises that have been established in Cape Breton and at New Glasgow by the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company owe their growth in large measure to special conditions. In themselves they have contributed very largely indeed to the development of coal mining, and to the support of growing industrial communities. For the opening of iron ore deposits in the Province they have done more than is generally known, as witness the Torbrook mines of the Canadian Iron Corporation.

One of our leading articles is written by Mr. J. H. Plummer, the vigorous president of the Dominion Steel Corporation. Mr. Plummer, who is obviously no "free trader," states the case for the iron and steel industry in a manner at once convincing and moderate. We would be guilty of painting the lily were we to add to what that article contains. We commend it to our readers most heartily.

GYPSUM.

The potentialities of the gypsum trade of Nova Scotia are enormous. Only a fair beginning has been made. For instance, while this year there will be quarried between 350,000 tons and 400,000 tons, the great bulk of this will be shipped crude to the United States, whence much of it is shipped back to Canada manufactured. The number of manufacturing concerns in Nova Scotia is small, their capacity inconsiderable. The demand for the many commercial products is large and will grow. The supply of high-grade gypsum is, humanly speaking, almost inexhaustible. Here, also, is one of the neglected fields of the Province.

BRICK AND TILE.

Cheap fuel, the best of raw material, an extensive market, and easy transportation are the inducements offered to the brick manufacturer in Nova Scotia. The reports of Dr. Henrich Ries, published by the Ottawa Mines Branch, is amply commendatory. The range of

material available is wide, covering practically every grade of clay and shale. Building brick, fire brick, drain tiles, roof tiles, and various kinds of pottery can be produced. China clay, also, has been found in quantity. With the industrial revival that is pending will come a strong demand for these commodities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the score of other mineral products—manganese, copper, tin, antimony, tungsten, etc., etc., space will not permit us to say more than that they have by no means received the attention they deserve. Only sporadic or ill-advised attempts have been made to develop many of these deposits. Others, partly developed, are promising. Several are on the high road to success.

GENERAL.

Properly to appreciate the general conditions that surround the mining industry in Nova Scotia, a personal visit is absolutely necessary. Most Canadian mining men are almost as lamentably ignorant of the Province's resources as is the foreigner. That Nova Scotia ranks first among the Provinces of the Dominion as a producer of coal, of iron and steel, and of gypsum, will be news to many Canadians. Incidentally, also, Nova Scotia easily takes the lead in her output of such minor articles of commerce as college presidents and politicians. These are mostly exported.

And, by the same token, one of the best assets of the Province is the ordinary mining population, a class that has been depleted sadly by migration, but that is still numerous enough to be of major importance. The Nova Scotian miner, properly handled, has the good qualities both of Cousin Jack and of the western hustler. Of course, he has his own shortcomings. The attractions of the river-drive or of the haying season often prove too much for him. But this can be overcome if the mine offers sure employment.

Hardly any country provides such facilities for the technical education of workmen and of mining students. The Technical College at Halifax, and numerous special day and night schools at various centres give practically free instruction in all that appertains, not alone to mining, but to all the common trades. Hence Nova Scotia is creating a supply of trained men to meet her own needs—men who have first-hand knowledge of the country. This fact redounds to the credit of the Provincial Government. Largely instrumental in the organization of the system has been Mr. F. H. Sexton, on whom more than on anyone else has fallen the burden.

For this Special Nova Scotia Edition the amount of available material has been embarrassingly plentiful. Despite the fact that all our current news and ordinary departments have been displaced, it has been quite impossible to cover the ground as fully as we might have desired. Many subjects, particularly that of gypsum quarrying, have been, perforce, omitted. Fortunately