

mutually satisfactory. In fact, your president, Mr. Ross, has rather demanded that these local and, therefore, more intimate subjects should not be overlooked. It is true that here, as elsewhere, there must be periodical conflicts of opinion, due to conflict of interests, but I am happy to say they have been reduced to a minimum.

Your position is unique, a spot whose historical attractiveness appeals so strongly to the people of the United States and Canada; Quebec occupies a situation without parallel, I think, on the continent of America. This is a commercial value to your city and the surrounding country, and the value has not been, and will not be, lost sight of by yourselves or the transportation companies which serve your city.

BRIGHT FUTURE PROMISED.

In addition, though some of us would hate to see the destruction of the rare and peculiarly attractive characteristics of your city, there is your position as a port with a sufficient harbour; the end of navigation for the largest trans-Atlantic ships, and the industrial development which must take place, which gives to Quebec a future to which you will look with confidence. This situation was appreciated by the sagacious men who presided over the destiny of the company many years ago, and more than twenty-five years have elapsed since the Château Frontenac was constructed, and it has been since noted as a hostelry unique in itself, generally adequate to the needs of transients, and, in all respects, a credit to your city. It has been altered and enlarged on occasions, but still the greatness of the traffic, due to the attractiveness of the place, has outgrown the capacity of the hotel in the summer season, and still further enlargement and changes will be necessitated.

TO ENLARGE CHATEAU.

I am happy to be able to say that the directors of the Canadian Pacific appreciate the necessity of this and the plans are now in preparation which involve an enlargement of the hotel by over 200 rooms and the provision of facilities not hitherto possible through lack of space. The cost of these changes will be in excess of \$2,000,000, but the future of Quebec, we think, amply warrants the expenditure and the work will, I hope, be commenced in the early part of next year, and continue until the plans are completely carried out. If you were proud of the old Château, I am convinced that you will be still more proud of the new one, which will be more adequate to the needs of your city.

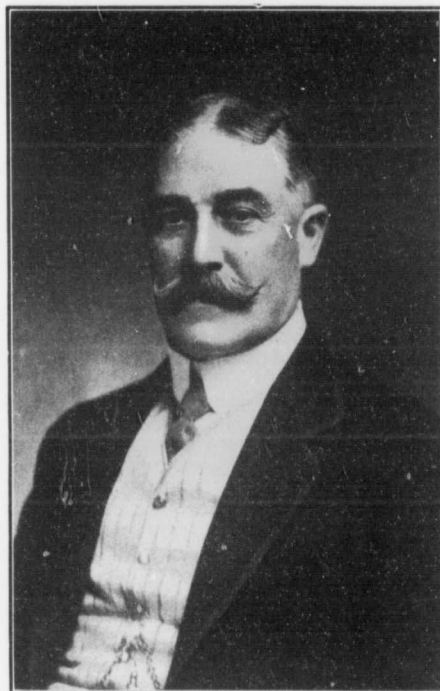
The Resources of Nova Scotia

By JOHN HOWARD,

Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

NOVA SCOTIA, the nearest Canadian Province to Great Britain, is of comparatively small size, having an area of 21,068 square miles. Within this space, however, has been crowded a variety of natural resources, the wealth of which is not exceeded in any country in the world of like extent.

As the oldest established Province, it possesses many advantages in its social communities and general conditions, and all the comforts and conveniences of life are available. It is justly proud of its excellent system of free education, schools being established in practically every village in the country, and opportunities are afforded whereby students may pass by progressive stages through the various grades to the Colleges and Universities. It therefore appeals strongly to the family man desirous of establishing a comfortable home, with the certainty that the rising generation will have every educational opportunity afforded them for making a fair start in life.



JOHN HOWARD.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural possibilities are nowhere exceeded in any part of the Dominion; anything which can be grown and ripened in the temperate zone can be successfully raised in Nova Scotia. The recent development of the industrial and mining centres and the consequent attraction of population to these districts has occasioned a strong demand for all produce of the land, hence the farmer is assured of a local market at remunerative prices. The principal crops grown are hay, oats, potatoes and root crops.

DAIRY FARMING.

With regard to dairy farming, whilst the climatic conditions are eminently suitable for this branch of agriculture, the abundant luxuriant pasturage affords ideal feed for cattle. Nova Scotia has been