

Bavarian Has Been Sold.

After a series of accidents and adventures, in which upwards of \$150,000 was spent in an effort to float the ill-fated Allan Liner steamship Bavarian, and again place her on the high seas, the vessel has been sold for \$65,000. The Bavarian was wrecked two years ago on Wye Rocks, below Quebec, and was eventually floated by means of compressed air, by the North American Wrecking Co., it being the intention to repair the ship temporarily and then float her around to New York. She was successfully floated, but when near Quebec she again sank in deep water and remained there all last winter. Further efforts made to float her this season only resulted in further damage. It is difficult to say what will be done with the ship by the new owners, who are said to be New Yorkers.

Mr. George Caverhill, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, has returned to Montreal, after a visit to England. He feels more strongly than ever that London is the true money centre of the world, and says that the financiers there, having foreseen the troubles in the United States, had made reasonable provision and preparation for it. He thinks that some method should be devised of bringing before the smaller investors of Great Britain the cheapness and excellence of many Canadian stocks, and believes if such were done many millions more of British capital would find its way here for investment. Mr. Caverhill added that general conditions in England were very good indeed, notwithstanding the situation in the United States.

The Drummond Mining Company, of Montreal, has secured the lease of a large mining area in the county of Gloucester, N. B., and will immediately undertake the development of the properties. The deal was put through by T. M. Burns, M.L.A., of Bathurst, and it is said that \$80,000 was paid for the lease. The Gloucester iron deposits are exceptionally valuable. The Government receives a royalty of 5 cents per ton on all the ore mined.

WONDERFUL SYDNEY.**Story of Cape Breton City Possessing Vast Resources and Possibilities.****II.**

The geographical position of Cape Breton Island, jutting out as it does into the Atlantic, and being the extreme easternmost point in Canada, are points in its favor. Regarding export trade in manufactured goods and rapid ocean transit, Cape Breton is the Long Wharf of the American continent. Sydney harbor is the key of the situation. It is nearer to European, African, and South American points than any other of the North Atlantic or gulf ports. These figures will give an idea. The distances are in nautical miles:

	To Milford Haven.	To Liverpool.	To Pernambuco.	To Cape Town.	To St. Vincent.
Sydney . . .	2,010	2,144	3,567	6,467	2,511
New York . .	2,902	3,036	3,678	6,995	2,943
Newport News . . .		3,157	3,696	7,046	
New Orleans . . .		4,553	4,146	7,355	
Quebec . . .	2,762	2,625		6,973	3,083

Sydney is a World's Centre.

This table shows Sydney's advantage in point of distance over other iron-producing centres in the world's markets:

	Birm.	Birm.			
Sydney	Pittsburg	Alab.	Westfalen	England	To—
N.S.	U.S.	Alabama	Germany	England	
6,467	7,224	7,585	7,076	6,631	Cape Town
3,567	4,100	4,409	4,777	4,232	Pernambuco
6,680	7,231	7,522	7,790	7,345	Cape Horn
8,128	8,661	8,970	9,238	8,793	Valparaiso
12,879	13,412	13,721	13,989	13,544	San Francisco
13,710	14,243	14,552	14,820	14,375	Vancouver
11,090	11,623	11,932	12,200	11,755	New Zealand

Average distance of Pittsburg and Birmingham, United States, from European markets, is 4,362 miles, and the average distance of Sydney from the same markets is 2,547 miles. Sydney is thus a world's centre.

These conditions appeal to the manufacturer. They are one of the reasons of Sydney's being, they constitute a guarantee for Sydney's great future.

Approximately one million dollars a month is paid out to industrial and mining employees within a radius of eighteen miles of Sydney. Within the city itself are the following industries: Dominion Iron & Steel Company, employing a total of 4,000 men, a number of these are at the iron mines at Newfoundland, and others at the dolomite and limestone quarries in other sections of Cape Breton, and manufacturing pig iron, steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, rails, wire rods, gas, coal tar, sulphuric acid and ammonia; Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, manufacturing briquetting pitch, soft pitch, roofing cement, soluble disinfectant, crude benzole, liquid cresote,

crude tar, crude naphtha, emulsion (germicide), purified carbolic acid, purified naphtha, black varnish, creosote shingle stains, etc.; Sanderson Manufacturing Company, roofing paper, etc.; Sydney Cement Company, Rampart Sydney Cement, from blast furnace slag; Shaw & Mason, Limited, brass founders; Sydney Foundry & Machine Works; Lynch Bros., Dolan Company, Limited, bread and biscuits; Sydney Boat & Motor Company; Rhodes, Curry & Company; Chappell Bros. & Co.; Andrews Bros. & Boutillier; Sydney Door & Sash Factory.

Testimony to Sydney's Prosperity.

The first four industries operate their plants night and day; the last four are wood-working establishments. New industries organized and to establish immediately are: National Rolling Mills of Canada, Chemical Tannery, and Woolen and Knitting Mills. Within easy distance of the city are the nine collieries of the Dominion Coal Company, an additional three are to be opened at once; Atlantic Collieries, Limited, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, four collieries, blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces; Mackay Coal Mining Company; Sydney Mining Company; The A. C. Thompson Company, stove founders; and the Cape Breton Red Brick Company. All of these industries are connected with the city by either electric car or by ferry. The outside industries and the outlying collieries form a veritable circle of feeders for the city and to-day Sydney is the distributing point for practically the whole of Cape Breton Island, as well as, to an appreciable and constantly increasing extent, for the western shore ports of Newfoundland. The wholesale houses of Halifax are finding it necessary, in order to meet successfully the competition from this locality, to establish branches in this city. These are simple details, but form an effective testimony to Sydney's prosperity.

The highest prices paid in Upper Canada and the Maritime Provinces for farm produce and provisions obtains in the local market. Within a radius of eighteen miles, there is a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, mainly of the industrial, mining and laboring classes. This section is supplied principally from points outside of the island. But the soil of this locality is well adapted for hay, wheat and vegetable products. Assuming the average crop to be represented by 100, this season's yield has been: Hay, 100, oats, 95, wheat, 100, potatoes, 130, turnips, 100, beans, 90, peas, 100. Potatoes yield as high as 400 bushels to the acre. A special experiment, made in virgin soil, yielded 380 bushels of marketable potatoes from three-quarters of an acre.

The proposition in under-glass-grown vegetables for early spring market, is one of the most attractive of all, this class of product being imported in large quantities and sold readily at fancy prices. Apples, pears, plums and other varieties of hard fruit, are all prolific and of a fine quality.

Opportunities for the Dairyman.

Upwards of one million pounds of butter is annually imported into Cape Breton Island. A few farmers, scattered here and there on the island, are devoting their energies to dairying and meeting with success. The quality of the creamery and dairy product is fully up to the standard of the imported article, the latter mostly coming from Ontario. Dairymen from Upper Canada could make big money in their line in Cape Breton.

Cape Breton lamb and mutton has a continental reputation for quality and flavor. A small beginning has been made towards supplying the home needs in the matter of small meats, but practically all the beef used is from Ontario and by far the larger portion of the mutton, lamb, hogs, poultry, veal, etc., is raised outside of the island. Sheep ranching in this island means fortunes for the enterprising.

With a population of between 50,000 and 60,000 within a radius of eighteen miles, a cash market, and easy means of communication, the money-making possibilities that exist in practical farming in the country sections are almost unlimited.

In a country abounding in mineral wealth, where abundance of raw material is at hand, where the land is fertile, where the rivers and coast teem with fish, where transportation is rapid and cheap, and where the district is within easy distance of the best markets, in that section must be splendid opportunities for business ventures and for investment. Cape Breton, with Sydney as a distributing centre, combines all of these advantages. Men of foresight will quickly grasp the immense possibilities that the island offers as a field for industrial, commercial and other pursuits.

Coal raising is brisk at Nanaimo, B.C. In the last week of October they turned out 2,200 tons per day, which is as much as the present machinery can handle.

The biggest month of the year in output from the Dominion Coal Company's collieries was October 1907. The quantity raised in that month was 342,469 tons, which is 48,000 tons better than September. In October, 1906, the output was 350,000 tons.