

The highest aspirations of Skaters

"Acheived"

— IN —

Forbes' New Patent Skate.

No Competition with cheap
but the Beau-deal o

A FIRST-CLASS ART

All respectable dealers have

Nova Scotia's Resources.

HON. J. W. LONGLEY.

I am asked to give some statement of the resources of Nova Scotia. No subject can be more interesting and appropriate in connection with the Provincial Exhibition this year at Halifax.

It may be safely asserted that there exists no section whatever in the Continent of North America, the most fertile and productive of all the Continents of the globe, which contains a greater variety of natural resources, than the small area which constitutes the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. Of course the Island of Cape Breton is included. Nova Scotia has only an area of 18,600 square miles; but there can be found no such 18,600 square miles in any other part of North America.

The Province is surrounded by the sea and indented with ports and harbors in every quarter. Situate on the extreme eastern part of North America, it is in the line of trade and travel between Europe and America, the volume of which is growing greater each year. This is important because in the event of Nova Scotia becoming a great industrial country it is of great importance that the facilities for commerce with the world should be the greatest possible.

The variety of Nova Scotia's resources can be best judged by means of comparison. Probably the greatest state in the American union is Pennsylvania. This State has coal, iron, manufactures and agriculture. These are the four great sources of industry and wealth within that state. Ohio has less coal, some iron, agriculture and manufactures. Alabama has coal, iron, sugar, and cotton. California has gold, fruit, agriculture and some shipping. Massachusetts has nothing but agriculture, manufactures and fisheries. These may be regarded as the finest states of the American union. Coming to Canada we find that Ontario has agriculture, undeveloped mines of iron and nickel, and manufactures. Manitoba may be classed as a strictly agricultural community. British Columbia, has both coal and gold. Nova Scotia has coal, iron, gold, fisheries, shipping, lumbering, agriculture, and a hopeful glance in the direction of manufactures. It is scarcely fair to class manufacturing industries as pertaining to the natural resources of a country, and, therefore it is that when resources are being spoken of, this class had better be eliminated, in which case Nova Scotia, it will be seen, stands pre-eminently above all the other sections of the country that can be named.

It may be that Pennsylvania has more coal than Nova Scotia, but the coal supply of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is practically inexhaustible. The Inspector of Mines, Mr. Gilpin, has somewhere declared that there is more iron ore in Nova Scotia than there is coal to smelt it. In fact, this ore is found in unlimited quantities in every part of the province east and west. Gold mines are also found in practically every part of the province, but are yet only partially developed. An immense quantity of gold has been taken from our mines, but only that part of it in the main has been taken, which is near the surface and easily worked. No regular scientific process for deep mining has been employed, and no person is now in a position to state what the character of the leads may be at great depths. In point of fisheries, Nova Scotia is the centre of the greatest fishing grounds in the world. No spot on the planet is so favorably situated for forming the basis of fishing operations as Nova Scotia. The fishermen of Nova Scotia, while always spoken of as a hardy race (which is true), have never developed as a class, that enterprise, and push in the furtherance of that industry which is requisite to its full development. Yet the product of the Nova Scotia fisheries is equal to or greater than that of all the rest of the Dominion and constitutes not only the largest product, but the largest export of the province. What this industry might become if it were pushed in a thorough manner with capital, it would be impossible for the most sanguine mind to estimate.

In point of commerce it is the boast of Nova Scotians that every infant born into the world within the province, represents at that instant more tons of shipping than any other infant in any other part of the globe. Ship building has been in the past a most important industry here, and still continues to be, and under a different fiscal system

is capable of developing into still greater dimensions than has yet reached. It is not too much to hope that with coal and iron lying by side, that we may yet see magnificent iron steamers launched from Pictou and Sydney.

In point of agriculture many parts of Nova Scotia stand unsurpassed but there have been so many other means by which employment may be obtained, and livings made that the people have never been led to devote that unreserved attention to agriculture, necessary to bring it to its highest point of excellence.

Besides, in the Annapolis Valley, which may be classed as the most agricultural section of the province, the fruit growing industry has developed to such a degree, and the profits are so great that it is necessary to indulge in the hard and laborious pursuits which pertain to agriculture in most portions of the continent. The Annapolis Valley produces a number and variety of apples that cannot be surpassed by any part of the world. The conditions under which an orchard is cultivated are superior to those anywhere else found, the produce is prolific, the life of a tree more prolonged than we know of elsewhere. Certain fruits grown in the Annapolis Valley cannot be duplicated elsewhere in either Europe or America. The gravenstein is grown in New York, but it is not grown with the delicious juiciness and which characterizes the Nova Scotia specimen. The nonpareil is the last apple seen in the world during its season, and it continues marketable up to the date, that fresh apples are coming in from some countries. Besides this remarkable fruit growing power, nearly every part of Nova Scotia has a fertile soil, and is capable of producing all the treasures of the earth. Lunenburg, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish and Inverness are all of them splendid agricultural countries while some of them contain large tracts of valuable dike marsh, and of them are capable of producing grains, roots, hay and airy produce.

The lumbering industry has not been referred to because it is likely to develop. A large amount of money has been made in Nova Scotia by the production of lumber and there are large lumber industries still in progress and likely to continue, and form successful enterprises for a number of years to come. But the forests of Nova Scotia are sufficient to class lumbering as one of the great prospective industries of the country. It is too important, however, to be ignored and mentioned when we are making comparisons with Pennsylvania, Alabama and other great States.

With all these enormous natural advantages the marvel is that Nova Scotia during the past one hundred years has made so little progress. For a long time past the people of this Province have been familiar with their splendid natural advantages and their unequalled capabilities, but they have naturally have been confidently hoping for and expecting the day when prosperity would soon arise. There is no possible reason why this Province should not become the centre of a great manufacturing industry, but it has all the elements which place industrial pursuits at advantage. There is no part of America better situated or offering more complete conditions of success in manufacturing industries than Nova Scotia.

The last census which shows that the Province has stood still during the past ten years and that eight counties have actually retrograded, has produced a most unpleasant and disappointing effect upon the people. There is no use, however, in admitting the spectre of despair, and a more sensible and wise course remains and that is for every Nova Scotian to feel a profound sense of pride in his birthright, and having faith and confidence in his country, should redouble his efforts, now and at all times, to secure that prosperity which is our heritage, and which nature with lavish kindness has thrown into our lap.

JAMES BOWES & SON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS

125 HOLLIS STREET.

Such an elegant aroma to a No. 8 Cigar. Try one, and you will notice it with your nose.