

NOVA SCOTIAN FOLLOWS MANY OCCUPATIONS

He is Manufacturer, Fisherman, Farmer, Lumberman and Miner—Picturesque Country is a Land of Commercial Activity and Possibilities

	Population.		Capital.	Salaries. and wages.	Products.
	1911.	1910.			
Amherst	8,973	4,964	\$15,763,768	\$1,147,427	\$ 4,625,765
Antigonish	1,767	1,838	35,000	14,411	88,850
Bridgewater	2,775	2,203	196,200	59,013	1,560,364
Canso	1,617	1,479	163,858	12,534	216,145
Dartmouth	5,058	4,806	1,681,396	200,775	1,145,059
Glace Bay	16,562	6,945	38,500	26,609	132,500
Halifax	46,619	40,832	14,068,713	1,735,348	12,140,409
Inverness	2,719	306	4,500	3,200	18,800
Kentville	2,304	1,731	248,077	103,052	307,935
Liverpool	2,109	1,937	111,300	38,500	186,500
Lunenburg	2,681	2,916	189,039	73,287	229,666
New Glasgow	6,383	4,447	1,063,398	346,466	1,034,572
North Sydney	5,418	4,646	159,500	53,360	168,900
Parrsboro	2,856	3,391	99,392	35,306	205,053
Pictou	3,179	3,235	380,000	94,474	627,538
Springhill	5,713	4,559	52,500	10,113	40,200
Stellarton	3,910	2,335	648,588	47,361	200,510
Sydney	17,723	9,909	24,623,033	2,231,327	9,395,017
Sydney Mines	7,470	3,191	1,935,000	287,618	2,540,161
Trenton	1,749	1,274	1,853,000	588,267	2,290,000
Truro	6,107	5,993	2,056,085	298,821	1,334,520
Westville	4,417	3,471	6,000	1,242	5,700
Windsor	3,452	3,398	244,432	114,414	472,723
Yarmouth	6,600	5,430	1,540,732	220,604	1,198,376
Total, Nova Scotia	168,181	125,236	\$67,162,011	\$7,743,529	\$40,165,263

Nova Scotia is an important manufacturing province, as will be seen from the above table. The figures therein are taken from the census for the year 1910. Since then the totals have increased considerably. The diversity of manufactures is realized by a glance at a list of the industries in which the province is engaged: Aerated and mineral waters, boats and canoes, boilers and engines, boots and shoes, boxes (wooden), bread, biscuits and confectionery, brick, tile and pottery, butter and cheese, carriages and wagons, clothing (men's, custom), clothing (men's, factory), clothing (women's, custom), cooperage, cottons, dyeing and cleaning, electric light and power, fish (preserved), flour and grist mill products, foundry and machine shop products, furniture and upholstered goods, housebuilding, iron and steel products, leather (tanned, curried and finished), liquors (malt), log products, lumber products, masts and spars, monuments and tombstones, plumbing and tinsmithing, printing and bookbinding, printing and publishing, rubber clothing, ships and ship repairs, slaughtering and meatpacking, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, vinegar and pickles, wood pulp (chemical and mechanical), woodworking and turning, wool (carding and fulling), and woolen goods.

In 1910, there were 1,480 industrial establishments in the province employing capital of \$79,596,341. Besides manufacturing, there is a large number of other important industries in Nova Scotia. Some details of these were recently issued by the Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Possibilities of Agriculture.

In the province there are only about 56,000 occupiers of farms, which take up only 39 per cent. of Nova Scotia's 13,483,671 acres. This lack of agricultural population is due to three things—the rush for the free wheat lands in the West, the attractive wages offered in cities, and the flood of immigration flowing past the Maritime Provinces to Quebec, Ontario, and the West. But now there is a distinct improvement in all directions—as the native sons as well as newcomers begin to realize the ideal conditions for mixed farming which the province possesses.

First, there are the large tracts of immensely fertile dyked meadows that have been reclaimed from the sea. This land lies about the headwaters of the Bay of Fundy and its river tributaries, and yields easily from two to four tons of hay per acre, besides affording fall pasturage for large herds of cattle. The intervale land, which is covered by the spring freshets, is an equal source of profit to the farmer.

Second, there is the splendid fruit country in the valleys of the Annapolis, Gaspereau and other rivers around Digby and Minas Basin. Here the bright, sunny weather of summer and autumn combine with other conditions to bring fruit, particularly apples, to a state of perfection rarely excelled. About 1,000,000 barrels of apples are grown yearly, which, combined with smaller fruits, make a total value of nearly \$3,000,000.

Third, there are the dry uplands, where conditions are particularly adapted for the production of the highest quality of hay, roots, potatoes, oats and other grains. Wheat is also raised in sufficient quantities to supply at least the grower's own household needs. The more broken districts make excellent pasturage for sheep, which is an industry of great possibilities, and splendid profits.

The Apple of Nova Scotia's Eye.

The fruit industry is in a higher state of development than any of the other phases of agriculture—even although as late as 1880 only 20,000 barrels of apples were exported. Since then there has been a gradual increase, until in 1911, over 1,500,000 barrels were shipped out of the province. Yet in the Annapolis Valley alone scarce one-tenth of the available area has been set out to trees, and there are large tracts elsewhere capable of producing high-class fruit that have scarcely been exploited at all.

Conditions in Nova Scotia are especially suitable for dairy cattle, a class of stock which, in this province under proper management, invariably pays handsome profits. Indeed, of all the classes of live stock industry, Nova Scotia is best adapted to dairy husbandry. Of late, the mining, manufacturing, fishing and lumbering business have developed more rapidly than the agricultural industry. The demand for dairy products, as in fact for all other farm products, is much in excess of the supply. Moreover, considering the nearness of foreign markets now being developed, it is doubtful if any part of Canada offers a better chance for the extension of the dairy industry.

Although high profits are being made in specialized farming, it is generally conceded that in Nova Scotia the most dependable living is that derived from a wise combination of agricultural pursuits. Practically every farmer has an orchard on his place; keeps cows, sheep, pigs, and hens; cuts at least enough hay and fodder for his live stock; has a vegetable garden that supplies the home table; cuts his own firewood, and depends generally upon his land for the most of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.