

Opportunities in Nova Scotia

1911

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Heaton's Annual

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OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA

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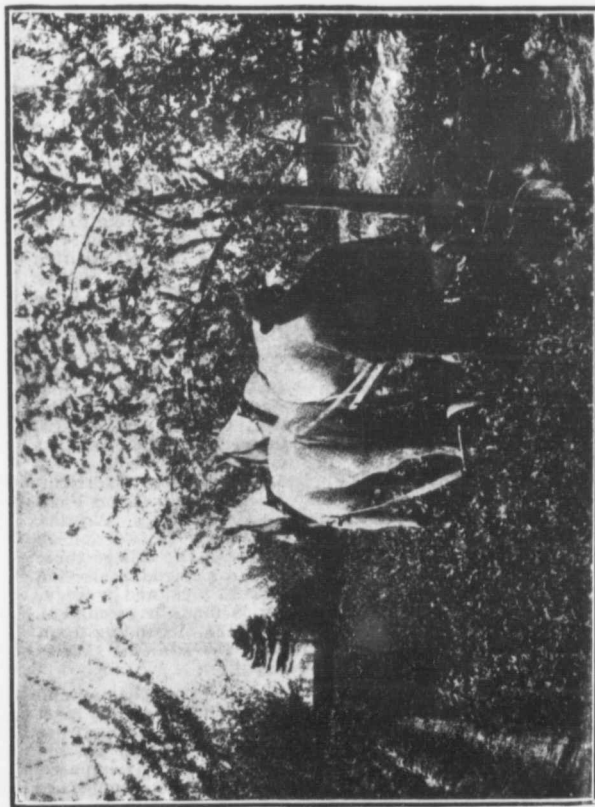
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Opportunities in Nova Scotia

Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The Provincial College at Truro was formally opened on February 5th, 1905. The college provides four principal courses: (1) A two years' course; terms, November 1st to April 15th, leading to the Associate Diploma in Agriculture. Graduates of this course may enter *adeundum gradum* any of the Canadian or American Agricultural Colleges. (2) A two weeks' short course in January, particularly adapted to the busy farmer or his son, who cannot leave home for an extended period. (3) A two weeks' short course in January, for ladies; subjects: Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry and General Agriculture. (4) A Rural Science School in affiliation with the Provincial Normal College, for teachers, July and August. There were registered during the session of 1910, in course one, 48 students; in course two, 367 students; in course three, 55 students; in course four, 142 students. The college has lecturers in Agriculture, Bacteriology, Biology, Horticulture, Nature Study, Veterinary Science, Animal and Field Husbandry, Poultry, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Mechanical Sciences, English Dairying. Tuition for all above courses free. In connection with the college there is a farm of 225 acres, on which is kept a splendid selection of the various breeds of cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry. Gardening and small fruit-raising is made a prominent feature. Fee for full term, \$50 to \$125, depending upon the amount of farm work done by the student. Write M. Cumming, B.A., B.S.A., Principal.

APPLES. For the apple grower, Nova Scotia has special advantages. It is nearer European ports than any part of the American continent. The apple trees planted are the best known European and English varieties; the life of an apple tree here is from 60 to 100 years, as compared with 20 to 100 years in more trying climates. Apples are successfully grown on nearly all kinds of soil, from light sand to heavy clay. The development of the export trade began in 1880, with an export of 20,000 barrels of apples,



For the apple grower Nova Scotia has special advantages. See under Apples, page 3.

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and gradually increased to a shipment of 750,000 barrels and 4,885 boxes of apples in 1909. At the Royal Horticultural Society Show at London, held in the spring of 1909, Nova Scotia captured the highest award and fourteen subsidiary medals. The principal varieties of apples grown are Baldwins, Nonpariels, King of Tompkins, Gravensteins, Bishop Pippin, Golden Russett, Wealthy, Fallwater, Stark, Northern Spy, Blenheim. As yet the industry is confined on a commercial scale to the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and parts of Digby, Yarmouth, Queens, Lunenburg and Pictou, more particularly to the first three, but it could be greatly extended if the methods which have proved so successful in these counties were more widely adopted. With a view to testing and demonstrating the possibilities of fruit growing in the other counties, the Government have established 35 model orchards therein. As a result of this the industry has already received a considerable stimulus and bids fair to occupy an increasingly prominent place in those counties which heretofore were regarded as not adaptable to fruit growing.

BEEKEEPING. The abundant flora of Nova Scotia affords ample scope for beekeeping. Besides the various fruit blooms, as apple, raspberry, strawberry and wild blooms, different kinds of clover and buckwheat are extensively grown. Beekeeping is now carried on successfully in some of the districts in the Annapolis Valley and Cumberland, but the industry is, as yet, only in its infancy. Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Hants and Queens Counties are well suited for beekeeping. In winter the bees seem to subsist just as well, whether "clamped" or "cellared." As a side branch to farming the industry is considered by beekeepers to be very profitable. So far, the local market consumes all the supply.

CATTLE. The breeds of beef cattle represented in Nova Scotia are the Shorthorns and a few of Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Devon and Galloways. The most popular breeds of dairy cattle are Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Guernsey. In 1910 there were about 340,000 cattle in the province. Owing to the cool, moist climate, fodder may be easily raised and pastures are excellent. This abundance of food and the comparative absence of troublesome flies, explains the thriftiness of all kinds of live stock. The Government imports yearly numbers of different kinds of pure-bred live stock for the Agricultural Societies, and the improvement in quality effected thereby is markedly noticeable.



See under Fodder, page 7.

CRANBERRIES. It is estimated that in Kings and Annapolis Counties there are 2,000 acres suitable for cranberries, which are unplanted and considered worthless. At present there are only 200 to 300 acres in the province planted to cranberries. The cost of preparing a bog is \$150 to \$200 per acre. In 1908 150 acres produced \$25,000.

DAIRYING. Nova Scotia is better adapted to the various branches of dairying than to any other phase of animal industry. This is being recognized by the farmers. The outstanding feature of the live stock trade of 1910 was the unprecedented demand for dairy stock. There has been a higher development of private than factory dairying. 15 creameries and cheese factories operate in the province; 18 per cent. more cheese and 50 per cent. more butter were manufactured in 1910 than in 1909. There is great room for development in this industry. The mining and manufacturing towns in Cape Breton Island import annually thousands of dollars of dairy products.

FODDER. Hay is the most important field crop in Nova Scotia. The various clovers, red, alsike and white, grow abundantly and produce hay of excellent quality. White clover is indigenous in many districts, and is unusually abundant in the pastures. Alfalfa is grown successfully in some sections. 666,400 acres were under hay in 1910, and yielded 1,266,160 tons. Indian corn is grown in increased quantities for silage, but a much larger quantity for late summer and early fall feed. In 1910, 40,250 tons of corn and other forage feeds were grown on 3,500 acres. The average yield of oats is 35 bushels to the acre, as against 33.7 for the Dominion. In 1910 the average yield throughout the province was 38 bushels to the acre. In 1910 there were 144,900 acres devoted to oats in the province and the total yield was 5,550,200 bushels. With improved husbandry this acreage and yield could be more than doubled.

FRUIT GROWING. While apples are the most important export crop, large quantities of plums and cherries are raised and numbers of orchardists have been successful in growing pears, and in a few cases with grapes and peaches.

GRAIN CROPS. During 1910 Nova Scotia raised 5,550,200 bushels oats, 534,255 bushels wheat, 316,000 bushels barley and 486,000 bushels buckwheat. The average yield per acre of oats was 38 bushels, barley 29 bushels, wheat 25 bushels. The average yield of oats and wheat

per acre, for Nova Scotia, is larger than the average of the Dominion.

HORSES. Breeders of the right type and quality are making a good profit, as the market is excellent for high-class animals. The province is not yet producing enough for its own use. The lighter breeds, such as the Hackney, have been most in favor until recently. Now breeders are using Clydesdales, Shire and Percheron sires, with a view to increasing the weight and power of the horse.

POULTRY. As an exclusive business little is done, although incubators are more widely used. The most successful poultry men are those who carry on this special branch of farming in conjunction with other lines, such as fruit-raising. The markets for eggs and dressed poultry are most attractive. Eggs bring from 18 to 30 cents a dozen throughout the year. Fair-sized flocks on farms are very profitable.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. The moist climate and soil of Nova Scotia is best adapted, next to hay, to the production of potatoes, turnips and mangels. Agricultural College experts found, through tests made in 1908, that Nova Scotia produced potatoes that were higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Professor Macoun, of the Dominion Experimental Farm Service, strongly advises inland growers of potatoes to obtain an occasional importation of the same variety from a Maritime grower. In 1910 there were 45,500 acres of potatoes, yielding 7,280,000 bushels, and 21,000 acres of turnips, mangels and carrots, yielding 11,550,000 bushels. A barrel of potatoes, 2½ bushels, delivered at the railway station, fetches \$1 or \$1.25 for early shipments. A crop of 275 bushels of potatoes to the acre is common and 400 bushels is sometimes exported.

SHEEP. The number of sheep at present is about 386,000 head, including Shropshires, Southdown, Leicesters, Oxford Downs, Dorsets, Hampshires, Lincolns and Cotswolds. The annual wool clip is over 1,000,000 pounds. Sheep are kept in small flocks, varying in number from 15 to 75. Flocks of this size pay well, and it is believed that sheep-raising on a large scale would be a most profitable industry. The succulent natural grass that clothes the uplands and downs affords abundant nutriment. Sheep are being raised on some of the islands along the south shore. The animals live outside all winter and feed on sea kelp washed in on the beach. Statistics presented by trust-

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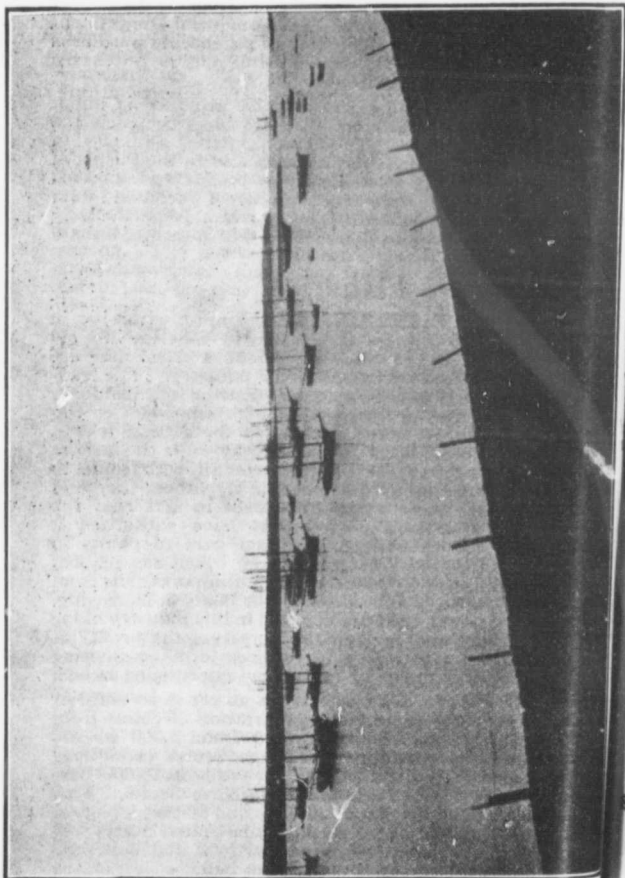
worthy sheep-raisers show profits of from 34 to 50 per cent. on the original outlay. The Provincial Department of Agriculture pursues the policy of purchasing pure-bred stock for sale to farmers. Sheep farms may be purchased outright at \$6.00 an acre.

SWINE. The number of hogs in the province is about 80,000, which is little more than 1.5 hogs per each 100 acres of occupied land. The marked interest awakened of late in the dairying industry extends also to the raising of swine, as with plenty of such dairy by-products as skimmed milk and whey, the very finest quality of bacon and ham can be cheaply produced. The province is particularly well adapted to the development of this branch of animal husbandry.

Fisheries

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES are the most extensive in Canada. The total capital invested in fisheries in 1909 was estimated at \$5,014,909. About 40,000 men are directly or indirectly engaged in the industry. The leading fish are cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring and haddock. The bank fisheries are carried on with schooners of 100 tons, with 6 to 10 dories each used for setting trawls. The bulk of the cod is caught in this way. On the inshore fisheries boats are used 20 to 60 feet over all, with from 2 to 10 men. Some employ dory and trawl; others the hand line. Mackerel and herring are caught in nets near the shore. The Dominion Government have subsidized a fast freight service with cold storage cars to points in Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada, which has enabled Canadian fresh fish to take the place of importations from the United States. The use of motor boats is increasing. Hundreds of power craft are engaged in this industry along the south shore and are rapidly increasing the profits of the fishermen. Nova Scotian fisheries form an inviting field for the investment of capital by enterprising hands.

CLAM INDUSTRY. The industry is as yet in an embryo state. Since 1903 the annual importation of clams from New England States has decreased from 2,000 to 200 barrels, and the production of Nova Scotia clam beds has increased in proportion. In 1909 about 18,000 barrels, value \$34,024, were produced in Nova Scotia. This industry could be developed greatly and if the depletion of the New England beds continues the United States will take all Nova Scotia can produce for food and bait purposes. Portugal also uses much clam bait.



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COD. The total value of the catch in 1909-10 was \$2,599,-349. The bank fisheries are carried on in schooners of about 100 tons, with 6 to 10 dories each manned by two men. The inshore fisheries are carried on in smaller vessels, 20 to 60 ft. over all, manned by from 2 to 10 men. On the banks the trawl is used; on the inshore fisheries, both the trawl and hand line.

FISH GLUE INDUSTRY. See under Manufactures.

HERRING. The catch in 1909-10 was valued at: Salted, \$564,159; fresh, \$166,135; smoked and kippered, \$42,879; total, \$773,174. Five years ago Mr. Cowie gave instructions in the Scottish method of curing. He stated that in the British Isles nowhere can as large and fat a herring be caught. Digby is famous for its herring, which are known as "Digby chicken."

INLAND FISHERIES. These include smelts, salmon, trout and large quantities of eels. The fish are frequently frozen and sent to all parts of Canada and nearby cities of the United States.

LOBSTERS. The lobster plant, including 217 canneries, is valued at \$746,275. The industry employs over 3,500 persons. In 1909-10 the output of lobsters preserved in cans was valued at \$1,138,325, and fresh lobsters at \$771,-298. Large numbers of lobsters are sent in ice to United States ports.

MACKEREL. The catch in 1909-10 was valued at: Fresh, \$318,752; salted, \$455,112; total, \$773,864. The fish are caught in nets moored not far from shore.

OYSTER CULTURE. Oyster beds are situated at River Philip, Pugwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche, River John, Pictou, Tracadie, Mabou, Margaree, Sydney, throughout the Bras d'Or Lakes, Albertbridge, Country Harbour, St. Marys River, Liscomb Harbour and Jeddore Head. At present there are possibly 5,000 acres of producing natural beds in Nova Scotia. The area which might be productive is practically limitless. Conditions are favorable for oyster culture on practically the whole coast. The natural beds have been largely depleted. In the year 1909-10 the value of oysters imported into Canada from the United States was \$368,412. The same year Nova Scotia produced 1,716 barrels, value \$10,296.

SWORDFISH. Although the fishery has been carried on for years in the New England coast, it is comparatively new to Nova Scotia. The fish are caught by harpooning. The average weight is about 300 lbs., price paid 10c. to

12c. per lb. Catch in 1909-10 estimated in value at \$13,695.

Forests

NOVA SCOTIA FORESTS.—The principal lumber counties are Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Annapolis, Cumberland, Colchester, Halifax and Guysboro Counties. Estimated forest area 7,812 square miles, all within 28 miles from tide-water. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. Estimated value of production in 1910, \$5,480,000, including timber suitable for lumber and deals, and timber suitable for boat building, pulpwood and cordwood. About 200 million feet are exported yearly to the United States, West Indies and Europe. The Nova Scotia system of fire rangers is considered to be one of the best on the continent.

NOVA SCOTIA TIMBER REGULATIONS.—Licenses to cut timber on Crown Lands are issued. These licenses are for a period of two years with option of renewal, and specify in each case the limit of size and other regulations to govern the cutting. The price is fixed at the stumpage value of the product actually taken from the land.

Manufactures

FISH GLUE INDUSTRY. Fish glue and isinglass is a neglected industry which should prove profitable. From Yarmouth, N.S., hake sounds are shipped to the isinglass factories at Gloucester, Mass. Glue and isinglass can be made from the membrane of the pickerel, the river cat-fishes, the drum-fishes, certain sea snappers, the waste in dressing cod, and some kinds of sea weeds, besides hake, cod and sturgeon.

FOREST PRODUCTS.—The large spruce areas could be utilized for the manufacture of pulp and paper. There is abundant hemlock bark for tanneries. The large areas of hardwood would render profitable such industries as boat building and the manufacture of flooring, doors and sashes, barrels, furniture, railway cars and various vehicles. See under Forests.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRIES. The following articles should be manufactured more cheaply in Nova Scotia than elsewhere in Canada: Cutlery, crockeryware, nails, hinges, farm implements, fishing gear, pickles, furniture, iron and steel tubing, and many other articles of common use. Among other opportunities might be men-

tioned tanneries, fruit canneries, whitewear, furniture, soap and fish-glue factory, flour and feed mills, clothing factories, rolling mills, Portland Cement works. Write to A. S. Barnstead, Sec. Industries and Immigration, Halifax.

OUTPUT, 1910. Output in 1910 was estimated at \$58,820,000, including food products, textiles, iron and steel products, chemicals, clay, glass and stone products, tobacco, vehicles, boats and miscellaneous industries.

SHIPBUILDING. The Provincial Legislature has exempted from taxation all ships or shares of ships, of iron or steel building in the province, and machinery used in shipbuilding. Halifax, Dartmouth, Sydney, etc., are authorized to bonus such industries. A large number of ships are built for coasting and fishery service in Halifax, Shelburne, Yarmouth and Lunenburg Counties. The industry is capable of great development. The construction in Nova Scotia of ships for the Canadian navy will give a great impetus to this industry.

STRATEGICAL POSITION. For the assembling of raw materials and export by sea, Nova Scotia holds a strategical position. There are many coal fields on the sea coast with iron and fluxes in close proximity. The large steel companies at present get their supplies of iron from Newfoundland, where it is obtainable at a very low price.

WATER POWERS. There are 7 hydraulic developments, ranging between 1,000 and 3,000 h.p., mostly used for milling purposes. There is no power exceeding 5,000 h.p., but the many smaller ones are very valuable on account of their advantageous location, the regularity of stream flow and high heads. Practically all the water powers are owned in fee simple by the parties who purchased the land on each side of the river. Write to the Secretary, Department of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N.S.

Mining

ANTIMONY. Found only in West Gore District, Hants County, and is mined by the Dominion Antimony Company. There are three grades of ore. Grade No. 1 contains over 50% antimony. A concentrating mill has been erected at a cost of \$30,000, which will concentrate the lower grades of ore.

BRICK CLAYS. There is an unlimited supply of clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, sewer pipe, etc. This industry is capable of enormous expansion. See also Fire Clays

BUILDING STONE. 8,503 net tons of building stone were quarried during 1910. There are several excellent varieties of sandstone in the province, passing from a very light fawn to a purple red color. The principal quarries are along the Strait of Northumberland from Merigomish, in Pictou County, to the Joggins, in Cumberland County. Sandstone quarries exist also in Hants County and the Island of Cape Breton. Granite is abundant among the older rocks of the province along the Atlantic coast. It has been quarried extensively near Halifax and Shelburne and to a less extent in the vicinity of Guysboro. Grey granite, red granite, red freestone and blue limestone are in great abundance, and all most suitable and pleasing in appearance for structural work.

CEMENT. Deposits of limestone have been located which run from 95.5 per cent. to 99 per cent. calcium carbonate and contain only the merest trace of sulphur. Very large supplies of clay of the requisite silica-aluminum ratio are in the same locality. This affords an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a Portland Cement industry at exceedingly low cost.

COAL. The coal of Nova Scotia is bituminous and, in many cases, coking, resembling the coals of the North of England. The Sydney coalfield, embracing an area of 300 square miles in the County of Cape Breton, was the first opened in Canada. The coal fields, which cover an area of 960 square miles of available coal, are situated in Cape Breton, Pictou, Inverness, Colchester and Cumberland Districts, and are practically on the seaboard. The Dominion Coal Company, at Glace Bay, have, to their certain knowledge, sufficient coal in their holdings to provide for an output of three and one-half millions tons per year for 1,000 years. The output for the provincial fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1910, was 5,477,146 gross tons, upon which a royalty of \$554,491 was received. 11,000 men were employed in the industry.

FIRE CLAYS. Large beds of fire-clay occur in connection with the various coal seams throughout the province. One native manufactory imports 6 million fire-bricks a year, valued at \$200,000, which could all be manufactured within the province.

GALENA. See Lead Silver.

GOLD. The gold fields of Nova Scotia extend from Canso to Yarmouth, and cover, exclusive of the masses of intrusive granite, about 3,000 square miles. The gold has a

fineness of over 900 parts and occurs as free gold in quartz, with sulphides of various metals. It is extracted in stamp-mills and the residuum treated for the gold lost in the mills. The gold fields are scattered through the counties of Guysboro, Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Lunenburg, Queens and Yarmouth. The total amount of material crushed from 1862 to 1910 was 2,080,403 tons, with a total gold output of 919,046 ozs., 19 dwt., 14 grs. The total production during 1910 was 10,325 ozs. from 49,355 tons of rock crushed. The royalty on gold is two per cent. on the gross value, that is 36 cents per ounce for un-smelted gold and 38 cents per ounce for smelted gold. Exclusive of tributaries and prospectors the industry provided employment for 500 men. Nova Scotia gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to \$20 an ounce. The natural conditions for the prosecution of the gold mining industry are favorable. The over-burden is slight. Less artificial support than is usual is needed in the mines. Labor is cheap and efficient and numerous water-powers are available.

GYPNUM. During 1910, 322,974 gross tons of gypsum were produced. This mineral is found in Nova Scotia in enormous quantities. The beds are frequently 100 feet in thickness. The industry employed, during the entire year, 640 men. Practically the whole output of crude material is controlled by United States capitalists and exported to the United States, where it is manufactured into "land plaster" for fertilizing and alabaster or satin spar for ornaments. It is also used as an absorbent in stables and slaughter houses, plaster for walls, moulds for coins, statuary and pottery, binding broken limbs, in dentistry, for mouth impressions, cornices, mouldings, finishing plate glass, and for alabastine and similar wall washes. All the manufacturing should be carried on in Nova Scotia. Eight companies are operating within the province. The principal gypsum counties are Hants, Victoria and Inverness. Some of the companies have erected mills for manufacturing "selenite cement." The gypsum industry is fast becoming a most important one to the province.

IRON. Iron occurs in 17 out of the 18 counties; 52,640 tons of ore were mined during 1910. Operations were carried on at Torbrook, Annapolis Co. The deposits in the districts of Torbrook and Nictaux, Annapolis County, at Londonderry, in Colchester; at Arisaig, in Antigonish; at Boylston, in Guysboro; and at Bridgeville, in Pictou County, are very large and of excellent quality. The

Londonderry Mining Co., at Torbrook, employ 130 men. Limestone suitable for flux is everywhere met in the vicinity of the coal and iron districts.

LEAD-SILVER. The ore of lead most frequently met in Nova Scotia is galena, generally carrying silver, and occurs in the rocks of all ages, but most abundantly in the lower carboniferous limestones, which are met with in almost every county. At East Bay, Cape Breton County, and at Gay's River, Halifax County; Smithfield and Pembroke, Colchester County, the ore is disseminated in limestone in quantities which warrant a large amount of exploration. Indications of valuable deposits have also been located at Cheticamp, Inverness County; North Bay, Ingonish, Victoria County; and Musquodoboit, Halifax County.

LIMESTONE. Limestone, which occurs in great abundance, has not been used to any extent in Nova Scotia for building purposes, although it is generally well suited to that work and, in weathering, often assumes various pleasing tones. The limestones, sometimes occurring as marble, are largely quarried by the steel companies for fluxes, a considerable amount is converted into lime and exported to neighbouring provinces. Limestone is found in Cape Breton, Inverness, Antigonish, Lunenburg and Hants Counties. In the form of dolomite it occurs in various sections of Cape Breton. At Marble Mountain and Georges River, in Cape Breton County, plants are operated for quarrying and crushing the stone. Stone for building is sold F.O.B. at \$1.70 per ton (2,240 lbs.). Stone for pulp mills, F.O.B., \$1 per ton. Lime averages \$5 per ton plus cost of package. The development of this industry only awaits additional capital.

TINSTONE. The most important ore of tin, cassiterite, has been found in veins in granite near New Ross, Lunenburg County.

TUNGSTEN. Ores of tungsten have been discovered at Moose River, Waverley and other places in Halifax County; at New Ross, in Lunenburg County; and at Molega, in Queens County. At New Ross the ore is associated with tinstone. The Halifax County areas are in gold-bearing rock. The deposit at Moose River, which is in the form of "Schee'ite," promises to be of great importance. The width of the veins vary from the fractions of an inch to 24 inches. The average width is over 4 inches.

Miscellaneous

AREA. Nova Scotia has 21,068 sq. miles; length, 350 miles; width, 250 to 100 miles. There are two natural divisions: main land and Cape Breton Island, separated by Strait of Canso, 1 mile to 1½ miles wide.

CLIMATE. The climate is cooler in summer and milder in winter than the northern portions of the United States. Spring fogs on the coast are not serious. Generally the climate is bracing and most healthful. There is about 40 per cent. of bright sunshine in the year. In 1910, of persons dying, 1,017 were 80 years old or over, equal to 14 per cent. of total deaths; 7 persons died over 100 years old. Annual rainfall from 40 to 45 inches, spread equably over the months.

COMMERCE. In the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910 total exports were \$19,557,118; imports, \$14,735,916. The total trade, \$34,293,104. Of this amount, \$20,952,077 passed through Halifax.

EDUCATION. Education is free in the elementary and high schools and academies. There are 2,579 elementary schools, attended by over 102,000 children, with 2,723 teachers. There is the Technical College at Halifax, providing instruction and professional training in all the various engineering subjects; agricultural college, with model farm attached, at Truro, where theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture is imparted practically free of charge; and 6 universities, viz.: Dalhousie University at Halifax, Presbyterian Theological College at Halifax, Kings College at Windsor, Acadia University at Wolfville, St. François Xavier University at Antigonish, St. Anne's College, Church Point, Digby County, and St. Mary's College, Halifax; with Ladies' Colleges or Seminaries at Halifax (Presbyterian), Rockingham (Roman Catholic), Wolfville (Baptist), and Windsor (Church of England). The Methodists have a University and Ladies' Seminary at Sackville, N.B. Among the special institutions at Halifax are the Victoria School of Art and Design and the Law, Medical and Dental Colleges associated with Dalhousie University. There are 22 coal mining schools, 10 engineering schools in quarry centres, and evening Technical Schools in industrial towns.

POPULATION. According to the census of 1901 the population of the province was 459,574, of which 423,957 were born in Canada; 10,889 in the British Isles, 6,725 in

British possessions, and 4,394 in the United States. The present population is estimated at 505,000.

RELIGIONS. According to census, 1901, there were in the province 129,578 Roman Catholics, with 157 churches; 106,381 Presbyterians, with 270 churches; 83,233 Baptists, with 351 churches; 66,107 Anglicans, with 198 churches; 57,490 Methodists, with 254 churches.

Sport—Fishing

ALBACORE—LEAPING TUNA. A giant mackerel sometimes reaching half a ton, captured by harpooning. None have as yet been landed with rod and line, but they have been hooked in Cape Breton waters, where they are common.

BASS—STRIPED BASS. Is found along the Atlantic coast and caught frequently in Cape Breton harbors. Run from 3 to 60 lbs., average weight 15 to 20 lbs. Open season from October 1st to March 1st. Bass may be fished for at all times by angling with hook and line.

GRILSE—SEA TROUT. Is taken with a fly at the head of tide waters in the rivers. Open season from May 1st to Sept. 30th.

SALMON—ATLANTIC SALMON. The Medway, Mersey, St. Marys, Margaree, Tusket, Salmon, Petit Riviere, Tangier, Mira and some other rivers afford good sport. The best fly-fishing season is in May and June. Open season 2nd Feb. to 14th Aug. In Cape Breton the season is extended to Sept. 26th.

SALMON—LAND-LOCKED SALMON. Is found in a few lakes, notably Grand Lake and Beaver Bank Lake in Halifax Co. It is taken with a fly in the early season, later with a minnow or spoon. Open season from April 1st to Sept. 30th.

TROUT—SPECKLED AND LAKE TROUT Large catches of speckled or brook trout can be made with a fly in many streams and rivers, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 lbs. Average weight from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb. Large toque or lake trout are found in some lakes. Open season from 1st April to 30th Sept.

SWORDFISH. It is great sport harpooning swordfish in schooners with a dory, or from a gasoline launch. They run commonly from 500 to 600 lbs. (See under "Fishes.")

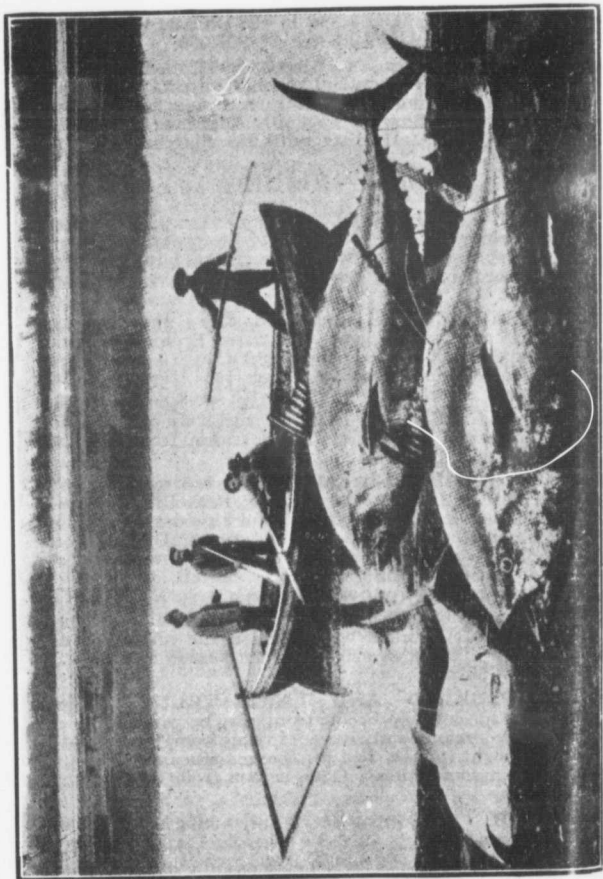
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Abbotsford, see found in Cape Breton waters. See under Sport, page 19.

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Sport—Hunting

BEAR. The black bear is found in most counties. He is taken in a dead fall or in a steel bear trap. Trained fox hounds are sometimes used to track him to his den. In some counties there is a \$2 bounty on bears. The black bear will not attack a man, but a she-bear with cubs is dangerous to approach.

CARIBOU. The woodland caribou is plentiful in Cape Breton Island. A large specimen weighs 400 lbs. and stands 4 ft. high at the shoulder. It is killed by still-hunting. Hunting is prohibited until 1st Oct., 1912.

DEER. The red deer is found in many counties. Hunting is prohibited until 1st Oct., 1912.

GEESE AND DUCK. Wild geese and duck frequent streams and pools in the marshes and lakes of the interior. Open season, 15th Aug. to 1st March. Open season for blue-winged duck, 1st Sept. to 1st Mar.

MOOSE. Are found chiefly in the interior. Are hunted (a) by calling, *i.e.*, luring the bull moose within shot by imitating the call of the cow or a rival bull; (2) by still-hunting or stalking. In 1910 464 moose were killed in the province, of which Halifax Co. contributed 144. Open season, 16th Sept. to 16th Nov.

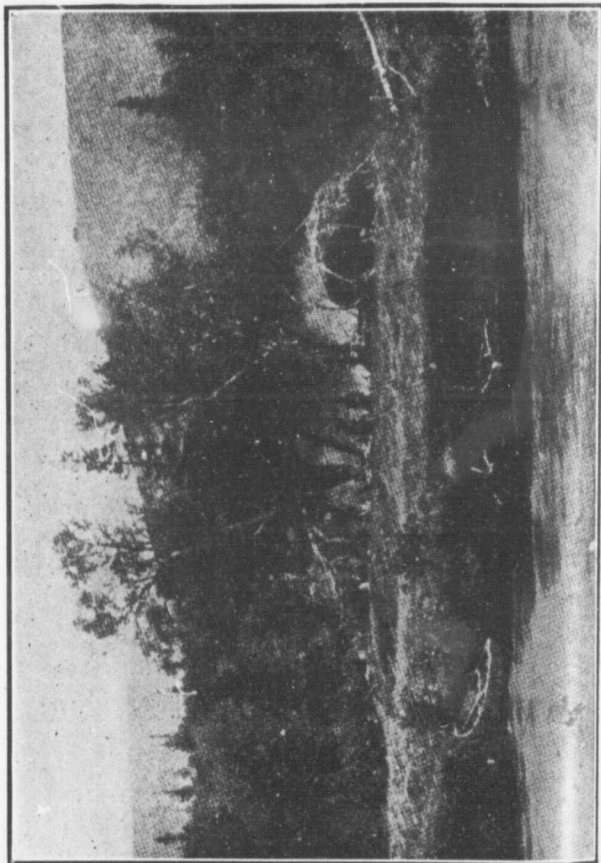
WILDCAT. The lynx rufus is quite common. A large one will weigh 40 lbs. and measure 4 ft. from tail to nose. There is a bounty of \$1 on them in some counties.

PARTRIDGE—OR WOOD GROUSE. There are three kinds: Birch partridge, open season, 1st Oct. to 1st Nov.; spruce partridge and chucker partridge, the hunting of which is prohibited. Many are found generally throughout the province.

WOODCOCK, SNIPE, PLOVER. Are found throughout the province and afford good shooting. Open season, woodcock, 1st Sept. to 1st March; other game birds, 15th Aug. to 1st March.

Wages

DOMESTIC HELP.—Wages per month in Halifax and most towns are: Cook, plain, £2 up; cook, professional, £3 to £4. Parlor maids, £1 15s. to £3; housemaids, £2 to £2 10s.; skilled children's nurses, £2 10s. to £3 10s.; nursemaids, £2; general maid, £1 15s. to £2 10s. The rate of wages for domestic help on farms is lower.



Typical Intervale Land. See page 23.

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FARM LABOR.—There is a good demand for experienced farm laborers. Experienced help receive from £3 to £5 a month with board, and the wife can find employment as a domestic at 30s. to £2 a month; inexperienced help from £1 to £3 a month with board, according to what the man can do. Anyone coming to Nova Scotia should know how to milk cows, handle horses and use an axe.

LUMBERMEN.—Wages of lumbermen in the winter camps in Nova Scotia £4 to £5 a month with board.

IRON WORKERS.—Ordinary wages, per day, for iron workers, iron moulders, boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths, and sheet metal workers without board are 6s. to 12s.

MINERS.—Coal miners can easily find employment in the spring. Average wage, 12s. a day. In the collieries manipulators of coal cutting machines earn 16s. to £1 at contract work. Houses at all collieries with 4 to 5 rooms can be rented at £1 a month. In the gold mines, miners get 6s. to 8s. a day; laborers, 5s. 6d. a day.

Agricultural and Fruit Districts to which Immigration is Attracted

NOTE—In the following descriptions reference is made to "intervale" and "dyked marsh" lands.

Intervale lands are lands flanking the rivers, which are annually covered more or less by the freshets and are enriched by the alluvial deposits left by the subsiding waters. These lands are generally clothed with a thick sward of rich and varied grasses, equally valuable for pasturage and hay.

Marsh lands are found all along the Bay of Fundy, which at high tide leaves a deposit on the land from one to several inches. Good drainage is needed. The best marsh hay may be cropped with an undiminished yield for decades. The land which used to be overflowed by the tide was reclaimed by dykes built by the early French settlers. This forms a vast natural meadow, with soil sometimes 80 feet deep. Near towns marsh lands are worth \$180 to \$200 per acre. Large areas, \$100 per acre; other marsh lands, \$50 to \$100.

NOVA SCOTIA—IMPROVED LANDS. Out of a total land area of 13,483,000 acres about 37.7 per cent. is occupied by farmers. Of the remainder about one-half can be cultivated or grazed. Farms range in size from 50 to 300

acres, and in price from \$5 to \$30 an acre. The following is a sample of the farms at present on the market and the values attached thereto: 700 acres in Hants County, 80 under cultivation, 150 in pasture and 470 under wood, 40 acres of intervale. The land is in a good state of cultivation and yields 70 tons hay, 350 bushels oats, and 200 bushels potatoes. The farm is situated in a well-sheltered valley where fruit grows well. House of 6 rooms 25 x 30, in very good condition. Two new barns, 35 x 60, and 33 x 45, and the necessary outbuildings. Station at the door; school and church, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Water supply consists of well at barn, spring in cellar and brooks in pasture. North and south slope. Wire and board fencing. Lake on farm affords good fishing. A fine farm in good heart. Price, \$3,500 (£700). Terms to suit purchaser.—Land capable of growing fruit may be purchased now at from \$6 an acre upward; when stocked with first-class trees in full bearing the acre will be worth up to \$1,000. For list of farms for sale, write A. S. Barnstead, Sec. Dept. of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, or John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, 57 Pall Mall, London, England.

ANNAPOLIS AND CORNWALLIS VALLEYS. This famous apple growing district, traversed by the Annapolis River, contains about 1,300 sq. miles, lying between two low mountain ranges, which protect the valley from fogs. It varies in width from 10 to 15 miles. The soil varies from clay to sandy loam, with a depth of from 5 to 10 ft. The Annapolis Valley proper extends north for 70 miles from Annapolis Royal. See pages 33 and 36. At Kentville it merges into the Cornwallis Valley, which extends northerly for 15 miles. The farms, as a rule, are narrow strips from 20 to 120 acres, composed of hay land at the bottom, orchard land around the house and grazing and wood lands farther up the hill. Apple culture was first introduced here by the French in 1633. Some of the original trees are still in existence. To-day the annual output of this valley amounts to from 500,000 to 600,000 barrels, marketed in Canada, the United States, England, West Indies and South America. The valley is traversed by two railways. In addition to apples, the leading crops are: Potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, wheat, hay, sugar beets for feeding. Fine peaches are grown to perfection. Plums, strawberries and all small fruits do well. Experts value orchards per acre as follows: Trees set out 6 years, \$200; trees 7 to 10 years, \$400 to \$700; full bearing orchards, well cared for, \$1,000. Price per acre of ordinary farm lands, \$30 to \$50; pasture lands, \$10 to \$20. For

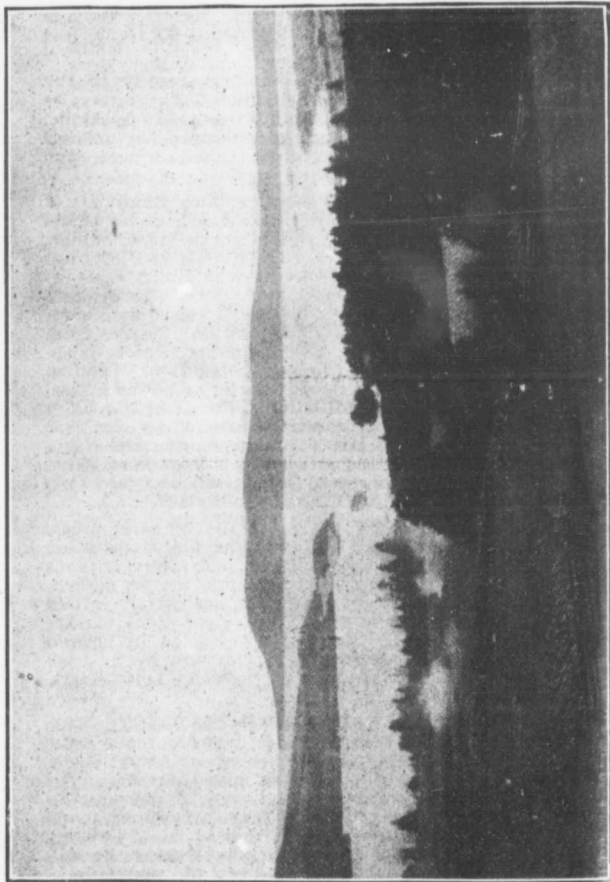
detailed local information write to the Secretary Boards of Trade at Annapolis Royal, Middleton, Kentville and Canning.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY. The smallest county in the province, has a coast line of 80 miles. The intervalles along the Clydesdale, South and other rivers are very fertile. Land generally suitable for mixed farming. The uplands are admirably adapted for grazing. Coal, copper, iron and oil shales are found.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND. There are many thousands of acres of farm and fruit lands within reach of industrial centres, including marsh and rich intervalle lands, bordering beautiful rivers and lakes, rolling lands and hilly uplands watered by streams and frequent rainfall. Soil (except intervalles) sandy to clay loam. Good wagon roads, waterways and railways. An industrial and mining high-wage earning population of 75,000 within 12 miles from Sydney (see pages 55 and 58), including Scotch, Irish, English, French and mixed foreign population. Leading crops, hay (especially clover), oats, barley and other grains, roots, vegetables and small fruits, plums, apples, dairy farming. The island is practically severed by the Bras D'Or Lakes, ramifying into numberless arms and inlets world famous for entrancing scenery. Raw lands from 80c. per acre to \$2. Improved farms can be had for \$5 per acre. Write Sec. Century Club, Sydney, N.S.

COLCHESTER COUNTY. Area 1,308 square miles. Traversed by Intercolonial Railway. Around Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay the dyked marsh and intervalle lands are very fertile. Dairying, mixed farming, market gardening, fruit farming and beef raising are extensively carried on. Near Truro, where there is a good local market (see pages 57 and 60) the farmers engage in general and stock farming. Improved farms are worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Write H. McDougall, Town Clerk, Truro, N.S.

CORNWALLIS VALLEY, CANNING DISTRICT. This valley, from 10 to 15 miles wide, contains 6,000 acres between two mountain ranges, each about 450 ft. high. Land is well adapted to all kinds of mixed farming. The dyked marsh lands furnish prime hay year after year without fertilizing. Apples, pears, plums, strawberries and other fruits grow luxuriantly. Within 14 m. of Canning there are 15 frost-proof apple warehouses along the railway with deep cellars. Dairying, sheep and poultry rais-



View of the famous Bras d'Or Lakes.

ing are profitable industries. Lands are settled, 65% being under cultivation. The farmers are continually buying and selling. Farms average 60 acres, but 10 acres cultivated and part in orchard will furnish a good living. A very desirable residential section. Many good bargains can be obtained now, with the certainty that property will increase rapidly in value. Good water, pure air, comfortable homes, free schools and pretty churches. The waters of the Bay and Minas Basin afford profitable fishing. See description of Canning, page 37, and illustrated advertisement, page 42. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, Canning.

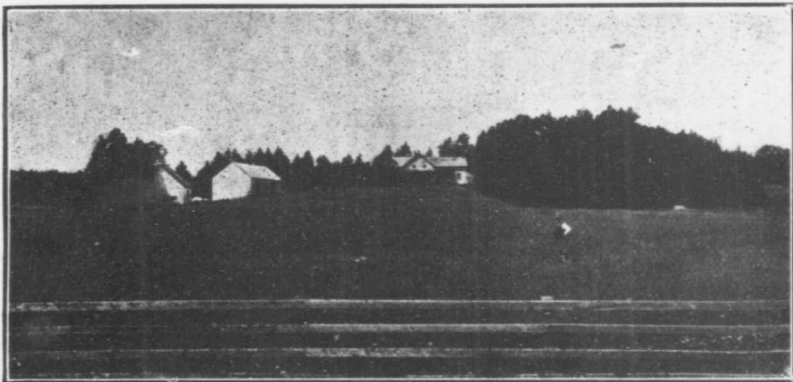
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Area, 1,612 sq. miles. Has 175 miles of coast line. Adjoining New Brunswick. Is a marvellously fertile area, 6,000 acres of dyked marsh, which could easily support 100,000 people, with present population of 50,000. Near Pugwash. (See page 51, and illustration page 54.) Mixed farming, dairying and fruit growing is carried on. The district is well watered by rivers and streams and is traversed by the I.C.R. Soil is clay loam. English, Scotch and Irish are represented. Price of improved farms, \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, Pugwash, N.S. In the district surrounding Oxford (see page 49, and see illustration, page 50) the land is undulating, with hills, hollows and intervalles. Soil is sandy loam, 3 or 4 ft. deep. Leading crops are hay, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat. Improved farms can be bought at \$10, \$15 and \$25 per acre. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, Oxford, N.S.

GUYSBORO COUNTY. A branch of the Intercolonial Railway to be constructed at once to Country Harbor, and Guysboro will open for development large stretches of fine agricultural country along the St. Mary and Salmon Valleys and other districts. Write E. Tiffin, General Traffic Manager Intercolonial Railway, Moncton.

HANTS COUNTY. Area 1,179 sq. miles. Rich dyke marshes line the Avon and Shubenacadie Rivers and along the Avon is a continuous stretch of productive fruit farms. Local markets at Halifax and Windsor. Transportation is afforded by Dom. Atl. Ry. and vessels from Hantsport, see page 41, and illustration page 44. There are vast deposits of gypsum. Gold mining is carried on. Annual shipment of lumber is 22 million feet. Write Town Clerk, Hantsport.

INVERNESS COUNTY. There are good farming districts near the rivers Denys, Whycomagh, Mabou, Strathlorne.

COUNTY OF PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA



Farm Scene at Bay View in County of Pictou.

Farm Homes at Low Prices. Six Days from Liverpool, England.

A farm in Pictou County means a comfortable dwelling, and a home among an industrious, comfortable, educated and moral people, with best markets for products of mixed farming, and with fishing, mining and manufacturing industries. Read description of Pictou County on page 29 and write for further information to

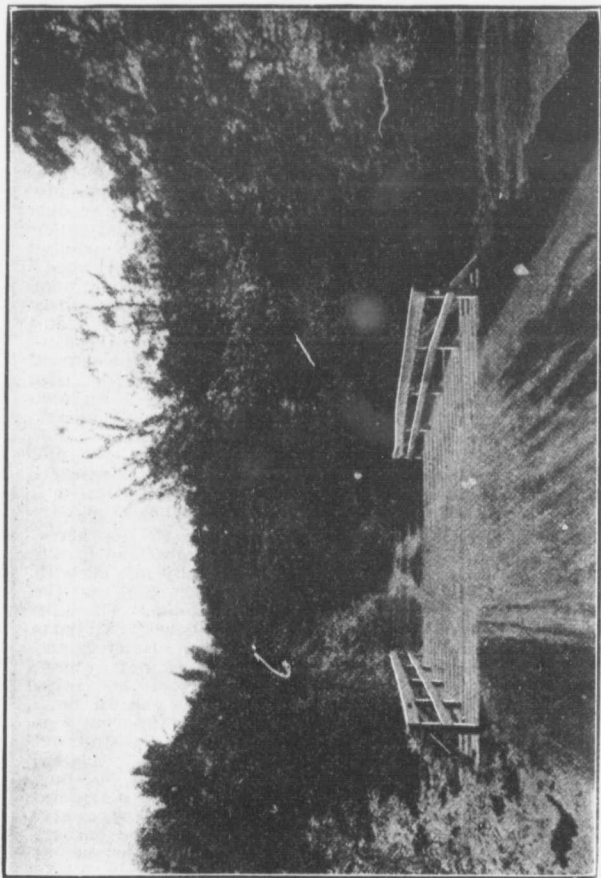
WILLIAM CAMERON, County Clerk - PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA

Margaree and Inhabitants. The introduction of modern methods would yield rich results.

KINGS COUNTY. Area 552,960 acres, borders on Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, watered by several rivers, traversed by Dom. At. Ry. A first-class farming and good apple district, charming scenery, contains slate quarries and rich iron deposits; capital, Kentville. See pg. 43.

LUNENBURG COUNTY. Area 1,116 sq. miles, traversed north and south by La Have River, navigable for 15 miles, and east and west by H. & S.W. Ry. Along the La Have Valley, subsidiary to Bridgewater, is a large area especially suited for fruit culture; mixed farming and stock raising only partially developed. Oats, barley, rye and other grains and roots of all kinds are grown successfully. Local markets are not nearly supplied. A pure and abundant water supply. Climate genial. On head waters there are large timber areas of pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, birch and beech. Men and capital are wanted to develop industries, plant orchards, raise cattle and extend the fisheries. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, Bridgewater. The district subsidiary to Lunenburg is undulating and moderately hilly, well watered with streams. Soil clay loam and sandy in parts. Good roads and water shipping facilities. Price per acre of raw lands \$15, improved farms about \$50. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, Lunenburg. There is a fine farming country inland. The exquisite scenery attracts many summer visitors. See descriptions and illustrations, Bridgewater pages 35 and 40, Lunenburg pages 45 and 46.

PICTOU COUNTY. The county contains 677,360 acres, with a coast line of 45 miles on Northumberland Strait. Land is rolling near the sea, becoming hilly inland, with rich intervals along the rivers and brooks. Soil near the sea is sandy loam; near coal mines clay loam. The hilly part has a sharp soil; average depth 15 inches. All parts are well watered with springs and streams. Dairying and mixed farming is carried on. Leading crops, oats, wheat, barley, peas, beans, hay and all kinds of roots and vegetables. Apples, pears, plums, strawberries and all small fruits do well. Ready cash market within the county at Pictou, New Glasgow, Westville, Stellarton, Trenton and several villages. See descriptions on pages 47, 49, 55. Average grain crops per acre: Wheat, 38; oats, 50; barley, 35. The I.C. Ry. runs east and west and north and south, with 115 miles of lines and 29 stations in the county. To every farm there is a turnpike road. Good harbors on the coast. This district is always a large winner at



A Typical Country Road in Nova Scotia.

county and provincial agricultural exhibitions. There are a number of undeveloped water powers. Coal fields cover about 35 sq. miles. Gold, copper, gypsum and limestone are found. Coal can be purchased at the pit's mouth at \$3 per ton. The scenery is beautiful. Population of county (census 1901) 33,459, largely Scotch, also English and Irish. The development of coal and steel industries has absorbed many young men from the farms, and, in consequence, good farms of 100 acres with well-built houses and barns can to-day be purchased at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. See illustrated advt. of Pictou County on page 28; New Glasgow, page 48; Pictou town on page 52 and Stellarton on page 56. Write to Wm. Cameron, County Clerk, Pictou, N.S. Correspondence is also invited by the Sec. Bd. of Trade at New Glasgow, Sec. Bd. of Trade at Pictou, and Sec. Bd. of Trade at Stellarton, N.S.

QUEENS COUNTY. Area 1,065 sq. miles, a rectangle on the Atlantic Ocean stretching inland 30 miles. The northern part is hilly, with many lakes and streams from which spring the rivers Port Medway, Liverpool and Broad. Here are good farming sections near Caledonia and Brookfield. The soil generally in North Queens is well adapted to fruit culture. The neighborhood of Lake Rossignol is considered one of the best moose grounds in the world.

VICTORIA COUNTY. There is rich soil and large stretches of intervale near Baddeck, Middle River and St. Annes, and fine farming land on Boulardarie Island. The Dominion Government have decided to construct a line from Alba, on I.C.R., to Baddeck. This will greatly aid development of this region.

YARMOUTH COUNTY. Area 736 sq. miles. In several districts agriculture has made good progress, soil is principally clay loam. Dairying, fruit growing and sheep raising are successfully carried on. At the agricultural shows many high-class animals are exhibited. Strawberries, small fruits, cream and butter are marketed in the U.S. Coal costs \$4.50 per ton. Price of raw lands per acre \$5 to \$15, improved farms about \$50. Good water powers available. See description and illustrated advertisement of Yarmouth, pages 61 and 62. Write Town Clerk, Yarmouth, N.S.



Boards of Trade Register

This gazetteer is revised every year, and includes certified official returns from local Boards of Trade and the municipal authorities of towns where no Board of Trade is established. Information is given generally as received. The Editors reserve the right to use information obtained from other reliable resources, and to edit the returns made, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, from their own knowledge, vouch for the absolute accuracy of every detail in each case. As a general rule entries in this Register are confined to towns over 1,200 population. Where possible, a reliable local reference is given, who will supply further information upon request. When writing to local reference, mention should be made of "Heaton's Annual."

ABBREVIATIONS—Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; Pop., Population; Alt., Altitude—feet above the sea level. Altitudes are given as furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Office at Toronto.

AMHERST (Cumberland Co.) on I.C.R. between St. John, N.B., and Halifax, near head of Cumberland Basin on Bay of Fundy. Hotels, Terrace and Amherst \$2. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. 4 banks and fine hospital. Industries include car and foundry co., engineering co., woollen mills, boot and shoe co., foundry co., malleable iron works, rolling mills, woodworking co., worsted co., Crawshaw Co., Christie Bros., and others. The Maritime Gypsum Co. and Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Co. have their offices here. A good farming district with coal mines and large lumber areas.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Many openings for industries, cheap electric power. Rail and water transportation, with coal, lumber and farm products at hand. Write the Mayor, Amherst.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL (Annapolis Co.) at mouth of Annapolis River on Bay of Fundy, on Dom. Atl. Ry. Steamer to St. John, 63 miles. Dom. Ex. Hotels, Queen's Clifton, Hillsdale, \$2.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.). County academy, high and public schools, 20-acre park. Industries: Planing mills, sash and door factories, wagons, carriages, furniture, bricks, shipbuilding, fish curing. Exports: Lumber, apples, fish and brick. Oldest European settlement north of Florida, founded

1604. First Episcopalian and R.C. Churches in N. America established here. A famous apple district. See page 3. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking factories, pottery, boots and shoes, carriages, box factory, fruit growing, lumbering, farming, cattle raising, development of water power. See illus. advt., page 36, and description of Annapolis and Cornwallis Valley on page 24.

ANTIGONISH (Antigonish Co.), county town, on St. George's Bay, navigable inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on I.C.R., 130 miles from Sydney. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Merrimac \$2, Queen \$2. Seat of R.C. bishop and cathedral, St. François Xavier College (250 students), St. Bernard's Convent, St. Joseph's Cottage Hospital, public schools, Ang., Pres. and Bapt. churches. Industries include cheese factories, milk homogenizing plant, wood-working factory, grist mill. In vicinity is found oil shale, sulphate of ammonia, gold, iron, plaster rock, hard and soft wood. Salmon and trout and grise fishing. Part-ridge and geese plentiful. Good roads. Pop., largely Highland Scotch, 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boot and shoe factory, furniture factory, dairy, woollen mills, grist mill, beef and pork packing, marble works, foundry and repair shop, sheep raising, farming, stock raising, poultry, market gardening. Write Town Clerk.

ABICHAH (Richmond Co.), county town, on Isle Madame. Pop. 5,000, 80 miles from Sydney. Steamer to Port Mulgrave, Halifax and Sydney. Hotels, Commercial, Silver Oaks, American \$1.50. 2 churches (Ang., R.C.), public and Roman Catholic schools, 1 bank. Deep sea fishing. Salmon and trout in nearby lakes. Baths, good boating. Old Acadian customs still in vogue. The French language predominates. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cranberry culture, fish curing and canning, ice and bait supplies, drug store, large hotel. Sheep raising. Good farm land obtainable at reasonable prices. Prospecting for coal. Inducements offered to new industries. Write Municipal Clerk.

BADDECK (Victoria Co.) on Bras d'Or Lake, steamer connects with I.C.R. at Iona. Union Bank. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Telegraph, Bras d'Or, \$2.00. Gold and gypsum mining in the neighborhood. Lakes are salt water without tides or currents. Good yachting, bathing and fishing (cod, trout, salmon). Headquarters Dr. Bell, McCurdy and Baldwin flying machines. Tourist centre. The sal-

mon pools of the Margaree River, 30 miles, are reached by good roads. Trout and grilse fishing nearby. Pop. 1,250. Mostly Highlanders.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Plaster Paris factory, cement factory, summer hotel. Write Town Clerk, Baddeck.

BARRINGTON (Shelburne Co.) at head of Barrington Bay, on H. & S.W. Ry. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Barrington House \$1.50. Industries, 2 woollen mills, saw mill, 3 oil clothes factories, lobster packing, fishing. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cranberry raising, summer hotel, sawmill.

BEAR RIVER (Annapolis and Digby Counties) at head of navigation on Bear River, on Dom. Atl. Ry., 9 miles from Digby. Station $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Weekly freight S.S. to St. John. Hotels, Bear River, Commercial \$1.50, and Colonial Arms at mouth of river \$2 to \$5. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Adv., Meth.). 6 saw mills, 2 grist mills, high school and academy, Royal Bank, 2 threshing mills, monument and stone works, water power. Hard and soft woods abundant. Good trout fishing. Starting point for best moose hunting in the province. Pop. 1,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Development of water power, pulp mill, woodworking factory. Write Sec. Board Trade.

BRIDGETOWN (Annapolis Co.) at head of navigation on Annapolis River, 115 m. from Halifax, on Dom. Atl. Ry., and Halifax & S.W. Ry. Steamers to St. John. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotels, Grand Central, St. James \$2. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Meth., S.A.). Academy, 2 banks. Industries, 2 larrigan factories, woodworking, foundry, cider and vinegar, barrels, liniment, electric power plant, water power about 1,000 h.p. available. An excellent system of pure spring water from North Mountain. An important lumber port. A good summer hotel on Bay of Fundy shore, 1 hour's drive. Fishing and hunting easy of access. A good apple and farming district, thickly settled, supplying iron and hard and soft woods. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking and other industries in many lines, good shipping facilities, central position. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, Bridgetown.

BRIDGEWATER (Lunenburg Co.) at head of navigation on La Have River, on H. & S.W. Ry., 80 m. west of Halifax; bi-weekly steamer to Halifax. H. & S.W. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Clark's \$2.50, Fairview \$2, Belmont,

ANNAPOLIS

Nova

*Is an Open Tidal
Water*



ROYAL

Scotia

*Port for Deep
Navigation*

Exporting apples from the orchards of the Annapolis Valley, manufactures of wood and other forest products, and the fisheries of the Bay of Fundy.

Surrounded by continuous villages of small farms and thousands of acres of intervale lands owned in fee simple.

Values of farms are reasonable in accordance with improvements. Forest lands \$2 to \$5 per acre.

One of the finest residential towns in the Province. For description see pages 24 and 33. For information address

FRED. W. HARRIS, Town Clerk - ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA

Eureka \$1.50. General offices and machine shops of the H. & S.W. Ry. 3 banks, 5 churches, high and public schools, 3 saw mills, shipbuilding, rossing mill, 2 planing and 3 shingle mills, carding mills, foundry and tannery, woodworking factory, carriage and wagon factory, gasoline engines, granite and marble works, curling and skating rinks, tennis club, theatre, county agric. exhibition grounds. Town has electric light, water and sewerage systems. Annual shipments of lumber, 50 million ft. Large export trade with the U.S., S. America, W. Indies, Gt. Britain, in lumber, pulpwood, bark, etc. Central point for salmon and trout fishing and woodcock, grouse, ducks, moose hunting. Gold found in district. See description of Lunenburg Co., page 29. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry and machine shop, boots and shoes, aerated water, fruit canning, pickles, etc., larrigans, boat building, fertilizers, furniture and specialized woodworking factories. No unions. See advt., page 40. Town offers concessions to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

CALEDONIA (Queen's Co.) on H. & S.W. Ry., 36 m. from Bridgewater. H. & S.W. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Alton \$2. Freeman \$2. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Meth.), graded school. Industries, gold mining, pulp mill, lumbering, farming, apple culture. An important lumbering point and gateway to a fine hunting and fishing district, including Lake Rossignol, the Medway, Mersey and Kijimikujik Rivers and numerous lakes. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Spool factory, pulp mill, box factory. Many water powers for sale. A rich gold district but little prospected. Write Town Clerk, Caledonia.

CANNING (Kings Co.) on the Habitant River, 2 m. from its mouth, in the Basin of Minas. On Dom. Atl. Ry., 70 m. from Halifax. Steamer to St. John and Minas Basin points. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Waverley and Canning. 5 churches (Ang., Pres., Cong., Bapt., Meth.), 2 saw mills, edge tool factory, barrel factory, sash and door factory, cheese and butter factory, shipbuilding, water system with gravity pressure. A desirable residential section, 3 m. from Kingsport, a favorite seaside resort on the Minas Basin, 12 m. by water from Cape Blomidon, famous for its amethysts, the gateway from the Bay of Fundy into Minas Basin. Population of town 850; of Cornwallis Valley 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Tourist hotel, tannery, factories in various lines, fruit growing, mixed farming, good bargains in purchase of farm lands. See Canning District,

page 25, and illus advt., page 42. Write to Sec. Bd. of Trade, Canning.

CANSO (Guysboro Co.) on Chedabucto Bay, 25 m. from I.C. Ry. at Mulgrave, to which steamers run. 2 hotels, 1 bank. Headquarters of the Commercial Cable and Western Union Cos. 18 ocean cables are landed in this vicinity. Industries include fishing, canned, drying and smoking fish, fertilizer works, fish-glue factory, water power available. Pop. 2,800.

CHESTER (Lunenburg Co.) on Chester Basin, at head of Mahone Bay, which is studded with islands, on H. & S.W. Ry., 50 m. from Halifax. Hotels, Hackmatack Inn, Lovett, Columbia, Mitchell. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Luth., Meth.), grammar school, lobster packing, motor boat factory. A charming summer resort, good yachting, motor boating, tuna fishing in the bay (see under "Sport"), good trout and fair salmon fishing, golf and tennis, lovely scenery. Pop. 800 in winter, 1,200 in summer. Write Municipal Clerk.

CLARKE'S HARBOR (Shelburne Co.) on Cape Sable Island. Ferry from Barrington Passage, 1 mile. Steamboat connections with Yarmouth, Halifax, St. John and intermediate points. Hotels, Sea View, Symonds \$1.50. 1 bank, 1 school, 2 churches. Industries, fishing and lobster packing, reduction works. Pop. 1,500.

DARTMOUTH (Halifax Co.) on Halifax harbor at mouth of Chedabucto River. Ferry to Halifax. 4 hotels, 6 churches, 2 banks. Industries include cordage works, spice, chocolate and soap factory, packing and bottling works, sugar refinery, lumber mills, foundries, boiler works, rolling mills, corn meal mills, brewery, marine railway, and skate and bolt factory. Fine beach, good boating and bathing. Pop. 6,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steel shipbuilding, for which the town offers a bonus of \$100,000. Write Town Clerk.

DIGBY (Digby Co.) on Annapolis Basin, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, and on Dom. Atl. Ry., 150 miles w. of Halifax. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Daily steamer to and from St. John, N.B. Hotels, Eaton's, Waverly, Burnham, Royal, Columbia, \$1.50. Summer hotels, The Pines, Lour Lodge, Manhattan, Trefry, Myrtle, Colonial Arms, Harbor View, \$2.50 up. Industries include, woodworking factory, box factory, 2 barrel factories, 4 fish curing establishments. Town has county academy, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), 2 banks. A charming summer resort.

Good water supply. Standing pop. 1,500. Summer pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick making, boot and shoe factory, knitting factory, kitchen gardening and chicken raising for tourist trade. Digby Neck affords the finest facilities for sheep raising. Digby County is a sportsman's paradise. Splendid trout fishing, moose hunting and woodcock shooting. Digby has excellent shipping facilities and an open port at all seasons of the year. Write Town Clerk, Digby.

DOMINION (Cape Breton Co.) 13 m. from Sydney, Louisburg Ry., electric railway to Sydney, Bridgewater, Glace Bay. Can. Ex. Hotel Strang's \$1.50. Collieries of Dcm. Coal & Steel Co., 4 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth.) Royal Bank. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Market gardening. Write Town Clerk.

GABAROUSE (Cape Breton Co.) Tel., Ex. and Ry. connection at Louisburg. Small steamer in summer to Louisburg. Industries, fishing, lobster packing. Pop. 1,700.

GLACE BAY (Cape Breton Co.) on Glace Bay, on Sydney and Louisburg Ry., Electric Ry. to Sydney, 14 miles. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotel, Glace Bay \$2. Centre of Dominion Coal Co.'s properties, which pay average wages of \$200,000 a month. Industries include mining, fishing, machine works, woodworking factory, and railway offices of St. L. Ry., 7 churches, 3 banks, public and high schools, 2 newspapers. Lighted by electricity. Pop. about 18,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Retailers of provisions and clothing, market gardening. Write Town Clerk.

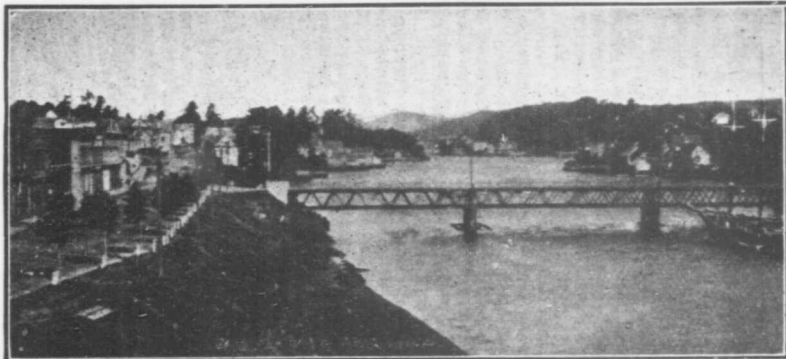
GUYSBORO (Guysboro Co.) at the head of Chedabucto Bay. Daily steamer to Mulgrave. Industries include carriage factory, wood carving, barrel factory, fishing, lumber. Good farming country. 100 h.p. water power available. Gateway to good moose and bear hunting district.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Barrel and box factory, furniture factory, summer hotel. Write Town Clerk.

GRAND PRÉ (Kings Co.) on Dom. At. Ry., 15 m. from Windsor, separated from Minas Basin by the Grand Pré Dyke and Long Island. Famous as the scene of Longfellow's Evangeline. In 1775 several hundred Acadians were gathered here to be transported. Two churches, a

Bridgewater, Nova Scotia

A Live Town
with Live People



A prosperous farming, railway and shipping centre.

Situation peculiarly adapted for commercial and industrial development.

Read descriptions on pages 29 and 35 and write to
SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE, BRIDGEWATER, N.S.

few stores. There are many interesting relics. Pop. about 400, mostly farmers.

HALIFAX (Halifax Co.) capital of Nova Scotia, founded in 1749. Terminus of I.C.R., Dom. At. Ry., and Halifax & S.W. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Halifax, Queen, King Edward, Waverley. Seat of Provincial Parliament Buildings and Government House, Dalhousie College, over 400 students, 2 convents, Theological College, Halifax Medical College, N.S. Free Government Technical College, 42 churches, fine public gardens. A magnificent harbor, important naval station and winter port. Industries, about 70 factories, including iron foundries, breweries, distilleries, sugar refining, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton and woollen goods, paper, musical instruments, gunpowder, tobacco, soap, candles, paints, chocolates, spices. Exports, over \$8,000,000—apples, hay, potatoes, lumber, etc. Bank clearings in 1910, \$95,855,319. Value of manufactured products in 1910, including fish, fish products, etc., \$18,240,000. An attractive tourist centre. Fine scenery, fishing, bathing, boating, etc. Pop. 55,000.

— **SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.**—Woodworking plant, brush factory, furniture factory, shirt and collar factory, tobacco factory, 4,000 h.p. electric power to be developed within 20 miles. No strikes for several years. Inducements offered on application, market gardening and many occupations for a man with small capital. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Halifax.

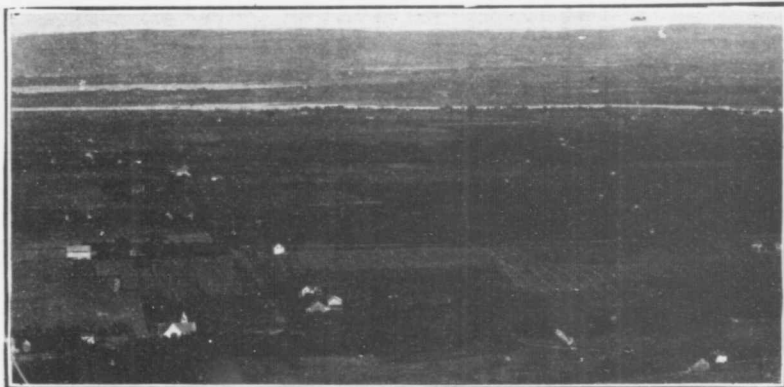
HANTSPOURT (Hants Co.) on Dom. At. Ry., 52 miles from Halifax, on Avon River, flowing into Basin of Minas, Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Hantsport \$1.50, Evangeline \$1.50, American \$1.00. High school, 4 churches, bank. Industries include graving blocks, fruit boxes, baskets, barrels, farming implements, candy, shipbuilding. Plentiful supply of pure spring water. Pop. 1,000. Large gypsum deposits. A great hay district.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Canning factory, factories using gypsum for plaster, selenite, calcine, etc. See description Hants Co., p. 27, and illustrated advertisement on p. 44. Write Town Clerk.

INVERNESS (Inverness Co., C.B.) on Big River and on Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. line, 150 miles from Sydney, Can. Ex. Hotels, Imperial and Grand Central \$1.50. Coal colliery of Inverness Ry. & Coal Co., 2 churches (Pres. and R.C.), 2 public schools. A fine bathing beach.

CANNING DISTRICT

The Gem of
Cornwallis Valley



CORNWALLIS VALLEY TAKEN FROM THE LOOK OFF (LOOKING SOUTH)

See description of Canning, page 37

No District in Nova Scotia offers better opportunities for the farmer or investor than the Cornwallis Valley. The paragraph headed Cornwallis Valley, Canning District, on page 25, is worth reading. Read this carefully and then write the Secretary Board of Trade, Canning, N.S.

Picturesque scenery, good trout fishing in the Margaree District, 18 miles. Copper, gypsum and fire clay found in vicinity. Pop. over 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick making. Write Town Clerk.

KENTVILLE (Kings Co.) County town on Dom. At. Ry. Business centre of Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys (see p. 24). Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Aberdeen \$2.50, American \$2.00. 4 churches, 2 banks, public schools and county academy. Industries, carriages, automobiles, gasoline engines, milling machinery, lime, sulphur. A prosperous residential town. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of supplies for fruit growers and dairy utensils. Dairying, fruit growing. Electric power being developed on Gasperaux River, 4 miles distant. Write Town Clerk.

LIVERPOOL (Queens Co.) County town, at mouth of the River Mersey, 80 miles s w. of Halifax on H. & S.W. Ry., on steamer route St. John to Halifax. Tel. W.U. Hotel, Mersey \$2.00. Town has county academy, 5 churches. Industries, 2 iron foundries, granite works, shipbuilding, grist mill, pulp mill, paper mill, saw mill, carriage factory, marine railway. A trade in lumber and fish. A good harbor. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking plant, tannery, timber lands. Write the Mayor.

LOCKEPORT (Shelburne Co.) on Locke's Island, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 40 miles from Liverpool, N.S., on H. & S.W. Ry. H. & S.W. Ex. Weekly steamer between Halifax and St. John calls. Hotels, New Hillcrest, Sea View, \$1.50. 1 bank, school, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), 2 schools. Lobster factory, boneless fish factory, cold storage, glue factory, fish cannery, shipbuilding. Large fish trade with West Indies. Swordfish caught here with harpoon. A fine beach. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boat building, cooerage, manufacture of fertilizer from fish offal, manufacture of oil clothing. Write the Mayor.

LOUISBURG (Cape Breton Co.) delightfully situated on a magnificent harbor. Terminus of the S. & L. Ry. 25 miles from Sydney. Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Crowdis, Townsend, Louisburg. 5 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth., S.A.). Industries, water and electric power co., lobster packing, fish curing, deep sea fishing,

HANTSPORT OFFERS MANY OPPORTUNITIES



One of the Large Apple Orchards in Hantsport District.

Unsurpassed for quality of fruit and opportunities for large orchards. For description of Hantsport and Hantsport District see pages 41 and 27. For further information write to

TOWN CLERK . . . HANTSPORT . . . NOVA SCOTIA

lumbering etc. The harbor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, is open all the year. Winter port for Dominion Iron & Steel Co., and other industries at Sydney. Many lakes and streams afford trout fishing, fine yachting. Hundreds annually visit the old fortifications. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fine sites for fishing establishments and fish curing along harbor front. On account of the proximity of coal and steel works at Sydney, shipbuilding and iron manufactures of all kinds. Pulp and lumber mills, sash and door factory. Industries can have here cheap power, coal and land with water transportation. Town offers inducements on application. Admirable site for high explosives on the old fortifications, 1 mile distant, with 1,000 acres. There are 4 miles water frontage for docks and wharves. This is the nearest port on the continent to the outside world. Write the Mayor.

LUNENBURG (Lunenburg Co.) on H. & S.W. Ry., 70 miles from Halifax. Weekly steamer calls between Halifax and Yarmouth. H. & S.W. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Kings \$2, Central \$2. 6 churches (Ang., Pres., Bapt., R.C., Meth., S.A.), county academy and public school, park, shipbuilding, cooperages, iron foundry, stove foundry, 2 machine shops, gasoline engines, sail making, block making, blacksmith shops. Beautiful scenery, boating, fishing and shooting. A fishing fleet of one hundred and fifty vessels employs about 2,700 men. Average annual catch about (500,000) five hundred thousand quintals. A large established trade with U.S. and West Indies, and growing trade with Western Canada. A good harbor with 22 ft. below low water. Pop. about 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking plant, shipbuilding, sailors' deep sea, coast and bank fishermen, common laborers, domestics. See description of Lunenburg County on p. 29, and illustrated advertisement on p. 46. Write the Mayor, Lunenburg, N.S.

MAHONE BAY (Lunenburg Co.) on H. & S.W. Ry., 7 miles from Lunenburg. Steamer to Halifax, 45 miles. H. & S.W. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., Hotels, Royal \$2, Aberdeen \$1.50, American \$1. 5 churches (Ang., Pres., Luth., Bapt., Meth.), high school. Industries, block and oar factory, carriages, tannery, sprayers, sash and door factory, oil clothing, cement pipes, electric light plant, yachts and small boats, hard and soft woods;

LUNENBURG

The Home of Fishing
in Nova Scotia



Where 500,000 Quintals of Codfish are Landed Every Season

A good harbour, having a uniform depth of 22 feet. A town of good homes, adjoining a rich agricultural district. The most prosperous town in Nova Scotia. Water powers of immense value awaiting development. Harbour second to none on the Nova Scotia Seaboard. See description on pages 29 and 45. Any further information supplied by applying to

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF TRADE OR MAYOR, LUNENBURG, N.S.

gold, tin and manganese found in neighborhood. Moose, partridge and woodcock hunting, salmon trout and deep sea fishing. Pop. 1,600

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture and wood-working factories. Fish packing, brick yards, gold mining. Write Town Clerk, Mahone Bay, N.S.

MIDDLETON (Annapolis Co.) at junction of Dom. At. Ry. and H. & S.W. Ry., in the Annapolis Valley. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Telephone. Hotels, Spa, American, Central, \$2. Macdonald school, 4 churches, a fine water system. Industries, clay and stone works, medicine factory, apple evaporator. In neighborhood are granite quarries and Spa medicinal springs, iron mines and fine orchards. Pop. 1,000.

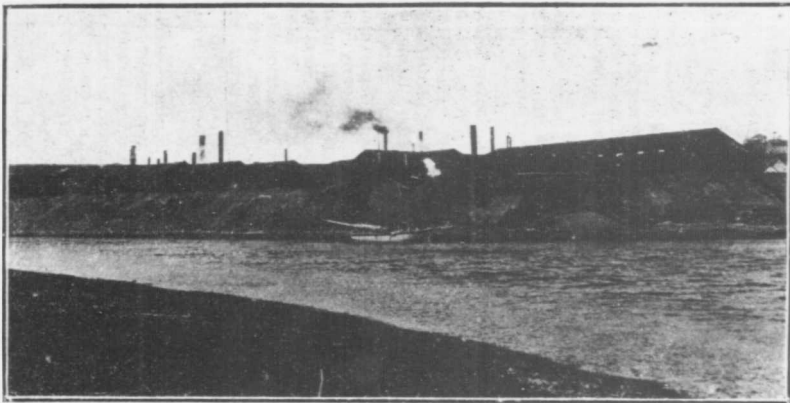
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Orchard, dairy and poultry farming, fruit canning, vegetable canning, foundry and machine shop, heavy vehicle, farming, implement and furniture factories. Write Town Clerk.

NEW GLASGOW (Pictou Co.) on the East River and I.C.R. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Branch of I.C.R. for shipping coal runs to Pictou Landing. Trams to Stellarton, Westville and Trenton. Hotels, Norfolk \$2.00, Vendome \$2.00, Windsor \$1.25 to \$2.00. 5 banks, Royal, Nova Scotia, Commerce, New Brunswick. Site of head offices, rolling mills, forges and finishing departments of the Nova Scotia Steel Works. The company employs in its steel works over 1,000. There are several subsidiary cos. deriving their supplies from the N.S. Steel & Coal Co., including the Brown Machine Co., W. P. MacNeill & Co., and I. Matheson & Co. Other industries are glass works, harrows, tools, bricks, mineral waters, saw mills, planing mill, foundry, steel and wire fencing, electric works, woodworking factory, drain pipes. Pop. 7,000. The neighborhood supplies coal, limestone, iron ore, hardwood and spruce.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shipbuilding, steel and iron industries, manufacture steel and wood railway cars, furniture factory, building mechanics' houses. Free water and exemption from taxes given to new industries. See description of Pictou County on p. 29, and illustrated advertisement on p. 48. Write the Sec. Bd. of Trade, New Glasgow.

NORTH SYDNEY (Cape Breton Co.) on I.C.R., 5 miles from Sydney. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hourly steam ferry to Sydney, steamers to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. Johns; local boats on the Bras

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., The Centre of Pictou County



Rolling mills, forges and finishing departments of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. at New Glasgow

New Glasgow is the centre of an industrial and mining population of 35,000 and has exceptional opportunities for manufactures and agriculture. See details on page 47 and description of Pictou Co. on page 29.

Write The Secretary Board of Trade, New Glasgow

d'Or, electric tramway to Sydney Mines. Hotels, Belmont \$2. Queen's, Vendome, Albert \$1.50. 5 churches, banks Royal, Nova Scotia. Industries include fishing, granite works, bricks, planing mill, machine shop, aerated waters, stoves. Marine Ry. for ship repairing. Coal docks of N.S. Steel & Coal Co., an important bunkering port. Pop. 6,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Market gardening, manufacture of coal briquettes. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade, North Sydney, N.S.

OXFORD (Cumberland Co.) on River Philip and I.C. Ry. Hotel, Dufferin \$1.50. 4 churches, 1 primary school, 1 academy, 1 bank. Industries include woollen mills, furniture factory, foundry and machine shops, turned wood factory, box factory, grist mill, excelsior plant, tripoli works. Town is lighted by electricity. Gravitation water system. Electric power. Annual lumber shipment, 10,000,000 feet. Salmon and trout fishing. Moose and bear hunting. Fine scenery. Pop. 2,000.

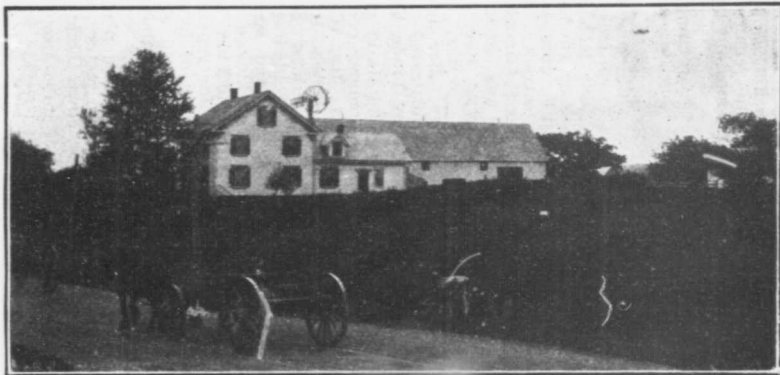
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick works, tannery, pork packing factory, carriage factory. See description of Cumberland Co. on p. 27, and illustrated advertisement on p. 50, and write to Sec. Bd. of Trade, Oxford.

PARSBORO (Cumberland Co.) on the Basin of Minas, Cumberland R. & Coal Co. Ry. Steamer connects at Wolfeville and Kingsport with W.A. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Evangeline \$1.25, Grand Central \$1.50, Cumberland \$1.50. 4 churches (Pres., R.C., Bapt., Meth.), graded school and high school. Frequented as summer and sportsmen's resort, excellent fishing, cariboo and moose shooting, a coal shipping point. Industries include larrigans, woodworking factories, wood blocks for repairing vessels, shipbuilding yards. Large exports of lumber and coal. Good moose and bear hunting about Sand and Shulac River, 13 miles. Geese and duck abound near the shore. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking plant, foundry and furniture factory, tool handle factory, tannery. Development of coal areas. Write Town Clerk.

PICTOU (Pictou Co.) on I.C.R., 113 miles from Halifax. Steamers daily to Charlottetown, tri-weekly to Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, P.E.I., weekly to northern Cape Breton ports, bi-weekly to Magdalene Island and Montreal. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Wallace \$2, Stanley \$1.25, Aberdeen \$1. Industries include

OXFORD, A TIDY TOWN IN A FERTILE BELT



COMFORTABLE FARM HOME NEAR OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for settlers. Cheap, fertile lands, market gardening, fruit growing, dairying, stock and poultry raising. Snappy markets. See pages 27 and 49. We solicit your enquiry.

SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE, OXFORD, N.S.

flour and feed mill, woodworking, biscuits and candy. Motor boats, tobacco, foundry, marine railway. Pictou has 8 churches (Ang., 3 Pres., R.C., Chris., Meth.). Pictou Academy, founded 1818. A seaside resort, good fishing, fair hunting. Neighborhood supplies coal, freestone, lumber, farm and orchard products. Pop. 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick works. Local supply is insufficient for coal mines nearby, barrel and shoox factory, to supply local fisheries and factories. See illustrated advertisement on p. 52, and description of Pictou County on p. 29. Write to the Sec. Bd. of Trade, Pictou.

PORT HAWKESBURY (Inverness Co.) 90 miles from Sydney, on I.C.R. and Inverness & Coal Co. Ry. Steamship connections with Boston, Halifax, Charlottetown, Arichat, Canso, Guysboro and Inverness, Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Farquhar, American \$1.50 to \$2. 4 churches (R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), public school, 1 bank, boat building, fish freezing and smoking. Fine scenery. Duck and geese shooting. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shoe factory, broom and brush factory, door and sash factory, furniture factory. Write Town Clerk.

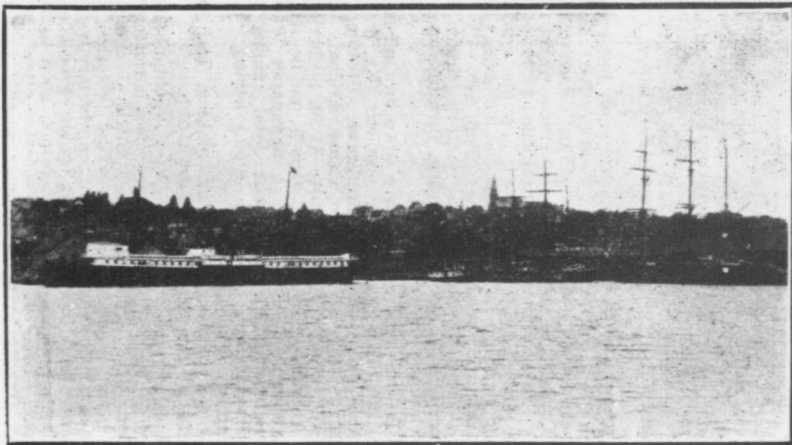
PORT HOOD (Inverness Co.) County town on Gulf of St. Lawrence, 100 miles from Sydney, on Inv. Ry. & Coal Co., connects with I.C.R. at Mulgrave. Steamers to P.E.I., Halifax, Pictou, Mulgrave, Canso, Arichat, Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Old Smith \$1.50, Sutherland's \$1.00. 3 churches (R.C., Pres., Meth.), public school, county academy, Court House, 1 newspaper ("Port Hood Greetings".) Chief industries, coal mining and fishing. Fine scenery. Sea and inland fishing. Part-rides plentiful. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick making, sash and door factory. Write the Mayor, Port Hood.

PUGWASH (Cumberland Co) on the Northumberland Straits and I.C.R. br. line, 38 miles from Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 2 hotels, 5 churches, high and public schools, 2 woodworking factories, tannery, flour and lath mill, brick plant, can factory, several lobster plants, large lumber export trade. Fine boating and bathing. A favorite summer resort, good agricultural district. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steamer wanted to Charlottetown. Small factories, summer hotel, farming and stock raising. Town offers tax exemptions, etc., to new

PICTOU, Best Distributing Point in Nova Scotia



Pictou Harbour is the largest, deepest and safest harbour on the north shore of Nova Scotia.
It is completely land-locked.

Distributing point for Prince Edward Island, Magdalens, and Northern Cape Breton. Best opportunity for manufacturing in Nova Scotia. Surrounding country a good farming district, with cash markets. See description of Pictou, page 49, and description of district, page 29, and write

Secretary, Board of Trade, Pictou, N.S.

industries. See description of Cumberland County on p. 27, and illustrated advertisement on p. 54. Write S. P. Borden, Pugwash.

SACKVILLE (Westmorland Co.) on Intercolonial Ry. and terminus N.B. and P.E.I. Ry. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotels, Ford's \$2.50, Brunswick \$2, Intercolonial \$2. Port of entry. Seat of Mount Allison College (Methodist), 125 students; and Ladies' College, 200. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.). Industries include saw and grist mills, builders' factory, 2 stove foundries, tannery, harness, foundry, carding mill, stone quarries, electric light and telephone company, 2 carriage factories, tennis and golf clubs. Neighborhood supplies copper, hard and soft woods, hay and general farm produce. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, machine shop, farming implements, boots and shoes. Inducements on application. Write Town Clerk.

SHEET HARBOR (Halifax Co.), an inlet of Atlantic. Station on I.C.R. at Shubenacadie, 60 miles. Steamers to Halifax, 40 miles. Hotel, Conrad's \$1.00. Industries, lumber mills, gold mining, salmon, trout and moose abundant. Pop. 900.

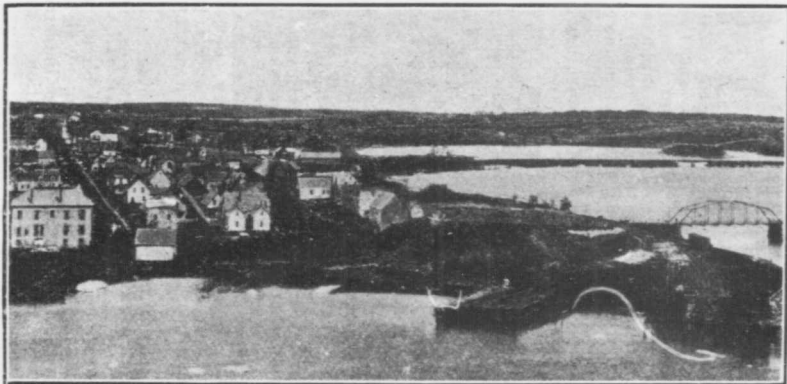
SHELBURNE (Shelburne Co.) County town on Roseway River and Shelburne Harbor, 162 miles from Halifax, 165 miles from St. John, N.B., on H. & S.W. Ry. Weekly S.S. to St. John and Halifax. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Atlantic, Shelburne \$1.50. 2 ship yards, 7 boat-building establishments, monument works, lath and stave mill, planing mill, granite quarry, Bank of Commerce, 7 churches (Ang., Bapt., Pres., R.C., S.A., Meth., and Af. Meth. Epis.). County academy, town electric lighting plant. A fine harbor for water sports, lake and stream fishing, bear and moose shooting nearby. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Bank fishing, pulp mill, summer hotel, woodworking factory, spools, furniture boxes, all kinds of hardwood products. Neighborhood supplies spruce, pine, hemlock, oak and birch. Electric power supplied at \$20 per h.p. per annum. Water power, 1,000 h.p. available. Town offers new industries free light, water and exemption from taxation. Write the Mayor, Shelburne.

SPRINGHILL (Cumberland Co.) on Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R.

PUGWASH

A GOOD TOWN
TO LIVE IN



South End, Pugwash.

Good transportation by rail and water, beautiful harbour, fine boating and bathing. Favorite summer resort, good agricultural district specially adapted for hay raising. Good opportunity to secure farms. See pages 27 and 51. For further information write

S. P. BORDEN

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PUGWASH, NOVA SCOTIA

Hotel Royal \$1.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt. Meth.), 3 schools, 3 banks, woodworking factory, aerated waters, electric light co., 2 coal mines, annual output 500,000 tons. Pop. 6,500.

STELLARTON (Pictou Co.) on East River, 2 miles from New Glasgow. I.C.R. Junction. The geographical and railway centre of a busy coal-mining and industrial district. Electric tram to growing towns on each side. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Tremont, Ora, Acadia, Kenwood, \$1.50. 2 parks, athletic grounds. Banks, Royal and Nova Scotia. Newspaper, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., 2 Pres., Meth.). Town has water and sewerage systems. Industries, coal mining, carriage factory, I.C.R. repair shops and works, feed mill, 2 woodworking factories, cigar factory, distributing point for the International Harvester Co., Harris Abattoir Co., N.S. Carriage Co., and other wholesale houses, 2 electric light and power plants. Here is situated the thickest known seam of coal in the world—37 ft. Pop. about 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturing or industrial plants, etc., etc. Any quantity of coal is at hand, and N.S. Steel Co. Works about 3 miles distant, where stock can be procured at short notice. Unexcelled facilities for shipping. Tax exemptions or any information. See description of Stellarton district on p. 29. and illustrated advertisement on p. 56. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

SYDNEY (Cape Breton Co.) 2,240 miles from Liverpool, 910 from Montreal, 276 from Halifax. Terminus of I.C.R. and S. & G.B. Ry. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Steamers to Newfoundland ports. P.E.I., St. Pierre, Montreal and Quebec, Halifax, Bras d'Or Lakes and Cape Breton ports. Occasional S.S. from European ports. Hotels, Sydney, King George and Grand \$2.50 to \$3, Minto and Queen \$1.50, and others. Head office of Dominion Iron and Steel Co., which employs 3,000 hands. Other industries include machinery, cement, tar and chemicals, pressed brick, steel metal works, stoves, cigars, fertilizers, aerated waters, cold storage, marble works, tar paper, electric co. Sydney has 4 banks, yacht club, 3 social clubs, good bathing, fishing and shooting, beautiful scenery. Neighborhood supplies beech, birch, maple, spruce, fir, hemlock, coal, copper, iron, gypsum, fire clay, marble, limestone and other minerals. For description of Agricultural Lands see under Cape Breton Island, p. 25. Pop. 20,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Clothing factory, flour

STELLARTON

The Railway Centre
The Coal Centre
The Central Town

OF PICTOU COUNTY



Acadia Avenue, Stellarton.

The commercial centre of a rich agricultural, industrial and coal mining district; a rapidly growing town offering exceptionally good living conditions and opportunities for great industrial development. See detailed description on pages 29 and 55.

Further information furnished by the

SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE, STELLARTON, N.S.

mill, tanneries, woollen mills, boot and shoe factory, soap factory. Industries subsidiary to iron and steel, market gardening, shipbuilding and repairs, building of steel, freight and passenger cars. City offers liberal inducements to new industries. See illustrated advertisement on p. 58. Write Sydney Century Club.

SYDNEY MINES (Cape Breton Co.) on Sydney Harbor. On I.C.R. Tram and N.S. Steel & Coal Co. Ry. to N. Sydney, 3 miles. Hotel, King Edward \$2.00. Banks, Royal and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. employ 3,600 men in collieries, blast furnace, 4 open hearth furnaces, foundries and machine shops. Yearly output 900,000 tons. Pop. over 7,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brick yard, tanneries, woollen mills, industries subsidiary to iron and steel, market gardening. Town offers exemption from taxes. Water free, or at special rates. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

TATAMAGOUCHE (Colchester Co.) on Waugh River, on I.C.R., 34 miles s.w. of Pictou. Hotel, Sterling \$1. Tel. W.U. Industries, 3 saw and grist mills, sash and door factory. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Stone quarries. Water power available. Write Town Clerk.

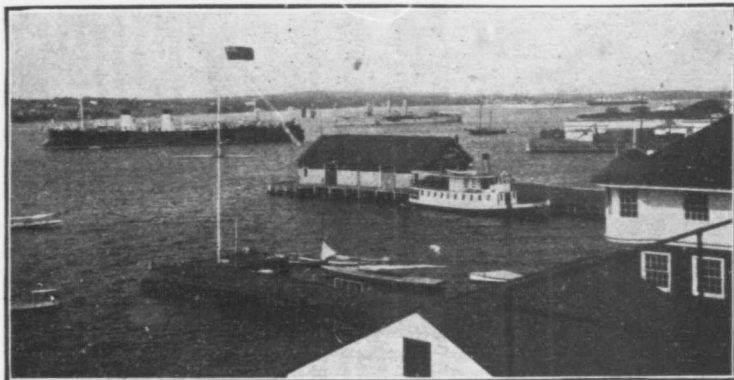
THORBURN (Pictou Co.) on line Acadia Coal Co. Hotel, Thorburn. Collieries of Acadia Coal Co. Pop. 1,700.

TRURO (Colchester Co.) on I.C.R. and D.A.R. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Dom. Ex and C.P.R. Ex. Situate on Salmon River, 61 miles from Halifax and about 2 miles from Head of Cobequid Bay, the easternmost arm of the Bay of Fundy. Founded in 1761. A railway centre. Seat of Truro Academy, Provincial Normal College, and Nova Scotia College of Agriculture. Hotels, Stanley House, Learmont \$2.00, Carvell Hall and Victoria \$1.50. Industries include knitting mills, condensed milk and coffee, 2 factories, hats and caps, feed mill, mattresses, woodworking, aerated waters and 2 foundries. Pure and plentiful domestic water supply. Up-to-date sewerage system. Good streets and roads. Fire protection. Athletic and golf grounds. 1,000 acre park nearby. A fine agricultural district. The neighborhood supplies lumber and iron. Pop. 6,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Glove, overall and shirt factory, machine shop, boot and shoe factory. Liberal concessions have been granted to new industries. A

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

THE LONG WHARF OF NORTH AMERICA



Sydney has one of the Finest Harbours in the World.

Value of manufactured products, 1910, \$14,000,000. Expansion, population and assessment, six-fold in ten years. See description of Sydney and surrounding districts on pages 55 and 25.

Write for particulars and all information to Century Club, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

free building site is offered by a private citizen to a bona fide industry wishing to locate in Truro. For further information see description of Colchester County, p. 25, and illustration, p. 60. Write H. McDougall, Town Clerk, Truro, N.S.

WESTVILLE (Pictou Co.) on I.C.R., 5 miles from New Glasgow. Trams to New Glasgow, Stellarton and Trenton. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Arlington \$1.50. Industries include coal mining, bricks, terra cotta bricks, woodworking, saw mills, 5 churches, 3 schools. Neighborhood supplies coal, fire clay, lumber, farm products. Fishing and hunting. Pop. 4,000.

WINDSOR (Hants Co.) at confluence of Avon and St. Croix, 46 miles from Halifax, on Dom. Atlantic Ry. Maritime Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels. Victoria \$1.50, Somerset \$1.25. Seat of King's College, Church School for Girls, Boys' College School. Industries include saw mill, builders' factory, cotton mill, slack barrel cooperage, glue and fertilizer factory, rattan chairs, sash and door factory, furniture, gypsum mines, plaster mills, foundry. Third among N.S. ports shipping lumber. The deposits of gypsum are practically inexhaustible. It occurs as hard and soft gypsum. The exports are 200,000 tons per annum. Gold, manganese and antimony are found in neighborhood. Pop. 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Canning factory, tannery. Write Town Clerk, Windsor.

WOLFEVILLE (Kings Co.) on Dom. At. Ry., daily boat to Parrsboro and Kingsport; weekly to St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Banks, Union Bank of Halifax and Bank of Montreal. Hotels, Acadia Villa, Kent Lodge, Royal \$2 to \$2.50. A number of private houses at lesser rates. Seat of Acadia University, Horton Academy and Acadia Seminary, over 300 students in residence (Baptist). Town has water, sewerage and electric light plant; shaded, well-kept streets. Societies, Masonic, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, Tennis Club and large rink. Industries, farming, creamery, corn mill, sash factory, etc., 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.). Americans visit it every summer and enjoy the beautiful drives to Grand Pré, Gaspereau Valley, Blomidon and Evangeline Beach. Pop. about 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Apple canning, vinegar or cider factory. A fine distributing centre for manufacturers. Hard and soft woods available within easy distances. Write the Town Clerk, Wolfville.

TRURO, The Railway Hub of the Maritime Provinces



GENERAL VIEW OF TRURO, N.S.

Truro, with four railway lines branching from the town, is a first-class distributing centre for manufacturers. Read description of town and district on pages 57 and 25, and write for further information to

H. McDougall, Town Clerk, Truro, N.S.

YARMOUTH (Yarmouth Co.), a beautiful seaport town at the south-western extremity of Nova Scotia, the gateway to Nova Scotia from the United States. Daily steamboat service in summer and semi-weekly in winter from Boston, semi-weekly from St. John and Halifax. Terminus Can. Pac. Ry. and Halifax and Southwestern Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Electric cars in town and to nearby parks. Hotels, Grand \$3.50, Queen's \$2.00, Oxford \$2.00, Royal Hotel \$1.50, Park Hotel \$1.50. Fourth Canadian ship-owning town. Favorite summer resort. Industries include cotton mill, woodworking factory, 2 shoe factories, 2 foundries, 2 machine shops, steel shipbuilding and boiler plants, soda water, Minard's liniment, boneless fish, lobster canning, large fresh fish trade, candy factory, second largest lumber exporting port in N.S. Excellent roads make this an automobile centre, 92 in use. Yacht club and golf links. Deep sea fishing, trout and salmon fishing. Moose and other game plentiful. Pop. 8,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, canning factory, motor boat and dory building, manufacture of gasoline engines, railway car building. Town gives liberal treatment to new industries. See description of Yarmouth County on p. 31, and illustrated advertisement on p. 62. Write Town Clerk, Yarmouth, N.S.

Other Industrial Opportunities

Industrial Opportunities in smaller places, of which no description is given in this book. For particulars, apply to A. S. Barnstead, Secy. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND IMMIGRATION, Halifax, N.S.

APPLE EVAPORATOR.—Port Williams, Waterville.

BARREL FACTORY.—Pleasant River, Bass River, Glenelg, Port Hilford, Berwick, West Arichat.

BOAT BUILDING.—Sherbrooke, La Have, St. Peters, Port Clyde.

BONELESS FISH INDUSTRY.—East Ragged Island, Little Harbor, Shag Harbor.

BOAT FACTORY.—Shubenacadie, Port Hawkesbury.

BOX FACTORY.—Sherbrooke, Noel, Waterville.

BRICK WORKS.—Musquodoboit.

BRICK YARD.—Port Hood, Granville, Eel Cove.

BROOM AND BRUSH INDUSTRY.—Port Hawkesbury.

CANNING CLAMS AND FINNAN HADDIE.—Deep Brook.
CANNING PLANT.—Central New Human, Berwick, West
River, Lawrencetown.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.—Hopewell, West River.

CHEESE FACTORY.—Caledonia, New Germany, River
John.

CORN MEAL FACTORY.—Kingsport.

CREAMERY.—Pleasant River, Aylesford, Conquerall Bank.

ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.—Harmony Mills, Milton
Hammond's Plain, Hubbard's, Moser River, Granville.

FARM IMPLEMENT FACTORY.—Avonport.

FERTILIZER USING DOG FISH.—North East Harbor.

FISH BUYER.—Roseway, Shag Harbor.

FLOUR MILL.—Waterville.

FURNITURE FACTORY.—Musquodoboit, Shubenacadie,
Margaree Harbor, Port Hawkesbury, Strathlorne, Lans-
downe, Lequille, Little Narrows.

GENERAL STORE.—Harmony Mills, Louis Head, Ber-
wick, Charlesville.

GOLD MINING.—Mill Village.

LAST FACTORY.—Pleasant River.

LUMBER MILLS.—Harmony Mills, Milton, Roseway.

MARKET GARDENING.—Mira.

MILK CONDENSING PLANT.—Port Williams.

MILL SITES VACANT.—Hopewell.

PAPER MILLS.—Harmony Mills, Milton, Conquerall Bank,
New Germany, Lequille.

PEAT INDUSTRY.—Port La Tour.

PLASTER MILL.—Noel.

PORK PACKING.—Conquerall.

POWER THRESHER.—Harmony Mills.

PULP MILL.—Fisherman's Harbor, La Have, Petite Riv-
iere, Riversdale, Sunny Brae, Beach Meadows, Loch
Lomond.

RAKE AND BUCKET FACTORY.—Pleasant River.

SAKE AND DOOR FACTORY.—Bass River, Port Hawkes-
bury, Hopewell.

SHINGLE MILL.—Beach Meadows, Iona.

SMOKED HERRING INDUSTRY.—East Jordan.

SPOOL FACTORY.—Caledonia.

STARCH FACTORY.—Kingsport.

STONE QUARRIES.—Hammond's Plain, River John.

SUMMER HOTEL.—Ecumsecum, Whycomagh, Gasperaux, La Have, Petite Riviere, Margaretsville, Gunning Cove, Upper Ohio, Iona.

TANNERY.—Pleasant River, Avonport, Berwick, West River, Lequille.

VINEGAR PLANT.—Port Williams.

WOODWORKING FACTORY.—Caledonia, Mill Village, Bass River, Ecumsecum, Glenelg, Sherbrooke, Waternish, Port Hood, West Bay, West River, Jordan Falls, Upper Ohio.

WOOLLEN MILL.—Hopewell, Loch Lomond, Denver



In 1910 464 moose were killed in Nova Scotia. See under Sport, page 21.