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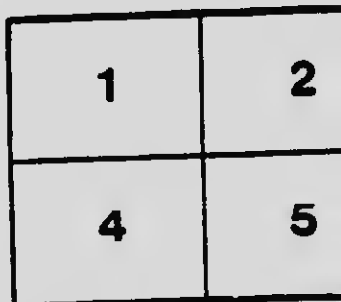
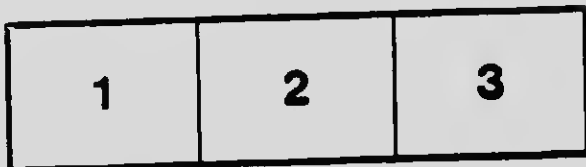
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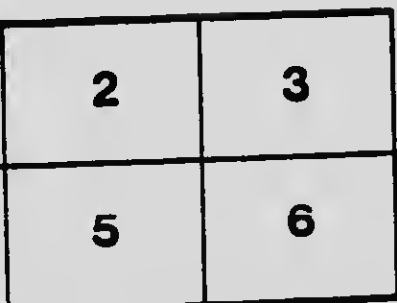
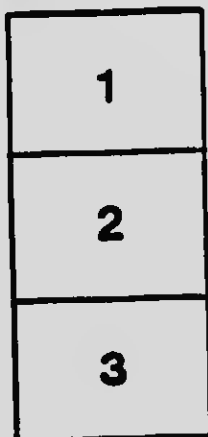
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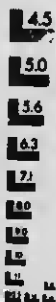
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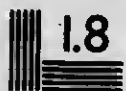
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No. 2 Bankhead, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia—the Largest Soft Coal Mine in America.
on page 41, and see illustration on pages 52 and 53.

Read description of Glace Bay

on page 41, and see illustration on pages 52 and 53.

Opportunities in Nova Scotia

1914

Provincial Booklet Series



HEATON'S AGENCY, TORONTO

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Toronto, 1914

HEATON'S ANNUAL

Tenth Year

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Opportunities in Nova Scotia

General Information

AREA.—There are two natural divisions: main land and Cape Breton Island, separated by Strait of Canso, 1 mile to 1½ miles wide. The length of the Province is 350 miles; width, 50 to 100 miles. The land area including the island of Cape Breton is 13,483,671 acres. Of this, according to the census of 1911, 1,257,468 acres are improved, 2,458,384 acres are in natural forest.

Occupation of Farm Lands. In 1911 the number of farms was 56,033, of which 4,974,559 acres were owned, 106,342 rented, 730,146 in field crops, 34,277 in orchard and nursery, 7,581 in vegetables, 10 acres in vineyards. The Census records show that in 1910 there were 992 vacant farm holdings aggregating 63,967 acres which did not produce crops in 1910.

COMMERCE.—The total value of exports from Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending March, 1912, was \$23,569,432; imports, \$19,285,187, a total trade of \$42,854,619. Of this amount \$27,853,277 passed through Halifax. Thirty million dollars is being expended in perfecting the rail and ocean terminals at Halifax and provision is being made for three trans-continental lines:—C.P.R., G.T.R. and C.N.R., as well as the Intercolonial Ry.

COST OF LIVING IN 1913.—Flour cost from 25s. to 28s. per barrel; Beef, 5 d. to 12 d. per lb. according to season and locality. Mutton, pork and veal, 4d. to 8d.; turkeys, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; geese, 6d. to 10d. per lb.; fowls per pair, 3s. to 4s.; fuel coal, 20s. to 24s. per ton delivered and less near the coal mines. Hardwood, per cord, 12s. to 16s.

CROWN LANDS.—There are practically no Crown Lands available for farming purposes in Nova Scotia; but see under Government Aid to Settlers.



**The Intervales in Nova Scotia yield magnificent Crops of Hay.
See pages 17 and 63.**

GENERAL INFORMATION

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CLIMATE.—Nova Scotia is situate 3 to 6 degrees nearer the Equator than the most southerly point in Great Britain and is almost surrounded by sea. There are spring fogs on the coast, but they are not serious. Winter lasts from December to March. Clear weather is the rule, and there are not the extremes of heat and cold felt in other sections. Generally the climate is bracing and most healthful. There is about 40 per cent. of bright sunshine in the year. The average length of life is greater than in most countries in the temperate zone. According to the latest reports 14.3 per cent. of the people reach the age of 80 or over.

Temperature and Rainfall. The following figures showing the mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation are taken from the table compiled for Heaton's Annual by the Dominion Meteorological Office at Toronto.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Temp.</i>	<i>R. Fall.</i>
Hallfax.....	44.3	56
Parrsboro.....	44.4	38
Pictou.....	43.2	44
Port Hastings.....	43.2	49
Sable Island.....	45.5	44
Sydney.....	42.4	51
Truro.....	42.5	45
Whitehead.....	41.8	44
Yarmouth.....	40.2	50

CO-OPERATION OF FRUIT GROWERS.—See Fruit Growing, The United Fruit Growers of N.S. Ltd., page 18.

EDUCATION.—*Public School System.* The Province boasts one of the best free non-sectarian School Systems in the World. The course of study beginning at 5 years covers 12 years—8 years in the Common School Grade and 4 in the County Academies and High Schools located in the Shire towns. A free course for teachers is provided in the Normal School at Truro. The number of common schools in operation in 1912 was 2,662; teachers employed 2,804; pupils on register, 103,984.

Colleges. The Chartered Colleges with degree conferring powers, are: Dalhousie College and University, Halifax; Kings' College, Windsor; Acadia

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College, Wolfville; St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish; St. Annes' College, Church Point in Digby Co.; St. Mary's College, Halifax.

Ladies' Colleges. There are several seminaries notably in Halifax (Presbyterlan), Wolfville (Baptlst), Windsor (Church of England), and Rockingham (Roman Catholic). The Methodists attend a college at Sackville, N.B.

Agricultural College. The college at Truro is doing good work, see under Agriculture.

Technical Education. A central college at Halifax provides instruction and professional training in all the various engineering colleges. There are 22 coal mining schools, 10 engineering schools in quarry centres and evening technical schools in industrial towns.

FORESTS.—The principal lumber counties are Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Annapolis, Cumberland, Colchester, Halifax and Guysboro Counties. Estimated forest area, 7,812 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak, and maple. The Crown Lands consist of 1,417,000 acres which yield an annual revenue of \$15,000 and are all within 28 miles from tide-water. Estimated cut of lumber in 1913, 450 million feet, including timber suitable for boatbuilding, pulpwood and cordwood. About 200 million feet are exported yearly to the United States, West Indies and Europe.

Timber Regulations. Any person may obtain a grant or 20 years' renewable lease of Crown lands for lumbering purposes, not exceeding 2,000 acres, at 80c. per acre, which may be enlarged with approval of the Governor-in-Council, if necessary, for lumbering operations. There are no stumpage or other dues. If two persons apply for the same lands, the property is sold at public auction to highest bidder. Write Sec. of Industries and Immigration, Halifax.

FUR-FARMING.—If the increasing demand for fur is to be satisfied, trapping must be supplemented by domestication, and provision must be made for this in Game Laws. Attention has been drawn to the profit to be made in Canada in the farming of the fox, raccoon, mink, marten or sable, fisher or pennant marten, otter, skunk, muskrat and other animals.

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FUR FARMING—Continued.

Write to Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, for report. "Fur-Farming in Canada," and see Heaton's Annual," page 295.—1914 edition.

Foxes. The silver or black fox industry had its inception in 1890, when 3 black or silver foxes, caught near Bedeque, P.E.I., were purchased for \$300. In December, 1912, there were 13 fox ranches in Nova Scotia. In December, 1913 there were between 75 and 80 fox ranches in the Province. Thirty of these had letters of incorporation with a capital of over \$1,855,000. The total capital invested probably exceeds \$2,500,000. During the past few years practically all sales have been made for breeding purposes. Proved breeders of good quality are held at from \$18,000 to \$40,000 a pair. Options on young foxes to be born in 1914 have been sold at from \$10,000 to \$17,000 per pair, 10 per cent down, balance on delivery. It is estimated that about 40 per cent. of the pelts to-day would fetch from \$1,000 to over \$2,500 a piece. The remainder, according to quality, ranging down to \$50

Karakule Sheep. An experiment is being made on a farm at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, and at Sydney, C.B. The Karakule sheep will be crossed with Lincolns and Shropshires. It has been found that these crosses yield skins equal to the Karakule sheep in curl. The fur is known as Persian Lamb. The industry is likely to become important, if these sheep, accustomed to a hot dry climate, do not suffer from the change. For ordinary sheep raising, the climate of Nova Scotia is most suitable and there is abundance of good pasture.

Normelgora Cats. These long-furred cats are said to have been brought out of Thibet by one of the scientific parties which accompanied the Young-husband Expedition a few years ago. A number have been brought to Sydney, N.S., and capital has been invested in their production. Write A. S. Barnstead, Sec. Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N.S.

Raccoons. There is a raccoon ranch at North Sydney, N.S.

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Lumbermill and Sawmill. See Forests, page 6.

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Skunks. Skunk-raising is a failure on a small scale. On a large scale it should return 50 to 100 per cent. The animals can be easily handled without cutting out the scent glands. There are two skunk farms in Colchester, N.S.

GOVERNMENT AID TO SETTLERS.—*Guarantee of Loan.* A Provisional Act, passed in 1912, provides that when a provincial loan company will agree, upon receiving the guarantee herein mentioned, to advance on mortgage of farm buildings and lands 80 per cent. of the appraised value of such lands and buildings, the Government will guarantee repayment of the difference between 40 per cent. and the total amount of the loan, provided repayments of principal made shall be applied, first, towards the reduction of the Government guarantee. Provision is made for a guarantee of lesser amounts.

Ready-made Farms. A Provisional Act, passed in 1912, provides that the Governor-in-Council may purchase real estate, subdivide it, erect buildings and fences and prepare crops and sell same to farmers in parcels. Write A. S. Barnstead, Sec. Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N. S.

IMMIGRATION.—In 1912, 5,962 persons came to Nova Scotia, with a declared intention of remaining in the country. 3,226 came from foreign countries, and 2,736 came from English speaking countries. These included 2,116 English, 425 Scotch, 117 Irish, 60 Welsh, 11 Americans, and 7 Canadians. The occupations included 356 farmers, 178 labourers, 384 miners, 297 craftsmen, 216 domestics; wives and children made up 554. The total immigration via Halifax, during 1913, amounted to 5,438 persons including 2,844 British.

MANUFACTURING.—*Output.* Nova Scotia has 1,480 manufacturing establishments employing 28,000 hands with an annual payroll of \$11,000,000. Output in 1910 was estimated at \$52,706,184 including food products, textiles, iron and steel products, chemicals, clay, glass and stone products, tobacco, vehicles, boats and miscellaneous industries, as compared with \$23,592,513 in 1901; an increase of 123.40 per cent.

Forest Products. The large spruce areas could be utilized for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

MANUFACTURING—Continued.

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 mentioned tanneries, fruit canneries, whitewear, furniture, soap and fish-giue factory, flour and feed mills, clothing factories, rolling mills, Portland Cement works, see under Shipbuilding. Write to A. S. Barnstead, Sec. Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N.S.

Strategical Position. For the assembling of raw materials and export by sea, Nova Scotia holds a strategical position. The Province is nearer Europe, S. Africa and S. America than any other country on the N. Atlantic. 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 or iron from Newfoundland, where it is obtainable at a very low price.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal ranges of mountains and hills are the Coquebid Mountains, extending from Cape St. George through Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland Counties and the South and North Mountains in Kings and Annapolis Counties.

Highest Altitude. The highest altitude in Nova Scotia is Ingonish Mountain in Victoria Co., 1,392 feet.

POPULATION.—According to the Dominion Census the population of the Province was 459,574 in 1901 and 492,338 in 1911.

Origin of the People. In 1911 the chief nationalities represented in Nova Scotia, were: British, 378,700 French 51,746, German 38,844, Dutch 4,179, Indians 1,915, Jews 1,360, Negroes 6,541.

Religions of the People.—In 1911, according to the Dominion Census returns, the principal religious denominations were represented as follows: Anglicans, 75,315; Baptists, 83,854; Congregationalists, 2,690; Jews, 1,170; Lutherans, 7,359; Methodists, 57,606; Presbyterians, 109,560; Roman Catholics, 144,991.

RAILWAYS.—*Steam Railways.* The Province is well served by the following railways: The Intercolonial, owned and operated by the Dominion Government; the Dominion Atlantic, controlled by the C.P.R.; the Halifax and South Western, controlled by the C.N.R.; the Inverness Railway; the Sydney and Louisburg; the Cumberland Railway, operated by the Dominion Coal Company; and the Cape Breton Railway.

Electric Railways.—There are four Electric Railway Companies in the Province: The Cape Breton Electric Co. operates about 23 miles, connecting Sydney with Glace Bay, North Sydney and Sydney Mines. The Halifax Electric Tramway Co., Ltd. has a road of 21 miles, operating in the City of Halifax. Pictou County Electric Co., Ltd. has a road of 9 miles connecting Westville and Stellarton with New Glasgow; The Yarmouth Light & Power Co., Ltd. has about 4 miles of road in the town of Yarmouth.

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.

SPORT, HUNTING—Big Game. Moose are found in large quantities in all but one country on the Mainland. There are few in Cape Breton Island where they are protected until 1915. The annual kill is over 800, but gradually they are on the increase. Caribou are most numerous in Cape Breton Island. There are few in the Mainland. Virginia deer have been protected for 15 years, and are increasing rapidly through the Province. Close season extends to 1915. Of Bear, the black bear is the only variety. Wildcat are quite common.



A Settler's Home.

Small Game. The ruffed grouse (birch partridge) abounds. Woodcock, Snipe, Blue-Winged Duck, Teal, Wild Geese, various Sea Ducks, and other sea and shore birds are common.

SPORT—FISHING.—*Albacore—Leaping Tuna.* A giant mackerel sometimes reaching half a ton, captured by harpooning. Only one has as yet been landed with rod and line, but several have been booked in Cape Breton waters, where they are common.

Bass.—Striped Bass. Are found along the Atlantic Coast and caught frequently in Cape Breton harbors. Run from 3 to 60 lbs., average weight 15 to 20 lbs. Bass may be fished for at all times by angling with hook and line.

Salmon. The Medway, Mersey, St. Mary's, Margarec, Tusket, Salmon, Petit Riviere, Tangler, Mira and some other rivers afford good sport. The best fly-fishing season is in May and June. Grilse are taken with a fly at the head of tide waters in the rivers. The 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.

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.

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 "Fisheries.")

TELEPHONES.—There were over 2,000 Rural telephones in operation in Nova Scotia in 1913. The Rural Telephone Act provides for a grant of \$20 per mile towards the installation of a telephone system when three or more persons agree to form a company and pay the working expenses. The actual cost of installation is \$33.50 per mile, exclusive of poles, which can easily be obtained in a farming community.

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.

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. Houses at all collieries with 4 or 5 rooms can be rented at £1 per month. In 1913, the average wages per diem were: miners, \$3.40; machine runners, \$4.15; loaders, \$2.05; drivers, \$1.70; onsetters, \$1.90; timbermen, \$2.00; track layers, \$2.50; oilers, \$1.50; firemen, \$2.09; carpenters, \$2.12; blacksmiths, \$2.57; laborers, \$1.70.

WATER POWERS.—In Nova Scotia advantage has already been taken of many small powers scattered over the province; at present there are 7 hydraulic developments, ranging between 1,000 and 3,000 horse power, mostly used for milling purposes. The powers, though small, are exceedingly valuable on account of their advantageous situation. Practically all the water powers in Nova Scotia are owned in fee simple, the powers belonging to the parties who purchased the land on each side of the river. Write to the Secretary, Department of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N.S., and write for report on the Water Powers in Canada to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Agricultural College at Truro 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 ladles; subjects: Domestic Science, Dalryng, 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 1912 and 1913, in course one, 114 students; in course two, 342 students; in course three, 26 students; in course four, 115 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 Dalryng. Tuition for all above courses free. In connection with the college there is a farm of 291 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. Tuition free. Cost of full term, \$75 to \$150, depending upon the amount of farm work done by the student. Write M. Cumming, B.A., B.S.A., Principal.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—There are 179 Agricultural Societies which the Government aid in the purchase of pure bred stock. A well organized Farmers' Association with representation everywhere and a Fruit Growers Association. A Provincial Exhibition is held yearly at Halifax, an annual fat stock show at Amherst and there are County Exhibitions in many counties.

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 buck-



Off to the Halibut Grounds. See Fisheries, pages 22-25.

wheat 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, King's, Hants and Queen's 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.

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 1913 was the unprecedented demand for dairy stock. There has been a higher development of private than factory dairying. 17 creameries and cheese factories operate in the province. There is great room for development in this industry. The mining and manufacturing towns in Cape Breton import annually many 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. The total yield for hay in 1912 was 825,819 tons.

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.

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 30 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, and

FRUIT GROWING—Continued

gradually increased to a shipment estimated at over one and three-quarter million barrels in 1911. In 1912 the crop was nearly one and a quarter million barrels. At a Royal Horticultural Society Show at London, Nova Scotia captured the highest award and fourteen subsidiary medals. The principal varieties of apples grown are Baldwins, Nonpareils, King of Tompkins, Gravensteins, Bishop Pippin, Golden Russet, Wealthy, Fallwater, Stark, Northern Spy, Blenheim. As yet the industry is confined on a commercial scale to the counties of Hants, King's, Annapolis and parts of Digby, Yarmouth, Queen's, Lunenburg, Cumberland, 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 38 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.

Cranberries. Cranberry culture is profitable. A bog, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, yielded 300 barrels, which sold at 5c a barrel; a bog, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, yielded 55 barrels which sold at 60c a barrel. The markets in the Dominion are generally supplied from Cape Cod, Mass. Near Auburn in King's Co., the crop averages 5,000 barrels netting \$2,500 to the growers. The market is practically unlimited at \$5 a barrel.

Raspberries. A plantation is good for at least ten years and yields \$200 per acre.

Strawberries. A net profit of \$200 to \$300 per acre is common. Owing to the lateness of the season, strawberries come on the market when the supply from the United States is over.

Other Fruits. Large quantities of plums and cherries are grown. Many fruit growers have succeeded with pears and in a few cases with grapes and peaches. Raspberries cost about 10c a quart.

THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANIES OF N.S., LTD.
The Fruit Growers of the Annapolis Valley enjoy the

advantage of a splendid system of Co-operative Centralization which is accomplishing wonderful work along the lines of reducing the cost of production by co-operative buying of fertilizer, spraying materials, implements, feed and flour, etc., and increasing the return to the grower for his product by Co-operative marketing which does away with all unnecessary middlemen and, owing to having control of the major portion of the Valley's output, is able to so regulate shipments that no market is overloaded. This Central Association which is known as The United Fruit Companies of N.S., Ltd., is comprised of thirty-two Co-operative Fruit Companies having a collective membership of over 1,500 of the most progressive and up-to-date Fruit Growers in the Valley. These Co-operators have accomplished wonders in the direction of improving the pack of Nova Scotian apples, a fact which is having a telling effect on the Markets of the World and will probably be the means of saving the situation for Nova Scotian Apples during the keen competition that is looked for during the next few years.

GRAIN CROPS.—During 1912, according to Provincial Returns, Nova Scotia raised 3,532,644 bushels oats, 326,840 bushels wheat, 179,340 bushels barley and 14,240 bushels buckwheat. The average yield of oats and wheat per acre, for Nova Scotia, is larger than the average of the Dominion, and that of barley but slightly below.

LIVE STOCK.—*Government Assistance.* During the past ten years the Provincial Government have imported 200 high grade stallions, 150 pure bred bulls, 150 pure bred rams and 200 pure bred boars. The services of these animals are available to breeders at a nominal cost.

Cattle. The breeds of beef cattle represented in Nova Scotia are the Shorthorns and a few of Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Devons and Gallo-ways. The most popular breeds of dairy cattle are Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Guernsey. In 1913 there were 284,200 cattle in the province. Owing to the cool, moist climate, fodder may be easily raised and pastures are excellent. This



One million barrels of apples a year in Nova Scotia. See page 17.

LIVE STOCK—Continued

abundance of food and the comparative absence of troublesome flies, explains the thriftiness of all kinds of live stock.

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. In 1912 there were 69,400 horses in the province. In the past 10 years the Provincial Government have imported 200 high grade stallions, the services of which are available.

Sheep. The number of sheep at present is about 386,000 head, including Shropshires, Southdowns, Leicesters, Oxford Downs, Dorsets, Hampshires, Lincolns and Cotswolds. The annual wool clip is over 1,000,000 pounds. Owing to the climate the wool is long, strong, soft and silky and fetches the highest market price. The mutton is superior to that raised inland. 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. They live outside all winter and feed on sea kelp washed up on the beach. Statistics presented by trustworthy 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 from \$6.00 an acre upwards. Shelter has to be provided for 4 or 5 months each year. Hilly, well watered, pastures can be bought at from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

Swine.—The number of hogs in the province in 1913 was 56,600 which is about 1.5 hogs per each 100 acres of occupied land. The marked interest

awakened of late in the dalrying industry extends also to the raising of swine, as with plenty of such dalry 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.

MARKET GARDENING.—Halifax and several of the towns are well equipped, but intelligent farmers could make money in raising early vegetables. The Sydneys and coal mining centres off Cape Breton Island offer exceptional facilities, see Descriptions of Towns and write local references.

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. In 1912, 6,489,002 bushels of potatoes were grown, 6,097,378 bushels of turnips, mangels and carrots.

Potatoes. Agricultural College experts have found, through tests, that Nova Scotia produces potatoes that are 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 a occasional importation of the same variety from a Maritime grower.

Turnips. Turnips average 840 bushels to the acre. At the Agricultural College at Truro for 15 years the yield has averaged 1,000 bushels to the acre.

Fisheries

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES.—*The Sea Fisheries.* Are the most extensive in Canada. The total capital invested in fisheries in 1912-13 was estimated at \$6,531,590. About 26,500 men are directly or in-

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES—*Continued.*

directly engaged in the industry. The leading fish are cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring and haddock. 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. Write to Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, for "Sea Fisheries in Eastern Canada."

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.

Markets. Ninety per cent. of the Nova Scotia cured products is shipped to the West Indies, and five per cent. to the Mediterranean ports. The remainder is consumed in Canada.

COD.—The total value of the catch in 1912-13 was \$1,812,814. 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 bank the trawl is used; on the inshore fisheries, both the trawl and handline.

HERRING.—The value of the catch in 1912-13 including herring used fresh, smoked, pickled and used as bait, was \$488,844. Experts state 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."

LOBSTERS.—The lobster plant, including canneries, is valued at \$881,055. The industry employs about 3,600 persons. In 1912-13 the output of lobsters preserved in cans was valued at \$1,578,941, and fresh lobsters at \$970,170. Large numbers are sent in ice to United States ports. The price has risen nearly 400

per cent. since 1880, but of late years the size has materially decreased. At the same time a larger area is being fished with increased gear, and in deeper water, without increasing the quantity of the catch.

MACKEREL.—The catch in 1912-13 was valued at: Fresh, \$322,696; salted, \$156,191; total, \$478,887. The fish are caught in nets moored not far from shore.

SHELL-FISH.—Write to Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, for annual report and for report of Shell-Fish Commission, 1913.

Clams. Since 1903 the annual importation of clams from New England States has decreased from \$2,000 to \$200, and the production of Nova Scotia Clam beds has increased in proportion. If the depletion of the New England beds continues, United States will take all Nova Scotia can produce for food and bait purposes. Portugal also uses much clam for bait. In 1912-13 about 27,500 barrels valued at \$47,025 were produced in Nova Scotia.

Mussels. Abound everywhere. A splendid bait very little used by Canadian fishermen.

Pertwinkles. Are very abundant. There is an immense demand in Nova Scotia and England, but they are not used for food in Canada.

Scallops. Are found in the deeper water and are generally taken by a dredge. See Lobsters and Oysters.

SWORDFISH.—Although the fishery has been carried on for years on the New England coast, it is comparatively new to Nova Scotia. The fish are caught by harpooning. The flesh, in firmness and flavor, resembles halibut. The average weight is about 300 lbs.; price paid, 6c to 12c per lb. Catch in 1912-13, was estimated at \$32,499.

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. Albert-bridge, 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. Under an arrangement made with the Dominion Government the disposal of the areas now rests entirely with the Provincial Government, and exclusive leases can be obtained. For particulars write to A. S. Barnstead, Secretary, Department of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N. S.

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 catfishes, the drum-fishes, certain sea snappers, the waste in dressing cod, and some kinds of sea weeds, besides hake, cod and sturgeon.

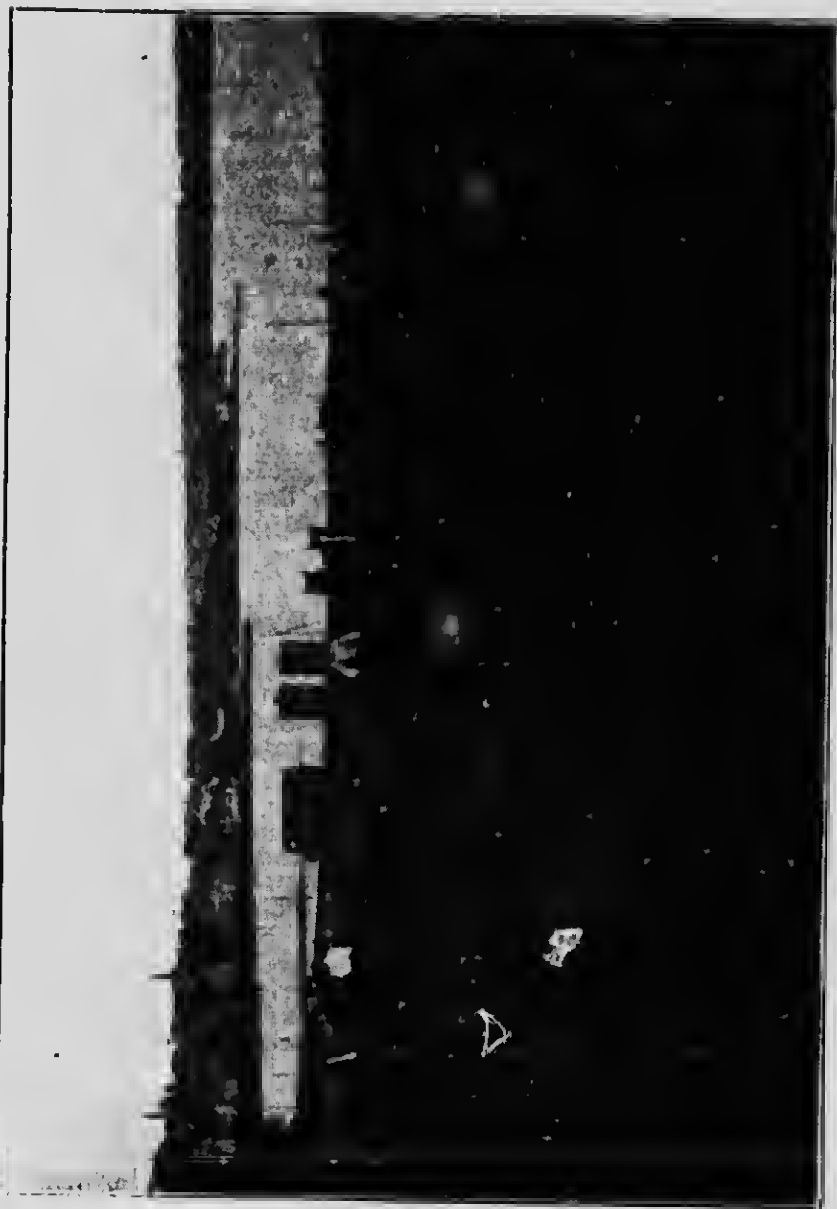
Mining

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

BARYTES.—The mines of the Barytes, Ltd., are located at Scotsville and at East Lake, Ainslie. The mill at Scotsville produces a high-grade product. An assay made shows 99 per cent. Barium Sulphate. The product is taken by Canadian and U.S. paint manufacturers.

BRICK CLAY.—There is an unlimited supply of clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, sewer pipes, etc. Total number of bricks made in 1912, 22,348,486. This industry is capable of enormous expansion. See also Fire Clays.

BUILDING STONES.—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



A Plowing Match in Pictou County. See page 62.

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. The demand for building stone has been greatly lessened during the past few years by the growing use of cement. Write Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, for special report.

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 in the County of Cape Breton was the first opened in Canada. The coal fields, which embrace 725 square miles, 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 million tons per year for 1,000 years. The output for 1913 was 7,203,912 long tons. 13,664 men were employed in the industry. Write for Reports on the Coals of Canada to Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.

FIRE CLAY.—Large beds of fire clay occur in connection with the various coal seams throughout the province. One native manufactory imports 6 million firebricks 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, Queen's and Yarmouth. The royalty on gold is two per cent. on the gross value, that is 36 cents per ounce for unsmelted gold and 38 cents per ounce for smelted gold. Exclusive of tributers and prospectors the industry provided employment for 450 men. Nova Scotian gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to \$20 an ounce.

GRINDSTONES.—The manufacture of grindstone is an established industry. Quarrying is chiefly carried on at Lower Cove and Quarry Island, near Merigonish.

GYPNUM.—During 1912, 280,000 net tons of gypsum were produced. The industry employed, during the 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. 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, 53,595 tons of ore were mined during 1911. Operations were carried on at Torbrook, Annapolis Co. The deposits in the districts of Torbrook and Nictaux, Annapolis County; at Londonderry, in Colchester, and at Bridgeville, in Pictou County, are very large and generally of excellent quality. Extensive de-

velopment work has been done at Arisaig, in Antigonish Co. The big steel companies in Cape Breton import their chief supply from Newfoundland. Total iron ore imported from all sources, 880,904 net tons. Write for Report on Iron Ore Deposits in N.S. to Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.

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 limestone, 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. Indication of valuable deposits have also been located at Cheticamp, Inverness County; North Bay, Ingonish, Victoria County, and Musquodobolt, 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 neighboring 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. Total amount of limestone quarried in 1912, 473,067 net tons. The development of this industry only awaits additional capital.

MANGANESE.—At New Ross, The Nova Scotia Manganese Co., have recovered some high-grade ore.

30 **OPPORTUNITIES IN NOVA SCOTIA**

Drift manganese has been discovered in many places in this district, indicating the presence of veins not yet discovered.

TINSTONE.—Tin, in the form of cassiterite and stannite, has been found in veins in granite near New Ross Lunenburg County.

TUNGSTEN.—Ores of tungsten have been discovered at Moose River and other places in Halifax County; at New Ross, in Lunenburg County, and at Molega, in Queen's 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 "scheelite," promises to be of great importance. The width of the veins varies from the fraction of an inch to 24 inches. The average width is over 4 inches. Write for Report on Tungsten Ores to Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERAL PRODUCTION.—The mineral production of Nova Scotia in 1912 as published by the Department of Public Works and Mines was as follows:

	Quantity 1912
Coal raised (gross tons).....	6,802,997
*Iron ore.....	None
Pig Iron made (net tons).....	411,388
Steel Ingots made (net tons).....	461,392
Limestone quarried (net tons).....	473,067
Coke made (net tons).....	603,372
Gypsum quarried (net tons).....	280,000
Bldg. stones quarried (net tons).....	11,644
Bricks made (number).....	22,348,486
Drain pipe and tile made (feet).....	984,922
Grindstones quarried (net tons).....	400
Gold-bearing ore mined (net tons).....	15,868
Gold produced (ounces).....	4,948
Manganese ore (net tons).....	233
Antimony concentrates (net tons).....	none
Moulding sand (net tons).....	1,190
Tungsten concentrates (net tons).....	14
Sulph. of ammonia (gross tons).....	5,213
Barytes.....	974
*Iron ore imported 1910-11, 853,904; 1911-12, 880,904 net tons.	

Boards of Trade Register

When writing to a Local Reference, Mention
Should be made of Heaton's Annual

This register 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 Editor reserves the right to use information obtained from other reliable sources and 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 in the East. Exceptions are made in special cases. Where possible, a reliable local reference is given, who will supply further information upon request.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; m., miles; Pop., *population according to Returns of Census, 1911; Pop. estimate of Mayor or local Board of Trade.

POPULATION STATISTICS.—The rapid settlement of the Country makes it extremely difficult to give accurate population statistics. As a rule, the figures are taken from local estimates, based on Assessment Returns or a Special Civic Census.

County Towns marked ¶

Towns represented among Illus. Advertisements marked †

¶ **AMHERST.**—(Cumberland Co.) on I.O.R. between St. John, N.B., and Halifax, near head of Cumberland Basin on Bay of Fundy. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Terrace, Amherst and St. Regis \$2. 4 banks, fine hospital, 3 schools, 5 churches. Industries include car and foundry works, engineering, boots and shoes, foundry, malleable iron, rolling mills, woodworking, worsted, automobiles, pianos. 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. Pop. 9,350.

HALIFAX

A Delightful
Residential City



A view of Halifax, the Capital City

CHEAP COAL—Nova Scotia Coal Fields are world-famous. Steam Coal can be obtained at Halifax at practically pit-mouth prices.

CHEAP LUMBER—Hardwoods, birch, oak, maple, etc., can be had down at a lower cost than in any other Province in Canada.

CHEAP IRON—Material for iron and steel industries can be obtained at the lowest prices from the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

A DELIGHTFUL TOURIST—Three quarters of a million dollars are being spent on Municipal parks are really magnificent. The famous North-West Arm, a popular Summer resorts.

1911-12 Exports \$15,460,270. Imports \$ 11,512,546. Custom

Write for further information,

SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE

HALIFAX A Natural Manufacturing Centre



the Capital City of Nova Scotia (See page 42)

MANUFACTURING CENTRE

POWER—Cheap electric power is now under development.

LABOUR—Conditions are excellent. Two-thirds of the workmen own their own residences.

OCEAN AND RAILWAY TERMINALS—Thirty million dollars are being expended by the Canadian Government on new land and water Terminals. Halifax will have one of the finest Harbors in the world. Entrance will be provided for three Transcontinental Railways, C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R.

CHRISTIAN AND RESIDENTIAL CITY

Municipal and Educational Improvements. The public gardens and Arm, "The Rhine of America," is one of Canada's most famous and

Customs Receipts \$ 2,117,609. Shipping tonnage 3,111,535.

Correspondence cheerfully answered

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

TRADE

Special Opportunities. Many openings for industries, cheap electric power. Rail and water transportation, with coal, lumber and farm products at hand. Write the Mayor.

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, Hillside, \$2.50. 5 churches (Ang. R.C., Pres., Bap., Meth.). County academy, high and public schools, 20-acre park. Industries: Planing mills, sash and door factories, wagons, carriages, furniture, bricks, shipbuilding, fish curing. Export: 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. Pop. *1,019.

Special Opportunities. Woodworking factories, growing, boots and shoes, carriages, box factory, fruit pottery, lumbering, farming, cattle raising, development of water power. See Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Town Clerk.

¶ **ANTIGONISH.**—(Antigonish Co.), county town, on 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; Royal George \$2 to \$2.50. Seat of R.C. bishop and cathedral, St. Francis Xavier College (250 students), St. Bernard's Convent, St. Joseph's Cottage Hospital, public schools, Ang. Pres., and Bap. churches. Industries include cheese factories, milk homogenizing plant, woodworking factory, grist mill. In vicinity are found oil shale, sulphate of ammonia, gold, iron, plaster rock, hard and soft wood. Salmon, bass, trout and grise fishing. Partridge 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.

¶ **ARICHAT.**—(Richmond Co.), county town on Isle Madame, 80 miles from Sydney. Steamer to Port

Mulgrave, Halifax and Sydney. Hotels: Commercial, Silver Oaks, American \$1.50. 2 churches (Ang., R.C.), public school, convent, 1 bank, Govt. lobster hatchery, fish curing plant, carding mill. Summer resort. Deep sea fishing. Salmon and trout in nearby lakes. Baths, good boating. Pop. 600.

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. Royal Bank. Tel. W.U. Hotels: Telegraph, Bras d'Or \$2. 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 salmon 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 of Paris factory, cement factory, summer hotel. Write Town Clerk.

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

Special Opportunities. Cranberry raising, summer hotel, saw mill.

BEAR RIVER.—(Annapolis and Digby Cos.), at head of navigation on Bear River, on Dom. Atl. Ry., 9 miles from Digby. Station $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles 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.), high school and academy, elec. light and water plants, bank, 6 saw mills, 2 grist mills, 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.



Nova Scotia is peculiarly adapted for sheep-raising. See page 21,



A, Nova Scotia Water Power: See

AND LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES

37

Special Opportunities. Development of water power (4,000 h. p. available), pulp mill, woodworking factory, fruit growing. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

¶ **BRIDGETOWN.**—(Annapolls Co.), at head of navigation on Annapolls River, 115 miles 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. Pure spring water supplied from North Mountain. An important lumber port. A good summer hotel on Bay of Fundy nearby. Fishing and hunting. A good apple and farming district, thickly settled. Hard and soft woods. Pop. '996.

Special Opportunities. Woodworking and other industries in many lines, good shipping facilities, central position. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

BRIDGEWATER.—(Lunenburg Co.), at head of navigation on La Have River, on H. & S.W. Ry., 80 miles w. of Halifax; bi-weekly steamer to Halifax. H. & S.W. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels: Clark's \$2.50, Fairview \$2, Belmont, Eureka \$1.50. 5 churches, high and public schools, general offices and machine shops of the H. & S.W. Ry. 3 banks, 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 owns electric light, water and sewerage systems. Annual shipments of lumber, 50 million feet. 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, duck and moose hunting. Gold found in district. Pop. 2,800.

Special Opportunities. Foundry and machine shop, boots and shoes, aerated water, fruit canning, pickles, etc., larrigan, boat building, fertilizers, furniture and specialized woodworking factories. No unions. Considerable water powers nearby. Town offers concessions to new industries. See

A. Nova Scotia Water Power. See page 14.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNS

Lunenburg County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Sec: Board of Trade.

CALEDONIA.—(Queen's Co.), on H. & S.W. Ry., 36 miles from Bridgewater, H. & S.W. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels: Aiton \$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 Kejimikujik 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.

CANNING.—(Kings Co.), on the Habitant River, 2 miles from its mouth, in the Basin of Minas. On Dom. Ati. Ry., 70 miles from Halifax. Steamer to St. John and Minas Basin points. Dom. Ex. Tel., W.U. Hotels: Waverly and Canning \$2. 3 churches (Ang., Bapt., Meth.), school, bank, 2 saw mills, edge tool factory, barrel factory, sash and door factory, 6 fruit warehouses, shipbuilding, water system with gravity pressure. A favorite seaside and residential resort on the Minas Basin; 12 miles by water from Cape Blomidon, famous for its amethysts, the gateway from the Bay of Fundy into Minas Basin. Pop. of town 690; of Cornwallis Valley, 15,000.
Note. Govt. P.O. and customs house will be completed in 1914.

Special Opportunities. Tourist hotel, tannery, factories in various lines, dry goods, shoemaker, tailor, fruit growing, mixed farming, good bargains in purchase of farm lands. See Cornwallis Valley, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write to Sec. Board of Trade.

CANSO.—(Guysboro Co.), on Chedabucto Bay, 25 miles from I.C. Ry. at Mulgrave, to which steamers run. 2 hotels, 4 churches, school, 1 bank. Headquarters of the Commercial Cable Co. 18 ocean cables are landed in this vicinity. Industries include fishing, canning, drying and smoking fish, fertilizer works, fish glue factory, 1 wholesale store 16 retail. Water power available. Pop. *1,617
Write Sec. Board of Trade.

CHESTER.—(Lunenburg Co.), on Chester Basin, at head of Mahone Bay, which is studded with islands, on H. & S.W. Ry., 50 miles 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.—(Sheehurme 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. 2 churches, school, bank. Industries, fishing and lobster packing, reduction works. Pop. 1,500.

DARTMOUTH.—(Halifax Co.), on Halifax harbor. Ferry, 15 minute service to Halifax (10 miles). 2 hotels, 6 churches, 5 public schools, park, 2 banks. Industries include cordage works, spice, chocolate and soap factory, sugar refinery, lumber mills, foundries, boiler works, rolling mills, cornmeal mills, brewery, marine, railway, and skate and bolt factory. Beautiful lake scenery. Fine beach, good boating and bathing. Pop. *5,058.

Note. Terminus for Halifax and Eastern Ry. to be completed by 1914.

Special Opportunities. Town offers tax exemption (over present valuation) to new industries and a bonus of \$100,000 to steel shipbuilding industry. Many manufacturing sites available. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

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, \$1.50, and others. Summer hotels, The Pines, Lour Lodge, and 5 others, \$2.50 up. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), county academy, 2 banks. Industries include woodworking factory, box factory, 2 harrel factories, 4 fish-curing establishments. Fine sheep-raising country. Good fishing and shooting. A



A Highway in the Annapolis Valley. See page 56.

charming summer resort. Good water supply. Standing pop. 1,500. Summer pop. 2,000.

Special Opportunities. Brick making, woodworking factory, boot and shoe factory, knitting factory. kitchen gardening and chicken raising for tourist trade. Excellent shipping facilities and an open port at all seasons. Write Town Clerk.

DOMINION.—(Cape Breton Co.), 13 miles from Sydney & Louisburg Ry., electric railway to Sydney, Bridgewater, Glace Bay. Can. Ex. Hotel Strang's \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth.), 3 schools, theatre, collieries of Dom. Coal & Steel Co., electric light plant, water system, bank. Pop. *2,589

Note. A new station and post office are being built. *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. Marconi wireless station, largest in the world. 2 Hotels, 12 churches, synagogue, 11 schools, high school, minlug school, municipal electric light and water systems, 2 banks. Centre of Dominion Coal Co.'s properties, which pay average wages of \$500,000 a month; 10,000 miners employed; output 5,000,000 tons. Industries, include mining, fishing, machine works, woodworking factory, and railway offices of S. & L. Ry., 2 newspapers. A coal shipping harbour. Surrounded by rich farming district. Pop. 16,980.

Special Opportunities. Manufacture of shoes, tobacco, glass, explosives, clothing, overalls. Cheap fuel, ample supply of raw material, large local market. See Inside Front Cover. Write the Mayor or Town Clerk.

GRAND PRE.—(King's Co.), on Dom. Atl. Ry., 15 miles 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 few stores. There are many interesting relics. Pop. about 400, mostly farmers.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNS

†**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.

†**HALIFAX.**—(Halifax Co.), capital of Nova Scotia founded in 1749. Terminus of I.O.R., Dom. Atl. Ry., C. P. R., 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. In 1912, 4,832 vessels entered this port and 4,819 cleared. Important naval station and winter port. Industries, about 80 factories, including iron foundries, breweries, distilleries, sugar refining, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen goods, paper, musical instruments, gunpowder, tobacco, soap, candles, paints, chocolates, spices. Exports, over \$13,000,000—apples, hay, potatoes, lumber, etc. Bank clearings in 1912, \$100,466,672. Value of manufactured products in 1911, including fish, fish products, etc., \$22,750,000. An attractive tourist centre. Fine scenery, fishing, bathing, boating, etc. Pop. 46,601.

Note. 23 million dollars is being spent in construction of wharves, dry docks and immigration facilities, 3 millions on building extensions. Sugar refinery (4,200 bbls. daily), now under construction, will be the largest in Canada.

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 industrial strikes for years. Inducements offered on application. Market gardening and many occupations for a man with small capital. See illus. advt. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

HANTSPORT.—(Hants Co.), on Dom. Atl. 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. 4 churches, high school, bank. Industries include graving blocks, fruit boxes, baskets, barrels, farming implements, candy, shipbuilding. Plentiful supply of pure spring water. Large gypsum deposits. A great hay district. *Pop 686.

Note. Sewerage system will be completed in 1914.

Special Opportunities. Canning factory, factories using gypsum for plaster, selenite, calcine, etc. See Hants County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Town Clerk.

INVERNESS.—(Inverness Co., C.B.), on Big River and on Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. line, 150 miles from Sydney, 61 miles from Point Tupper. Can. Ex. Hotels: Imperial and Grand Central \$1.50. 2 churches (Pres., and R.C.), 4 public schools, colliery of Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. A fine bathing beach. Picturesque scenery, good trout fishing in the Margaree District, 18 miles. Copper, gypsum and fire clay found in vicinity. Pop. 3,500.

Special Opportunities. Brick making, free stone quarries. Write Town Clerk.

KENTVILLE.—(King's Co.), county town, on Dom. Atl. Ry. Business centre of Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys. Dom. Ex. Tel., W.U. Hotels: Aberdeen \$2.50, American \$2. 5 churches, public schools and county academy, 2 banks, Government experimental farm, militia camp, Provincial Sanitarium. Skating arena. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Industries, carriages, automobiles, gasoline engines, milling machinery, lime, sulphur, cooperage, 2 woodworking plants, 2 newspapers, 2 wholesale houses. Pop. *2,304.

Special Opportunities. Manufacture of supplies for fruit growers and dairy utensils, fruit canneries, building houses to rent. Dairying, fruit growing. Electric power being developed on Gasperaux River, 4 miles distant. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

LIVERPOOL.—(Queen's 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. 5 churches, county academy, 2 banks. Industries: 2 iron foundries, granite works, shipbuilding, grist

mill, pulp mill, paper mill, saw mill, carriage factor marine railway. A trade in lumber and fish. A good harbor. Pop. *2,109.

Special Opportunities. Woodworking plant, tanner timber lands.

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's. Town owns steam ferry, connecting town with station. Hotels: New Hillcrest, Sea View \$1.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.). 2 schools, bank. Lobster factory, boneless fish factory, cold storage, glue factory, fish cannery shipbuilding, fertilizer factory. Large fish trade with West Indies. Swordfish caught here with harpoon. A fine beach. Pop. *784.

Special Opportunities. Boat building, cooperage, summer hotel, 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. Marconi Wireless Stn. Hotels: Crowdis, Townsend, Louisburg, 5 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth., Bapt.). Industries, water and electric power co., lobster packing, fish curing, deep sea fishing, lumbering etc. The harbor, 2½ miles long and 1½ 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 and fine yachting. Hundreds annually visit the old fortifications. Pop. *1,006.

Special Opportunities. Fishing and fish curing, shipbuilding and iron manufactures of all kinds. Pulp and lumber mills, sash and door factory. Fine site for high explosives, 1 mile distant, with 1,000 acres. Cheap power and coal. Good facilities for water transportation. 4 miles water frontage for docks. Nearest port on the continent to the outside world. Inducements on application. 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.

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Tel., W.U. Hotels: Kings \$2; Central \$2. 6 churches (Ang., Pres., Bapt., R.C., Metb., S.A.), county academy and public school, park, sbipbuilding, 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 quintals. A large established trade with U.S. and West Indies, and growing trade with Western Canada. A good harbor with 22 ft. at low water. Pop. about 2,681.

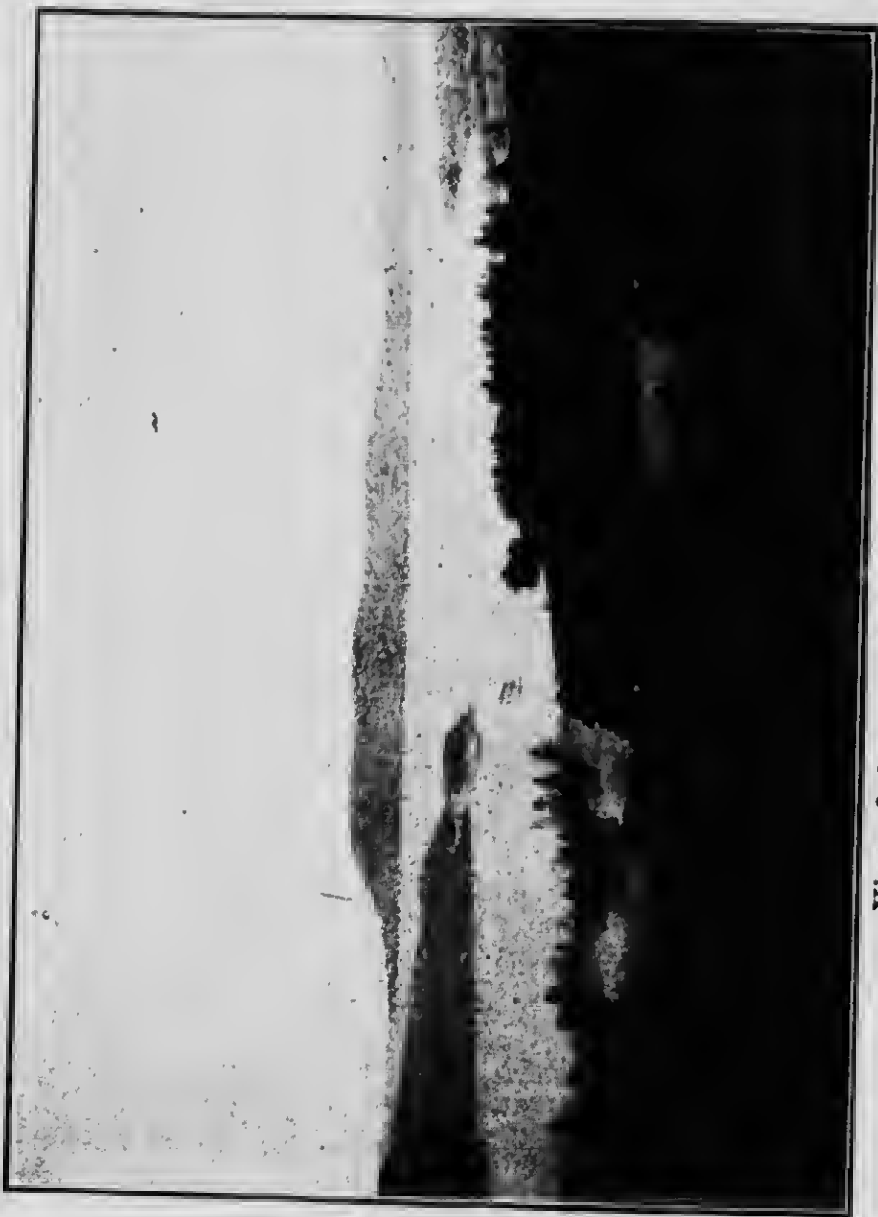
Special Opportunities. Woodworking plant, shipbuilding, sailors, deep sea, coast and bank fishermen, common laborers, domestics. See Lunenburg County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write the Mayor or Pres. Board of Trade.

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., W.U. Hotels: Royal \$2, Aberdeen \$1.50; American \$1. 5 churches (Ang., Pres., Lutb., Bapt., Metb.), high school. Industries, block and oar factory, carriages, tannery, sprayers, sash and door factory, oil clothing, cement pipes, electric light plant, shipbuilding, yachts and small boats. Hard and soft woods, 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 woodworking factories. Fish packing, brick yards, gold mining. Write Town Clerk.

MIDDLETON.—(Annapolls Co.), at junction of Dom. Atl. Ry. and H. & S.W. Ry., in the Annapolis Valley, Dom. Ex. Tel., W.U. Telephone. Hotels: American, Central \$2. 2 banks, Macdonald school, 4 churches, a fine water system. Industries, clay and stone works, medicine factory, apple evaporator, woodworking factory. Good fishing and hunting. Electric power at 15c. per kilowatt. Granite quarries and Spa medicinal springs, iron mines and fine orchards nearby. 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 Sec. Board of Trade.



View of the famous Bras d'Or Lakes.

NEW GLASGOW.—(Pictou Co.) on the East River and I.C.R. Tel., W.U. and C.P.R. Branch C.P.R. for shipping coal runs to Pictou Landing. Trains to Stellarton, Westville and Trenton. Hotels: Norfolk, Vendome \$2; Windsor \$1.25 to \$2. 5 banks. Site of head offices, rolling mills, forges and finishing department of the N.S. Steel and Coal Co., and the Eastern Car Co., building all types of steel and wooden freight cars (1,200 hands in each). Subsidiary Cos.—Eastern Steel Co., The Maritime Bridge Co., I. Matheson & Co., Fraser Motor & Machine Co., and Canada Steel & Specialty Co. are supplied by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Other industries: Glass, harrows, tools, bricks, mineral waters, saw mills, planing mill, foundry, steel and wire fencing, electric works, woodworking factory, drain pipes, clay products. Neighborhood supplies coal, limestone, iron ore, hardwood and spruce. Pop. 8,800.

Special Opportunities. Shipbuilding, steel and iron industries, furniture factory, building mechanics' houses. Free water and tax exemption to new industries. See Pictou County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." and illus. Advt. Write Secretary Board of Trade.

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. John's. Daily boat to Point aux Basques, Newfoundland (7 hours), local boats on the Bras d'Or, electric tramway to Sydney Mines. Hotels: Belmont \$2; Queen's, Vendome, Albert \$1.50. 5 churches, 2 banks. Industries include fishing, coal briquettes, granite works, 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. *5,418.

Special Opportunities. Market gardening, manufacture of boots glass, mining tools. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

OXFORD.—(Cumberland Co.), on River Philip and I.C.R. Hotel: Dufferin \$1.50. 4 churches, 1 primary school, 1 academy, 1 bank. Industries include woolen mills, furniture factory, foundry and machine shops, builders' supplies, grist mill, excelsior plant.

Town owns elec. light, power and water systems. Annual lumber shipment, 10,000,000 ft. Salmon and trout fishing. Moose and bear hunting. Fine scenery. Pop. *1,449.

Special Opportunities. Brick works, tannery, boot factory, pork packing factory, carriage factory. Elec. power, \$25 per h.p. See Cumberland County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Sec. Board of Trade.

†**PARRSBORO.**—(Cumberland Co.), on Basin of Minas, on Cumberland R. & Coal Co. Ry. Steamer connects at Wolfville and Kingsport with D.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. A coal shipping point. Town owns elec. light and waterworks. Industries include larrigans, woodworking factories, blocks for repairing vessels, shipbuilding yards. Large exports of lumber and coal. A sportsmen's resort. Fine fishing, big and small game hunting. 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 Magdalen Islands and Montreal. Can. Ex. Tel., W.U. Hotels: Wallace \$2; Stanley \$1.25; Aberdeen \$1. 8 churches, seat of Pictou Academy, founded 1818. Industries include flour and feed mill, woodworking, biscuits and candy, motor boats, tobacco, foundry, marine railway. A seaside resort, good fishing, fair hunting. Neighborhood supplies coal, freestone, lumber, farm and orchard products. Pop. *3,179.

Special Opportunities. Brick works (local supply is insufficient for coal mines nearby), barrel and shook factory to supply local fisheries and factories. See Pictou County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Sec. Board of Trade.

PORT HAWKESBURY.—(Inverness Co.), 90 miles from Sydney, on I.C.R. and Inverness R. & 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, bank, boat building, fish freezing, smoking and canning. Fine scenery. Duck and goose shooting. Pop. *684.

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., connecting with I.C.R. at Muirgrave. Steamers to P.E.I., Halifax, Pictou, Muirgrave, Canso, Arichat, Can. Ex. Tel., W.U. Hotels: Old Smith \$1.50; Sutherland's \$1. 3 churches (R.C., Pres., Meth.), public school, county academy, court house, 1 newspaper ("Port Hood Greetings"). Chief industries, agriculture and fishing. Fine scenery. Sea and inland fishing. Deposits of iron ore. Partridges plentiful. Pop. 2,300.

Special Opportunities. Brick making, sash and door factory. Write the Mayor.

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 wood-working 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 exemption, etc., to new industries. See Cumberland County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write S.P. Borden, Pugwash.

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.—(Sheburne Co.), county town, on Roseway River and Sheburne 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. 7 churches, county academy, bank, 2 ship yards, 7 boatbuilding establishments, monument works, lath and stave mill, planing mill, granite quarry, town owns elec. light plant. A fine landlocked harbor with \$30,000 wharf. Lake and stream fishing. Bear and moose shooting nearby. Pop. *1,435.

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. Elec. power at \$20 per h.p. per ann. Water power, 1,000 h.p. available. Town offers new industries free light, water and tax exemption. Write the Mayor.

SPRINGHILL.—(Cumberland Co.), on Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel., W. U. and C.P.R. Hotel, Royal \$1.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), 3 schools, 2 banks, woodworking factory, aerated waters, electric light co., 2 coal mines, annual output 500,000 tons. Pop. *5,713.

STELLARTON.—(Pictou Co.), on East River, 2 miles from New Glasgow. I.C.R. Junction. Electric tram to growing towns on each side. Can. Ex. Tel., W.U., C.P.R. Hotels: Tremont, Ora, Acadia, Kenwood \$1.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., 2 Pres., Meth.), 2 parks, athletic grounds, bank. 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, baking factory. Centre of a coal mining and industrial district. Here is situated the thickest known seam of coal in the world, 37 ft. Pop. 4,500.

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.

See Pictou County under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Sec. Board of Trade.

SYDNEY.—(Cape Breton Co.), on Sydney Harbor, 2,240 miles from Liverpool, 728 miles from Montreal, 276 miles from Halifax. Terminus E. division I.C.R. Terminus Sydney and Louisbourg Ry. Elec. Ry., 21 miles long, to Glace Bay, Dominion and Reserve. Steamer connection with Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Bras d'Or Lakes and Cape Breton ports. Occasional steamer from European ports. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. C.P.R. Western Union and Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Hotels: Sydney \$3.00; King George \$2.50; Grand \$2.00; Queen \$1.50 and others. 18 churches, 9 common schools, high school and school of science. Elec. light by private co. Water and sewerage system costing \$650,000 owned by city. Coal cheap. Electric power sold by Light Co. at 4c. to 10c. per k.w.h. 6 banks. Chief industry Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., plant costing \$35,000,000, employing 4,000 men. Other industries tar and bi-products, roofing materials, siag cement, pressed bricks, slag fertilizer, iron castings, sheet metal, good structural steel, woodworking mills, boat builders, bread, grist and carding mill, bottling works, cigars, marble works, 19 wholesale houses selling groceries, meats and produce, 300 retail stores. Centre of large coal field. Other minerals iron, gypsum, fire clay, marble, limestone, dolomite, and silica. Forests contain spruce, fir, hemlock, beech, maple and birch of medium size. Special demand for garden truck and dairy produce. Beautiful lake and river scenery excellent fishing and shooting. Pop. (1913 Police Census), 21,000.

Special Opportunities. Any industry manufacturing from iron and steel, steel shipbuilding, steel cars, flour mills, tannery, shoe factory, soap factory, glass works, woolen mills, clothing factory, hat manufacturing. City offers liberal inducements to new industries. Write Sydney Board of Trade.

SYDNEY MINES.—(Cape Breton Co.), on Sydney Harbor. On I.C.R., Tram, and N.S. Steel and Coal Co. Ry. to N. Sydney, 3 miles. Hotel, King Edward \$2. Banks, Royal and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. employ 3,600 men in collieries.

GLACE BAY,

MANUFACTURERS and CAPITALISTS are beginning to have been neglected in Eastern Canada. "Abundant safe harbors and equitable taxation combine to give Cutlery, crockery ware, hinges, farm implements, fishing gear Scotia for the home market. Scarcely any of these are made



GLACE BAY

Glace Bay Has

Paved Streets
Municipal Electric Light
Municipal Water System
Coal Shipping Harbour
A Good Farming District
surrounding the Town

The Home of

The Dominion Coal Co.
which has
10,000 Miners Employed
5,000,000 Tons Annual Output
put
\$7,000,000 Annual Wage Bill

Churches and Schools, etc. At Glace Bay there are 11 churches, 1 synagogue, 11 schools, 1 high school, 1 mining school. The population is largely Scotch. All nationalities are represented.

See description of Glace Bay on page 41

THE TOWN CLERK

AY, Cape Breton, N.S.

re beginning to realize that in the rush for the West many Opportunities
 "Abundant water powers and coal supplies, raw materials easily assembled,
 hine to give Nova Scotia a strategic position for manufacturing purposes.
 fishing gear furniture, paper and pickles could be manufactured in Nova
 se are made in the Province."—*Heaton's Annual.*



GLACE BAY CAPE BRETON, N.S.

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The Home of
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 The Largest Wireless Sta-
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 which all the great trans-
 Atlantic business goes.

Glace Bay Wants

- Shoe Factory
- Tobacco Factory
- Glass Factory
- Explosive Factory
- Clothing Factory
- Overall Factory

Industrial Advantages. Glace Bay has cheap fuel, an ample supply of raw material and a large local market. There is room for industries of all kinds. For industries mentioned above there is no competition.

Enquiries Cheerfully Answered

CLERK GLACE BAY, N.S.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNS

Blast furnace, 5 open hearth furnaces, steel compression plant, foundries and machine shops. Yearly output 900,000 tons. Pop. 7,500.

Note. I.C.R. under construction. Large new colliery will be completed in 1914.

Special Opportunities. Flour mill, brick yard, tanneries, woolen mills, industries subsidiary to iron and steel, market gardening. Town offers exemption from taxes. Water free, or at special rates. Write Sec. Board 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 Acadia Coal Co.'s Ry. Hotel, Thorburn. Collieries of Acadia Coal Co. Pop. 1,700.

TRURO.—(Colchester Co.), on I.C.R. and C.P.R. Tel., W.U. and C.P.R. Dom. Ex. On Salmon River, 61 miles from Halifax and about 2 miles from head of Cobequid Bay, on Bay of Fundy. Founded in 1761. Hotels: Stanley House, Learmont \$2; Carvell Hall and Victoria \$1.50. A railway centre. Seat of Truro Academy. Provincial Normal College, and Nova Scotia College of Agriculture. Industries include knitting mills, condensed milk and coffee, 2 foundries, hats and caps, feed mill, mattresses, wood-working, aerated waters. City owns water and sewerage system. Fire protection. Athletic and golf grounds. 1,000-acre park nearby. A fine agricultural district. The neighborhood supplies lumber and iron. Pop. 7,000.

Note. New I.C.R. depot and freight sheds, post office, civic building and church will be completed in 1914.

Special Opportunities. Glove, overall and shirt factory, machine shop, boot and shoe factory. Liberal concessions to new industries. A free building site is offered by a private citizen to a bona-fide industry. See Colchester County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write H. McDougall, Town Clerk.

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. Hotels: Arlington, Westville, 5 churches, 3 schools. Industries include coal mining, bricks, terra cotta bricks, woodworking, saw mills. Neighborhood supplies coal, fire clay, lumber farm products. Fishing and hunting. Pop. *4,417.

¶ **WINDSOR.**—(Hants Co.), at confluence of Avon and St. Croix, 46 miles from Halifax, on Dom. Atl. Ry. Maritime Ex. Tel., W.U. Hotels: Victoria \$1.50. Somerset \$1.25. Seat of King's College. Church School for Girls, Boy's College School. Industries include saw mill, builders' factory, apple evaporating factory, 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. Vast deposits of hard and soft gypsum. The exports are 200,000 tons per annum. Gold, manganese and antimony are found in neighborhood. Pop. *3,452.

Special Opportunities. Canning factory tannery. Write Town Clerk.

WOLFVILLE.—(Kings Co.) on Dom. Atl. Ry., daily boat to Parrsboro and Kingsport, weekly to St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel., W.U. Hotels: Acadia Villa, Kent Lodge, Royal \$2 to \$2.50. A number of private houses at lesser rates. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), seat of Acadia Seminary, over 700 students in residence. Town has water, sewerage and electric light plant; shaded, well-kept streets, customs house. Societies: Masonic, Odd-fellows, Sons of Temperance. Tennis club, large rink, opera house, 2 banks. Industries, farming, creamery, saw mill, sash factory, garage. Beautiful scenery. Pop. *1,458.

Special Opportunities. Apple canning, vinegar or cider factory, woodworking factory, laundry, development of water powers. A fine distributing centre for manufacturers. Hard and soft woods available within easy distance. Write the Town Clerk.

† **YARMOUTH.**—(Yarmouth Co.), a seaport at the s. w. extremity of Nova Scotia. Daily steamboat service in summer and semi-weekly in winter from Boston, semi-weekly from St. John and Halifax. Terminus C.P.R. and Halifax & S.W. Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel., W.U. Electric Street Ry. Hotels: Grand \$3.50; Queen's \$2; Royal \$1.50; Park \$1.50. Fourth Canadian shipbuilding town. Favorite summer resort. Industries include cotton mill, woodworking factory, shoe factory, 2 foundries, 2 machine shops, steel shipbuilding and boiler plant, 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, 100 in use. Yacht club and golf links. Deep sea fishing, trout and salmon fishing. Moose and other game plentiful. Pop. *6,600.

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 Yarmouth, County, under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Sec. Board of Trade.

Agricultural and Fruit Districts

This chapter contains descriptions of some of the leading districts to which immigration is attracted. Illustrations will be found scattered throughout the booklet.

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. 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

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS 57

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. Piums, 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. The fruit growers in the valley have a successful system of co-operation for the marketing of fruit and purchase of supplies. See page 18. See Annapolis Royal and Canning under Descriptions of Towns. For detailed local information write to the Secretary Board of Trade at Annapolis Royal, Middleton, Kentville and Canning, N.S.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.—The smallest county in the province, has a coast line of 80 miles. The intervaies along the Ciydesdale, 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 intervaie lands, bordering beautiful rivers and lakes, rolling lands and hilly uplands watered by streams and frequent rainfall. Soil (except intervaies) 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, including Scotch, Irish, English, French and mixed foreign population. Leading crops, hay (especially clover), oats, barley and other grains, roots, vegetables and small fruits, piums, apples, dairy farming. The island is practically served 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. See description of Sydney, under Description of Towns. Write Sydney Bd. of Trade.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.—Area 1,308 sq. miles. Traversed by Intercolonial Railway. Around Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay the dyked marsh and intervales land 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, the farmers engage in general and stock farming. Improved farms are worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000. See description of Truro, under Descriptions of Towns. Write H. McDougall, Town Clerk, Truro, N.S.

CORNWALLIS VALLEY, CANNING DISTRICT. This valley from 10 to 15 miles wide, contains 60,000 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 miles of Canning there are 15 frost-proof apple warehouses along the railway with deep cellars. Dairying, sheep and poultry raising are profitable industries. Lands are settled, 65 per cent. 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, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Board of Trade, Canning, N.S.

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, mixed farming dairying and fruit growing are 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. of Board of Trade, Pugwash, N.S. In the

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS 59

district surrounding Oxford 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. See descriptions of Oxford and Pugwash, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Board of Trade, Oxford, N.S.

GUYSBORO COUNTY.—A branch of the Inter-colonial Railway to be constructed at once to County 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, Inter-colonial Railway, Moncton, N.B.

HANTS COUNTY.—Area, 1,179 sq. miles. Rich dyke marshes line the Avon and Shubenacadie Rivers, and alongside 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. There are vast deposits of gypsum. Exports in 1912, were 260,000 tons; 1913 (estimated) 300,000 tons. Gold mining is carried on. The total cut of lumber in 1913 was estimated at 42,500,000 feet. See description of Hantsport under Descriptions of Towns. Write Town Clerk, Hantsport, N. S.

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: 150 acres at Wentworth Centre, 50 acres under cultivation, 30 in pasture, 10 acres intervalle, 1 acre orchard, 70 acres woodland. Land in good state of cultivation, yields 30 tons hay, 200 bush. oats, 300 bush. potatoes, 200 bush. roots, 200 bush. apples. Some small fruits, also wheat and buckwheat grown. Orchard contains 100 trees. Fairly good house of 9 rooms, 24 x 34, with wing, 40 x 16. Two barns, 28 x 36. Woodhouse and carriage house, 5 miles from railway. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from school. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from



A Fruit Farmer's Home. See Fruit Growing, pages 17-19.

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS 61

church. Market near, Excellent water supply. Slope north and south. Price, \$1,000 (£200). 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, 57a Pall Mall, London, England.

INVERNESS COUNTY.—There are good farming districts near the rivers Denys, Whycocomagb. Mabou, Strathlorne, Margaree and Inhabitants. The introduction of modern methods would yield rich results.

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

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. Board 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. There is a fine farming country inland. The exquisite scenery attracts many summer visitors. See descriptions of Bridgewater and Lunenburg, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Board of Trade, Lunenburg, N.S.

PICTOU COUNTY.— The county contains 677.36 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 sharp soil; average depth 15 inches. All parts are well watered with springs and streams. Dairying and mixed farming are carried on. Leading crops are 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. 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 county and provincial 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 1911) 33,858, 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 descriptions of New Glasgow, Pictou and Stellarton, under Descriptions of Towns. Write to Wm. Cameron, County Clerk, Pictou, N.S. Correspondence is also invited by the Sec. Board of Trade at Pictou, and Sec. Board of Trade at Stellarton, N.S.

QUEEN'S 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. There are good farming sections near Caledonia, and Brookfield. The soil generally in North Queen's is well adapted to fruit culture. The neighborhood of Lake Rossig-

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS 63

no. 1 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. Anne's, 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 of Yarmouth, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Town Clerk, Yarmouth, N.S.

NOTE.

In the above 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.

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Read descriptions of
New Glasgow and Pictou
County on pp. 47, 62.

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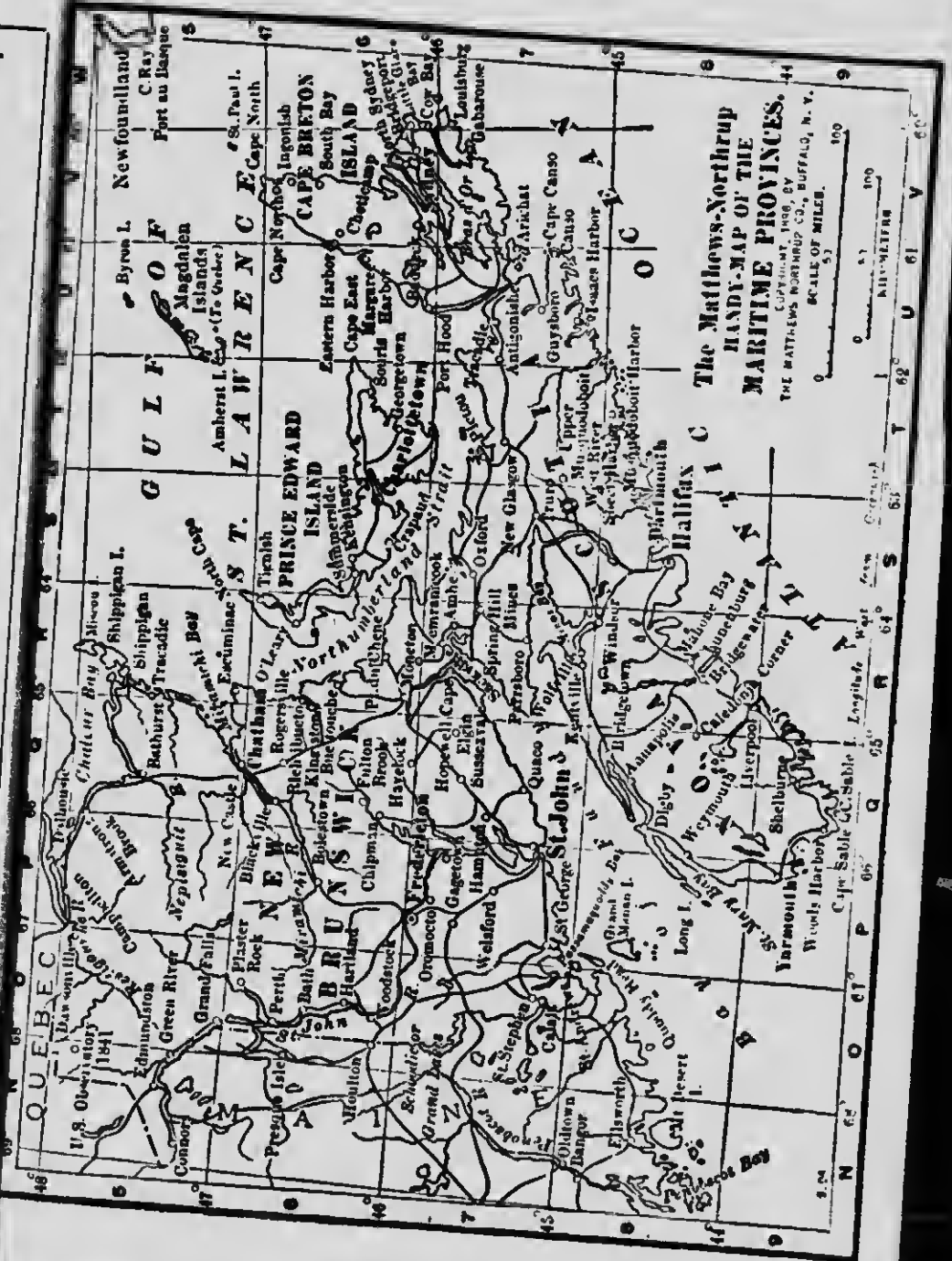
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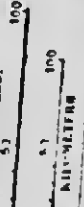
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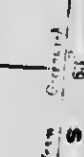
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