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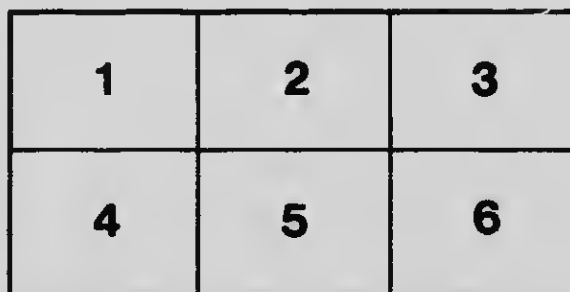
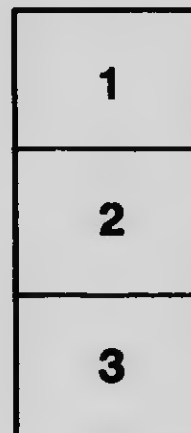
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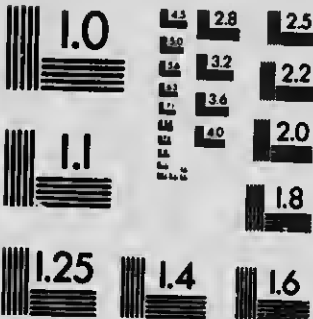
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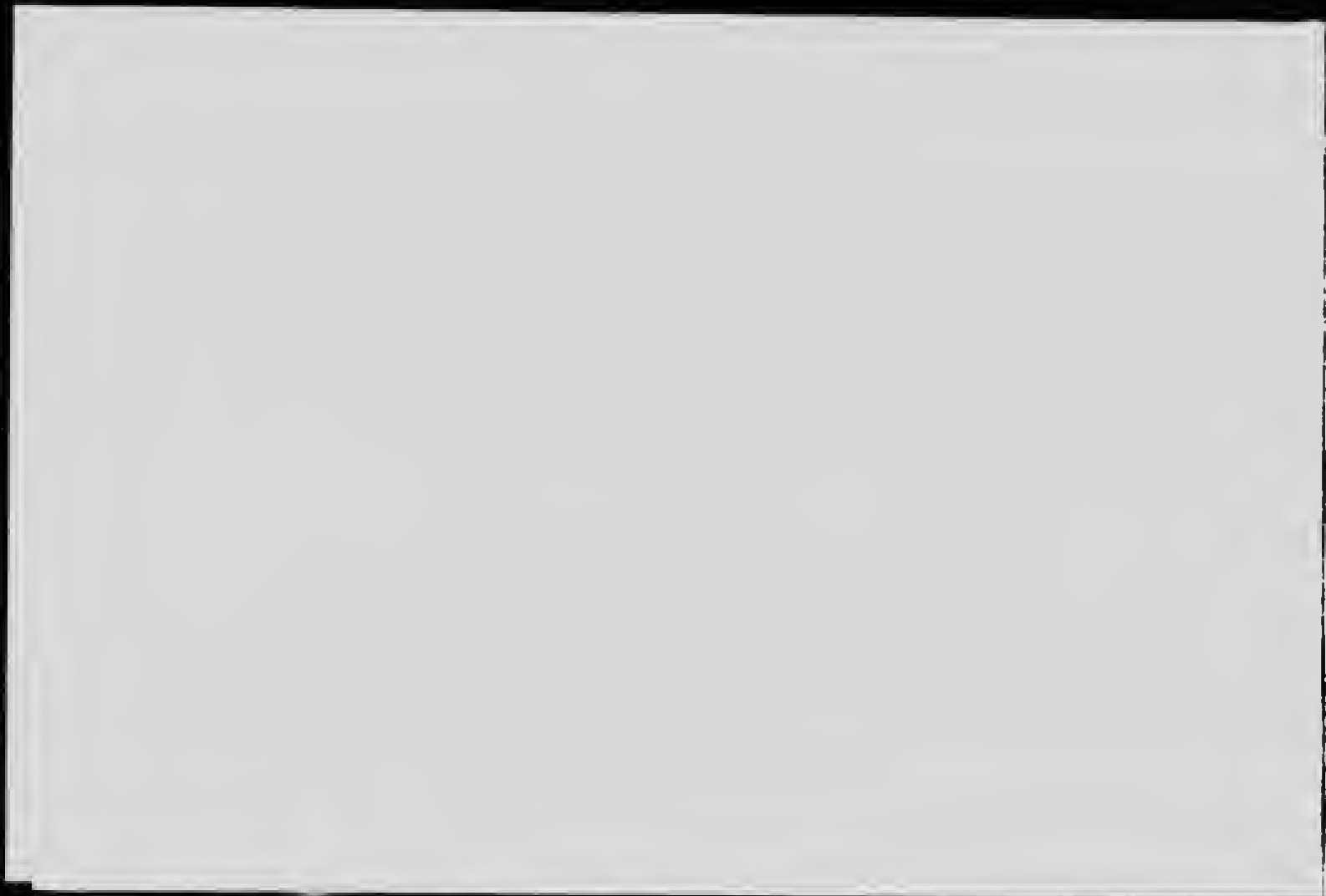
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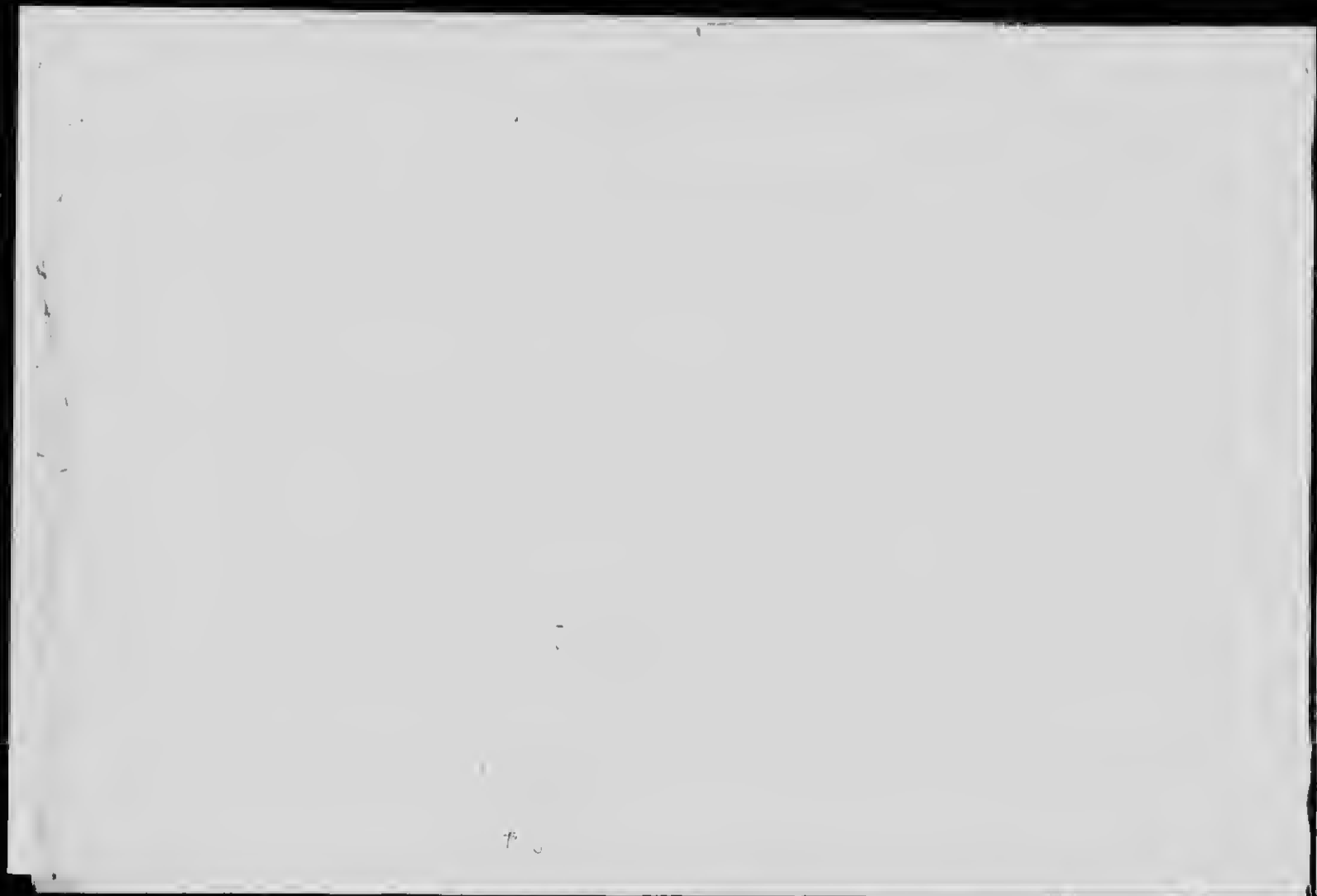
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PROCESSES of the INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY of
NOVA SCOTIA







Foreword



THE position today of the manufacturing industries of Nova Scotia is shown in this picture-story. This country with its half million inhabitants affords a typical example of modern industrial growth. At one time exclusively a farming and fishing region, the Province now possesses 1480 manufacturing establishments, paying out \$11,000,000 yearly to 28,000 employees.

The industrial ascendancy of Nova Scotia is broad based upon its immense deposits of coal, its great forests, its farms, its fisheries, its water powers and its strategic commercial situation at the gate-way of Canada. Its position on the ocean highway enables its manufacturers to assemble raw materials with conspicuous advantage and bring the world's great markets within easy reach. The climate softened by the surrounding sea is suitable alike to animal and vegetable life. The laws are British and are wisely administered; the work-people are skilled and intelligent, and religious freedom is absolute.

By reason of these numerous and powerful advantages it is the belief of all who have knowledge of the resources of this Province that Nova Scotia is destined to be one of the great work-shops of the Dominion.

ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH
OF THE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
BY ITS PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
DECEMBER 1913.



RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, LIMITED, AMHERST.



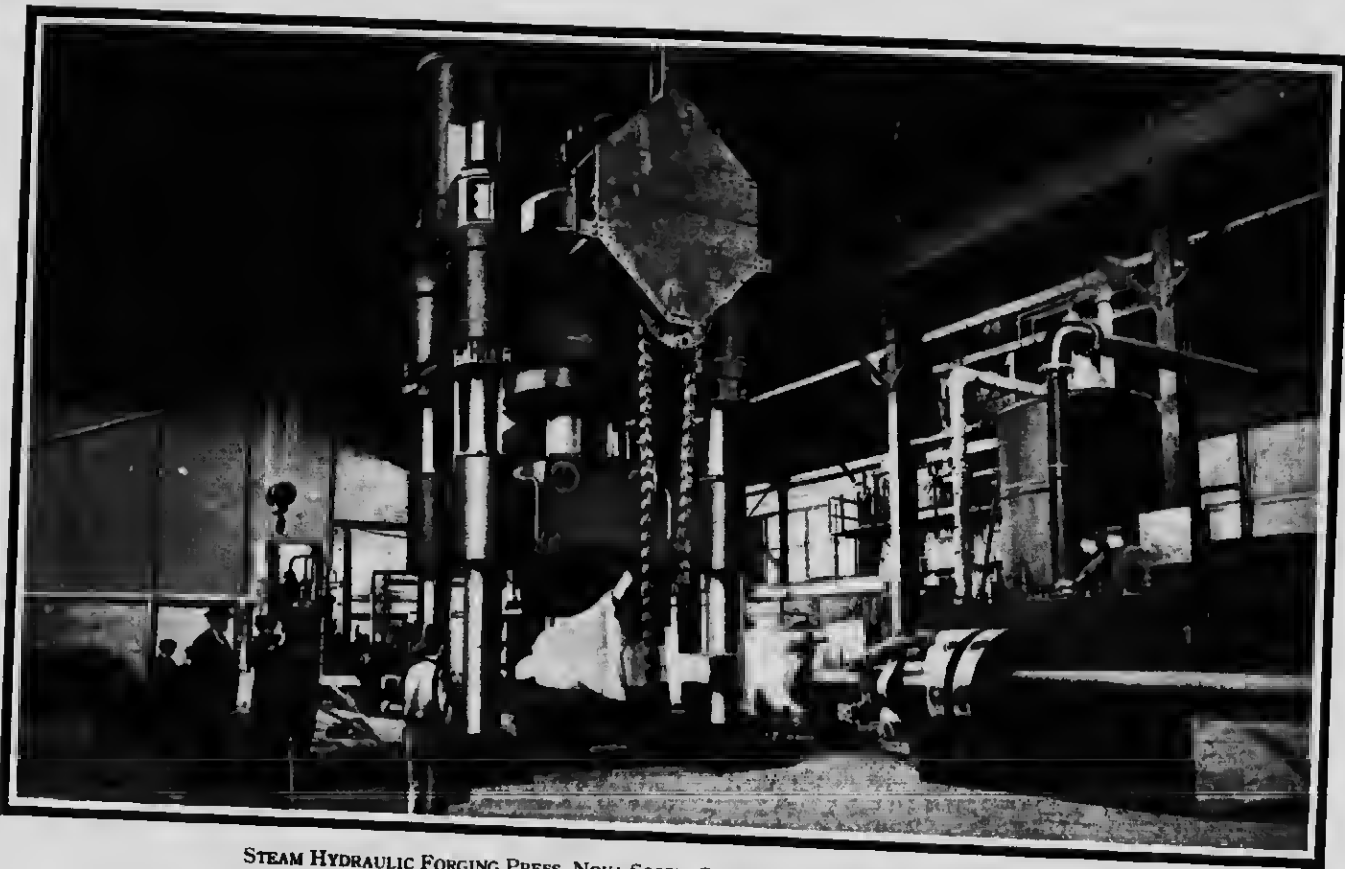
NOVA SCOTIA CAR WORKS, LIMITED, HALIFAX.



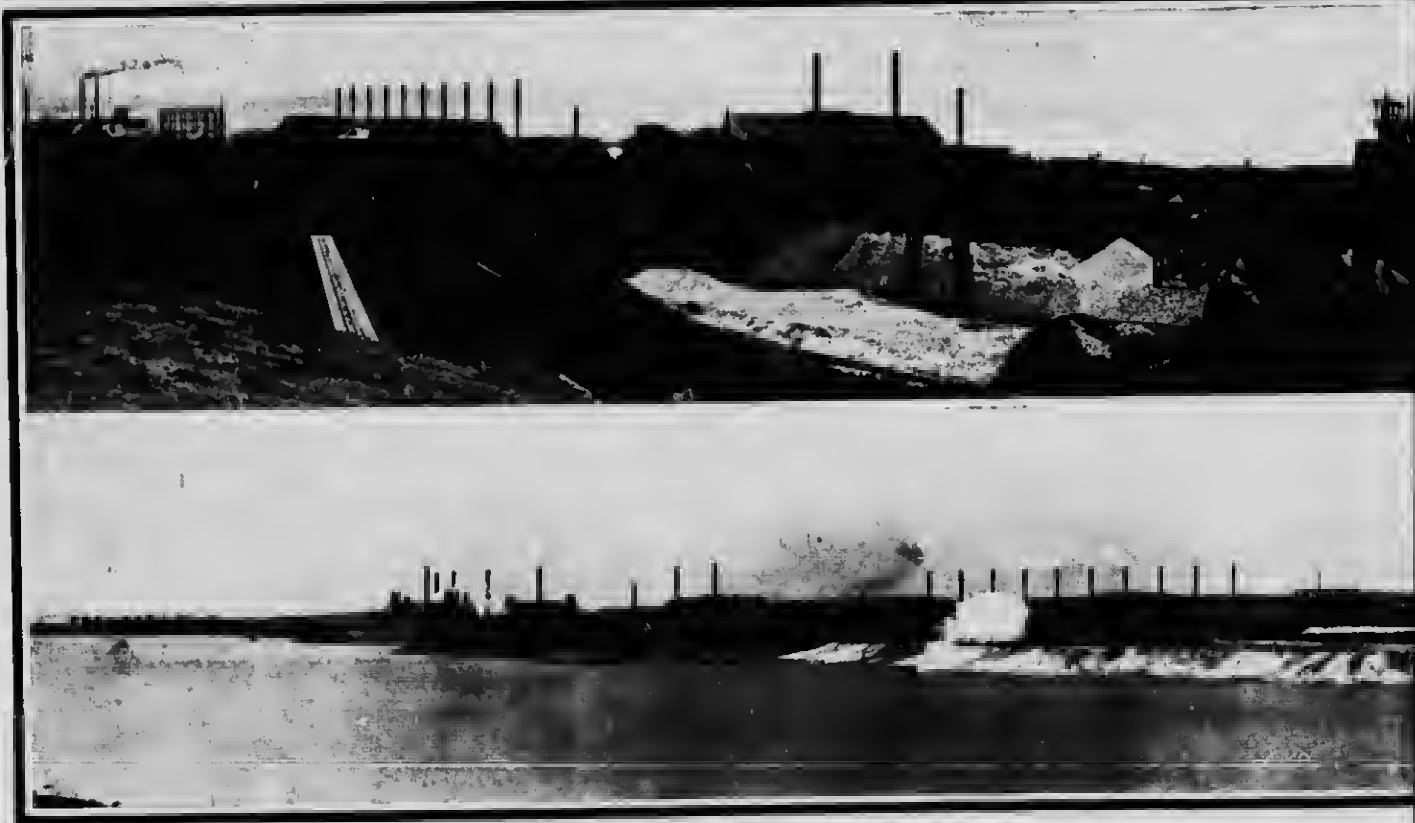
MOIRS LIMITED, HALIFAX. BREAD BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY.



SECTIONAL VIEWS NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW.



STEAM HYDRAULIC FORGING PRESS, NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, NEW GLASGOW.
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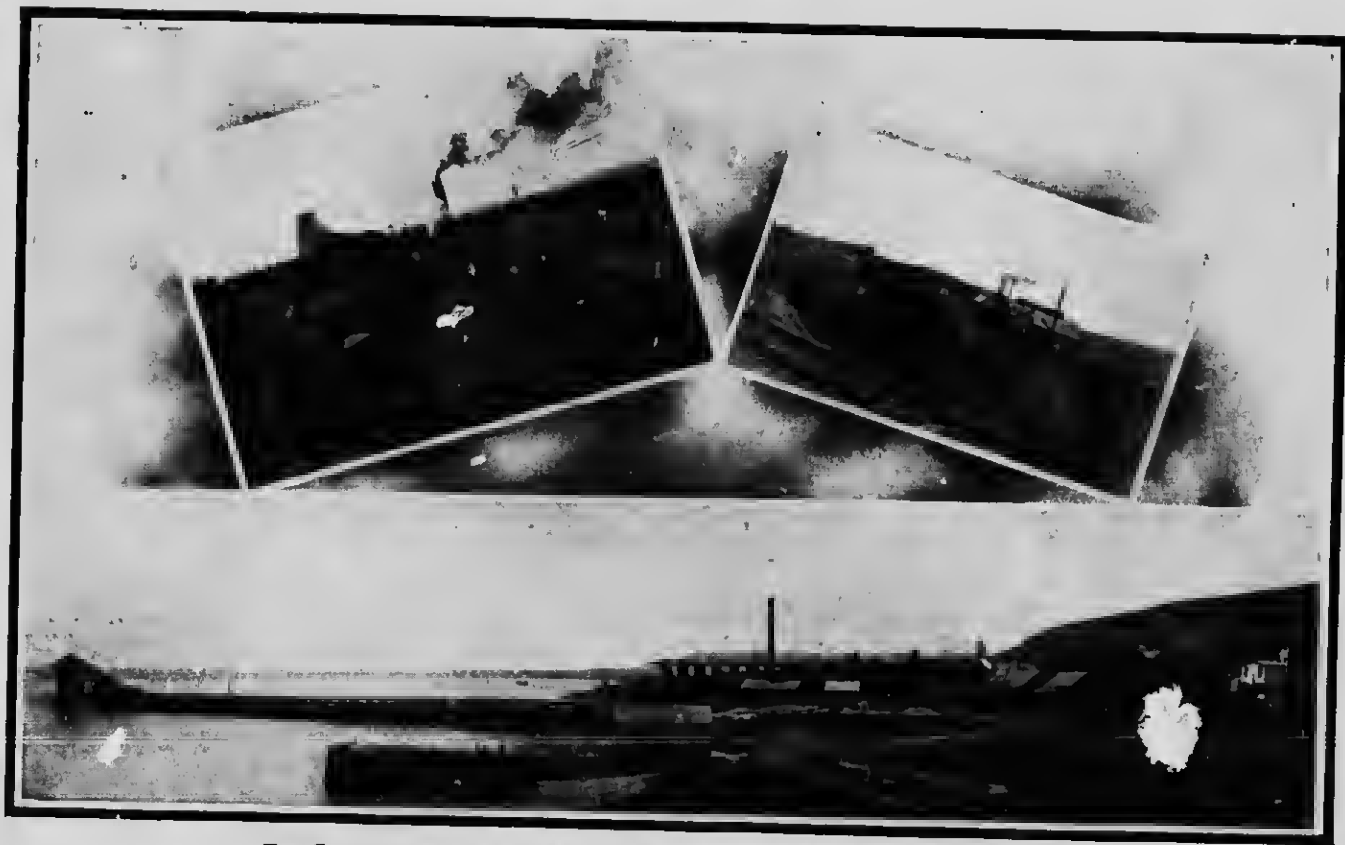
DOMINION IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.



SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.



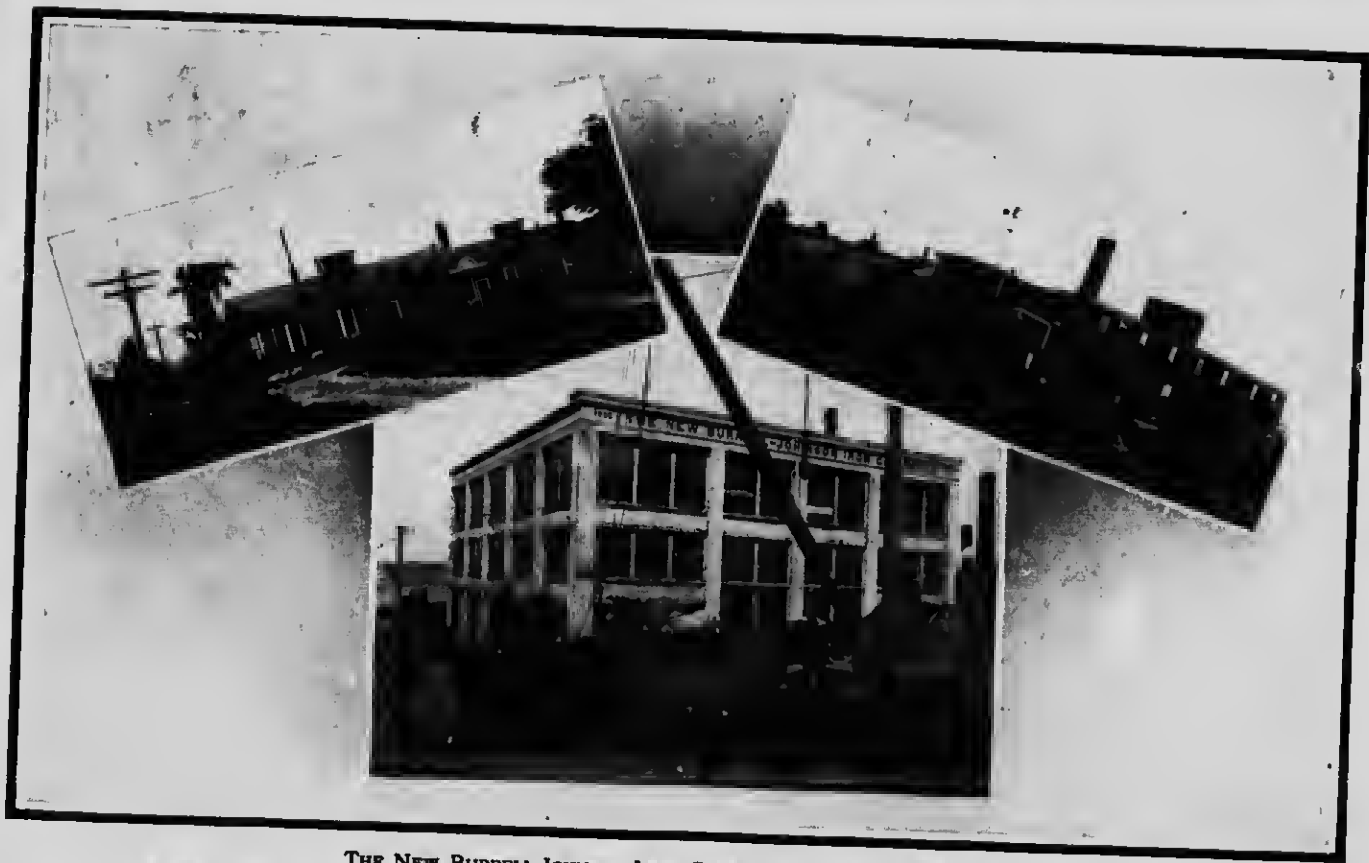
EASTERN HAT & CAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, TRURO.



THE CANADA IRON CORPORATION, LIMITED, NICTAUX, LONDONDERRY, AND PORT WADE.



COSMOS COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, YARMOUTH.



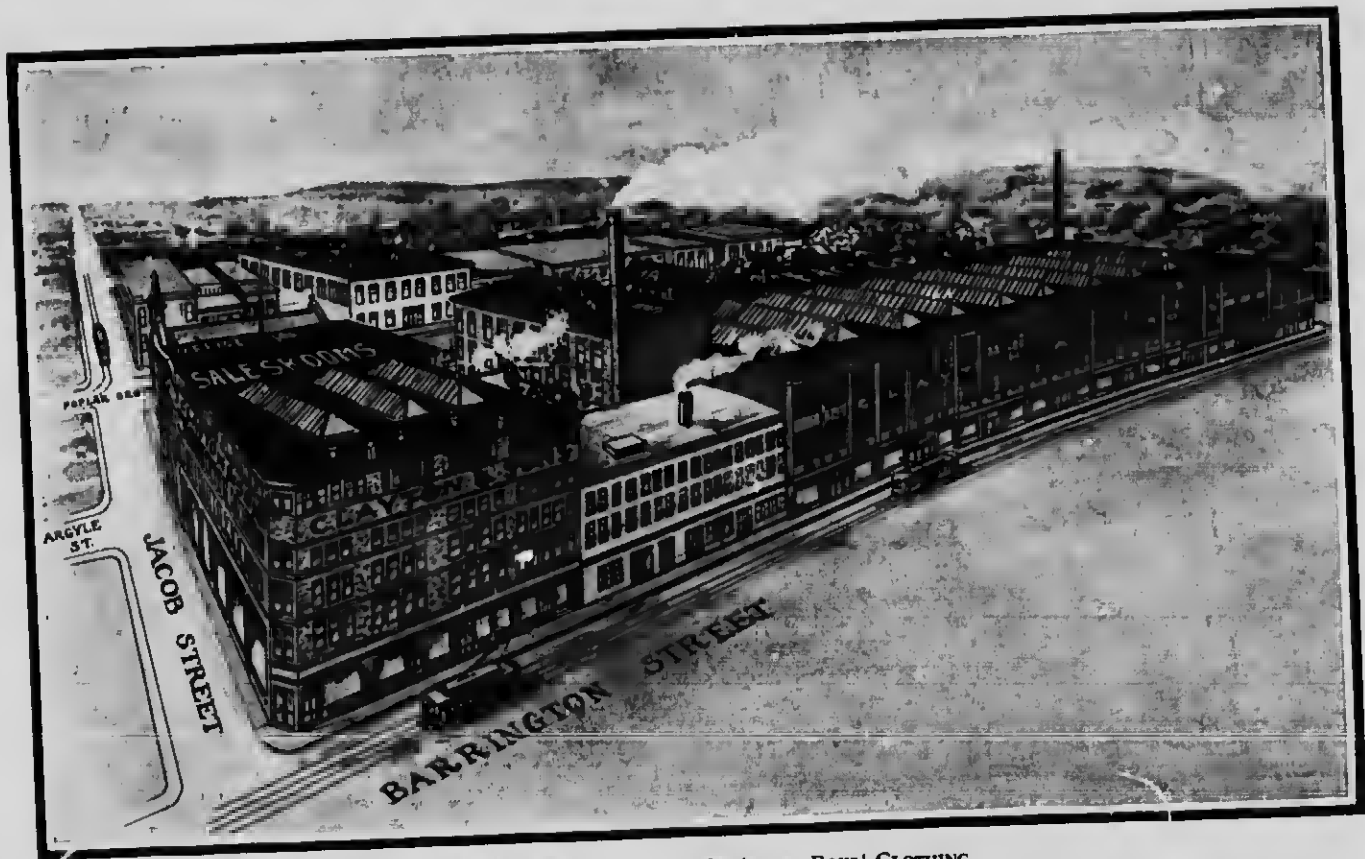
THE NEW BURRELL-JOHNSON IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, YARMOUTH.
LLOYD MANUFACTURING CO., KENTVILLE. N. W. GRAVES & CO., BRIDGETOWN.



STANFIELDS, LIMITED, TRURO. UNDERWEAR.



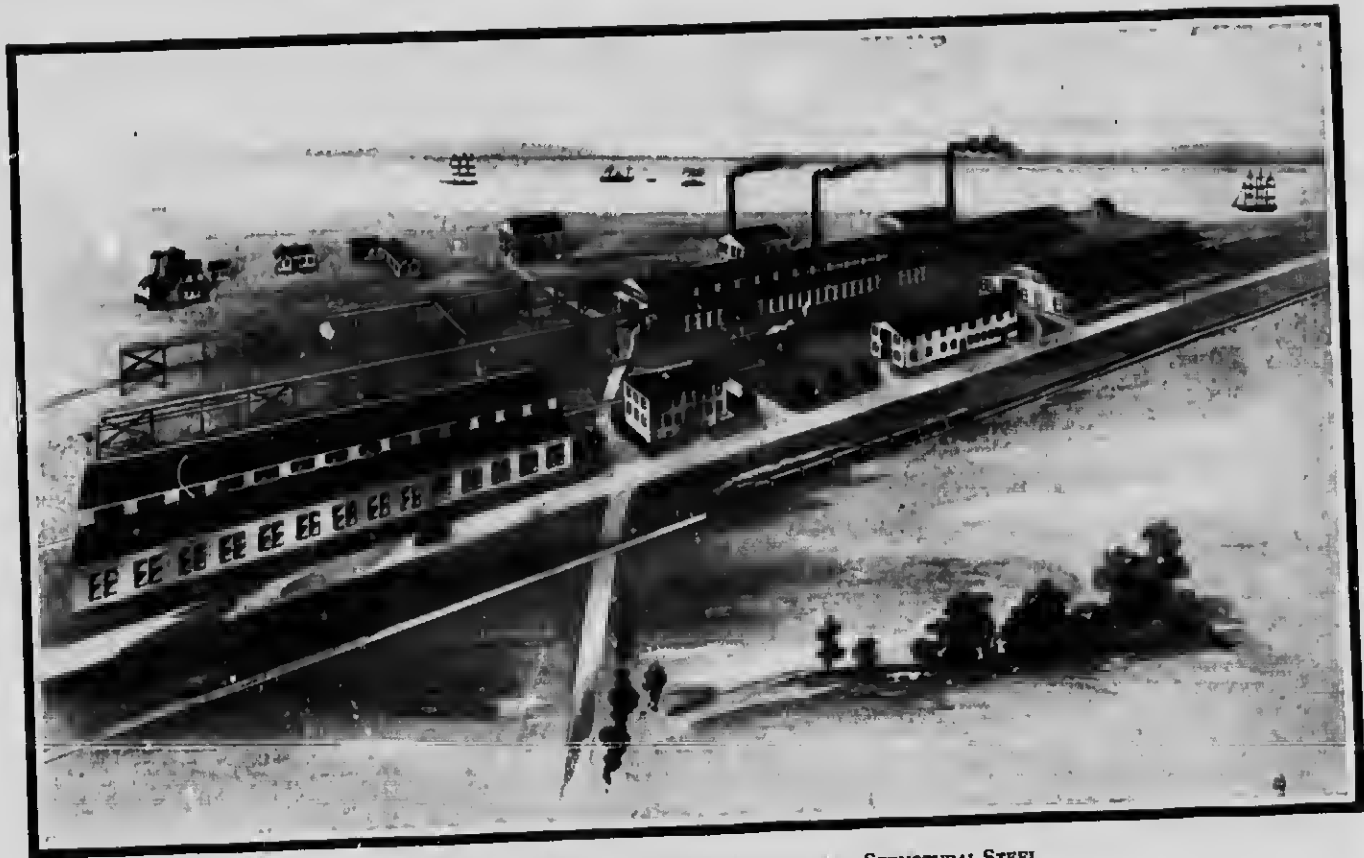
CANADIAN CEMENT
LIMITED,
AMHERST WORKS



CLAYTON & SONS, HALIFAX. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.



BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LIMITED, HALIFAX, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DRY COLORS, ETC.



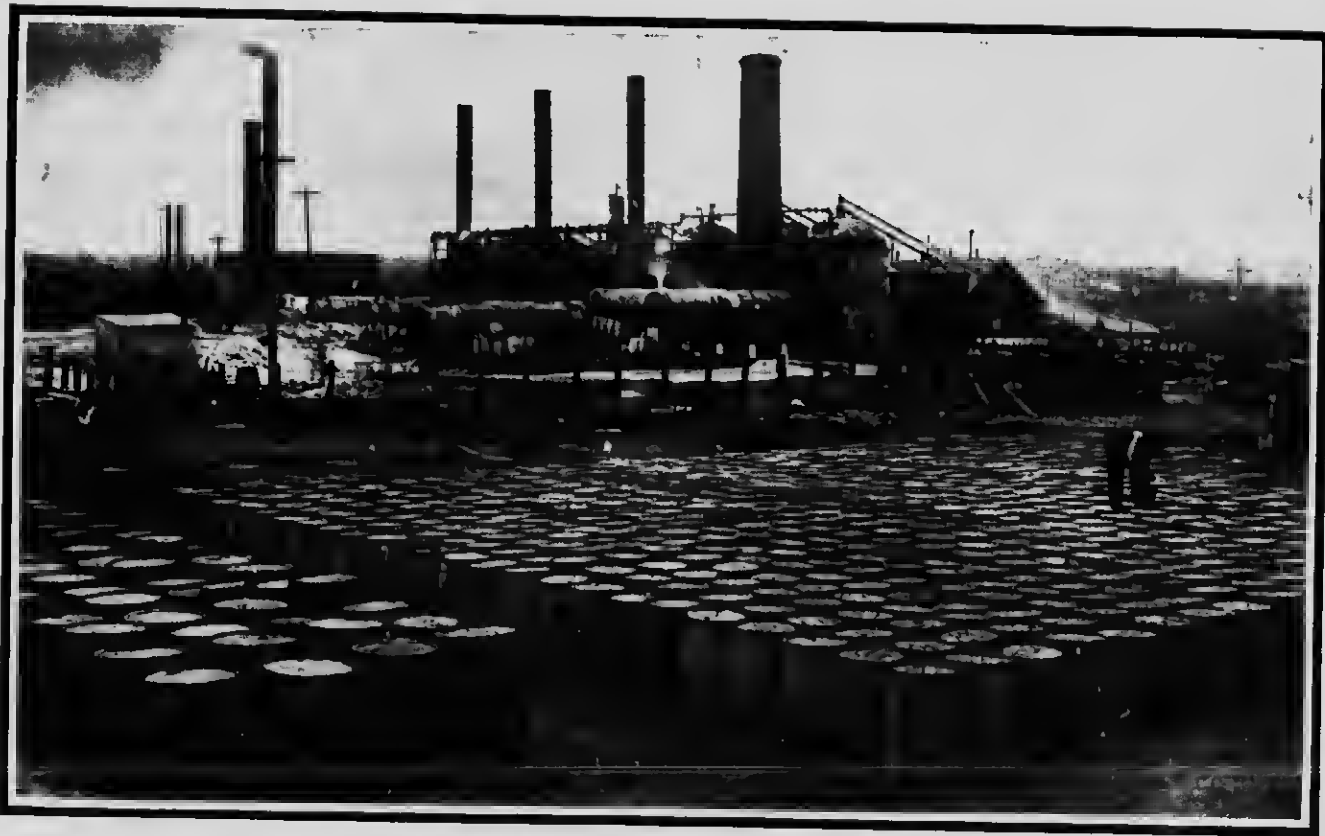
EASTERN STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW. STRUCTURAL STEEL.



THE EASTERN CAR COMPANY, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW.



BLAST FURNACES, NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., LIMITED, SYDNEY MINES.



THE DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, SYDNEY.



NOVA SCOTIA CLAY WORKS, LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. BRICKS, TILES AND HOLLOW BLOCKS.



MCLEOD PULP COMPANY, LIMITED, MILTON, QUEENS COUNTY.



AMHERST FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, BATHS, ENAMELWARE, ETC.



AMHERST FOOT & SHOE CO., LIMITED, AMHERST.



THE STARR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, HALIFAX. SKATES, BOLTS, NUTS, BAR IRON, ETC.



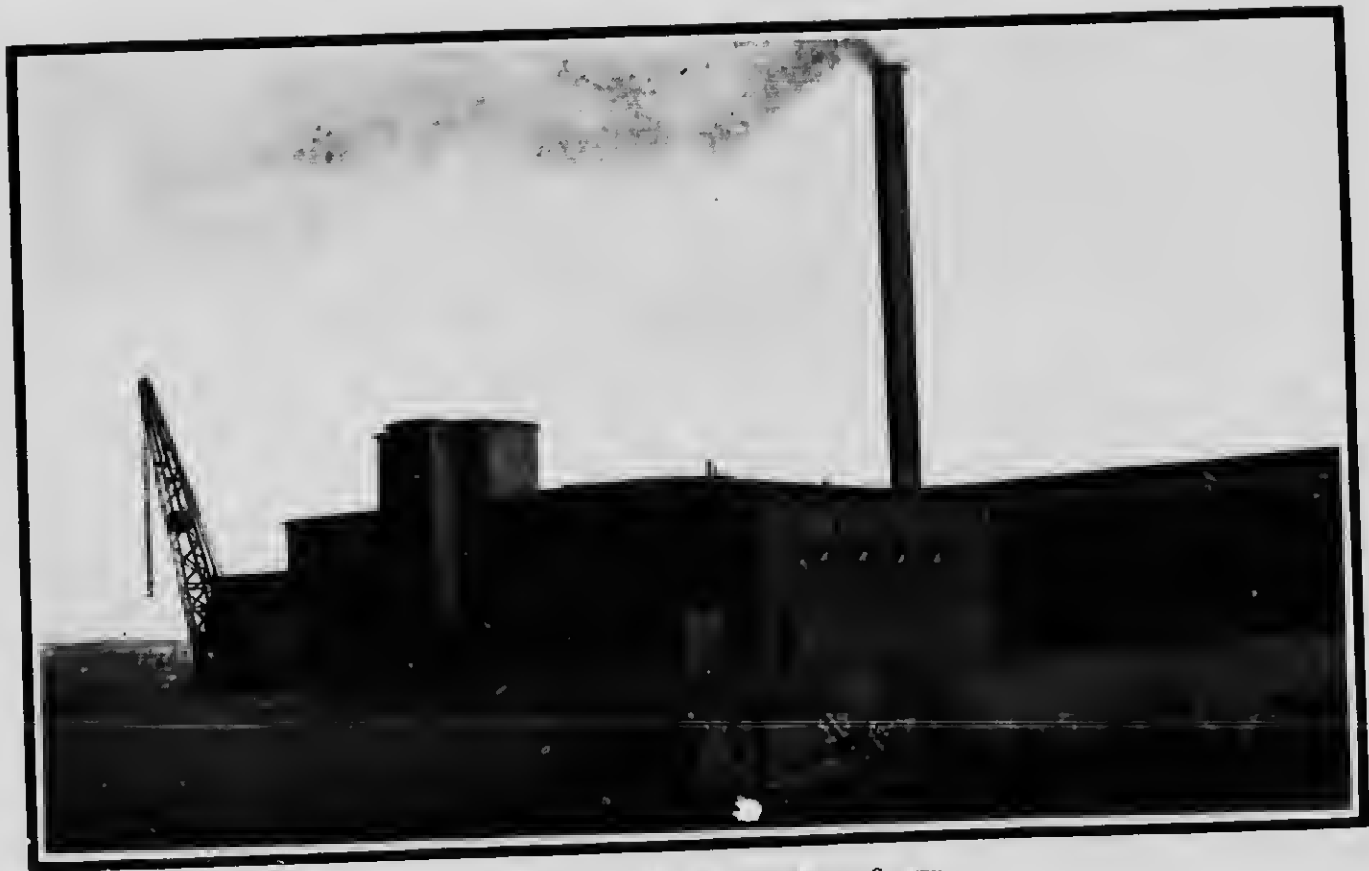
DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED, HALIFAX. COTTON GOODS.



THE MARITIME BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW., STRUCTURAL STEEL



I. MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW, BOILERS, ETC.



THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, LIMITED, SYDNEY



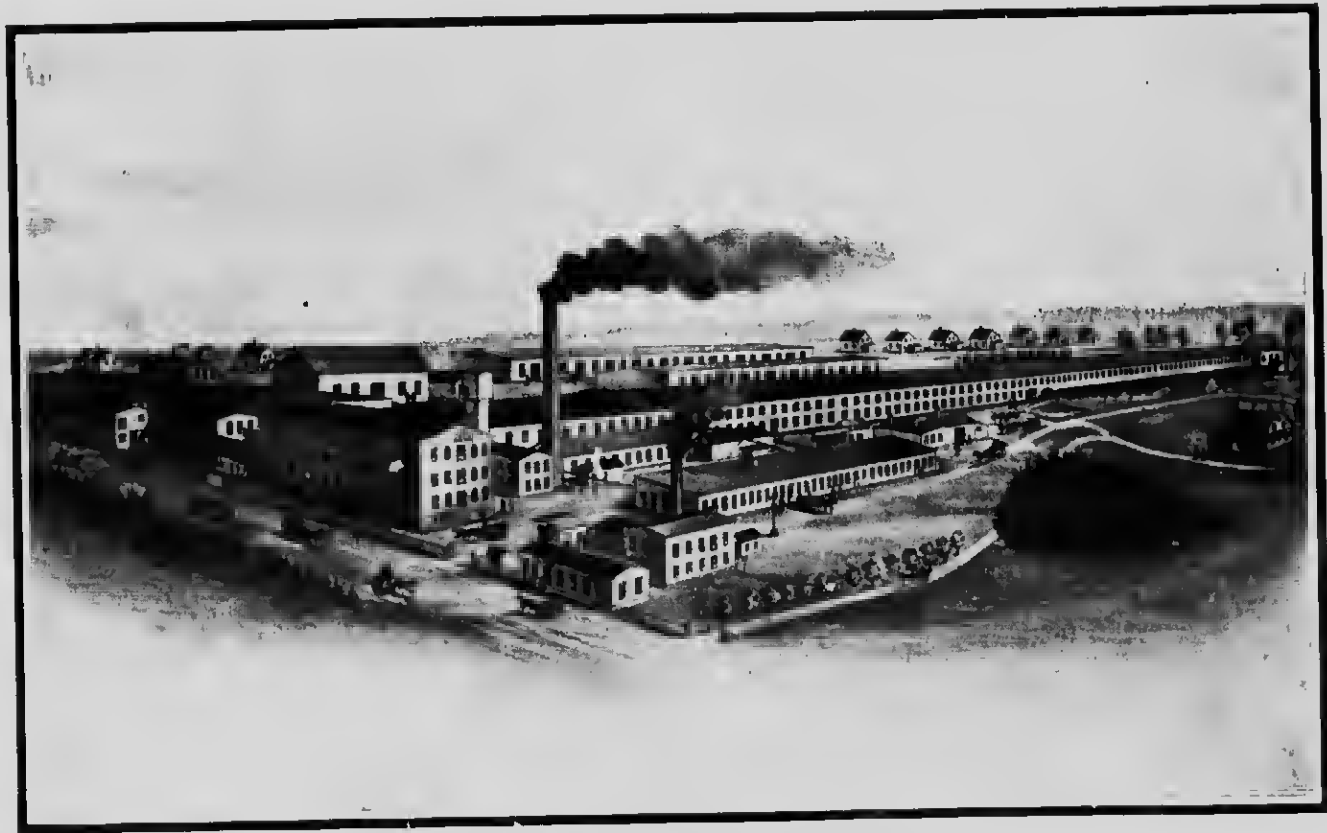
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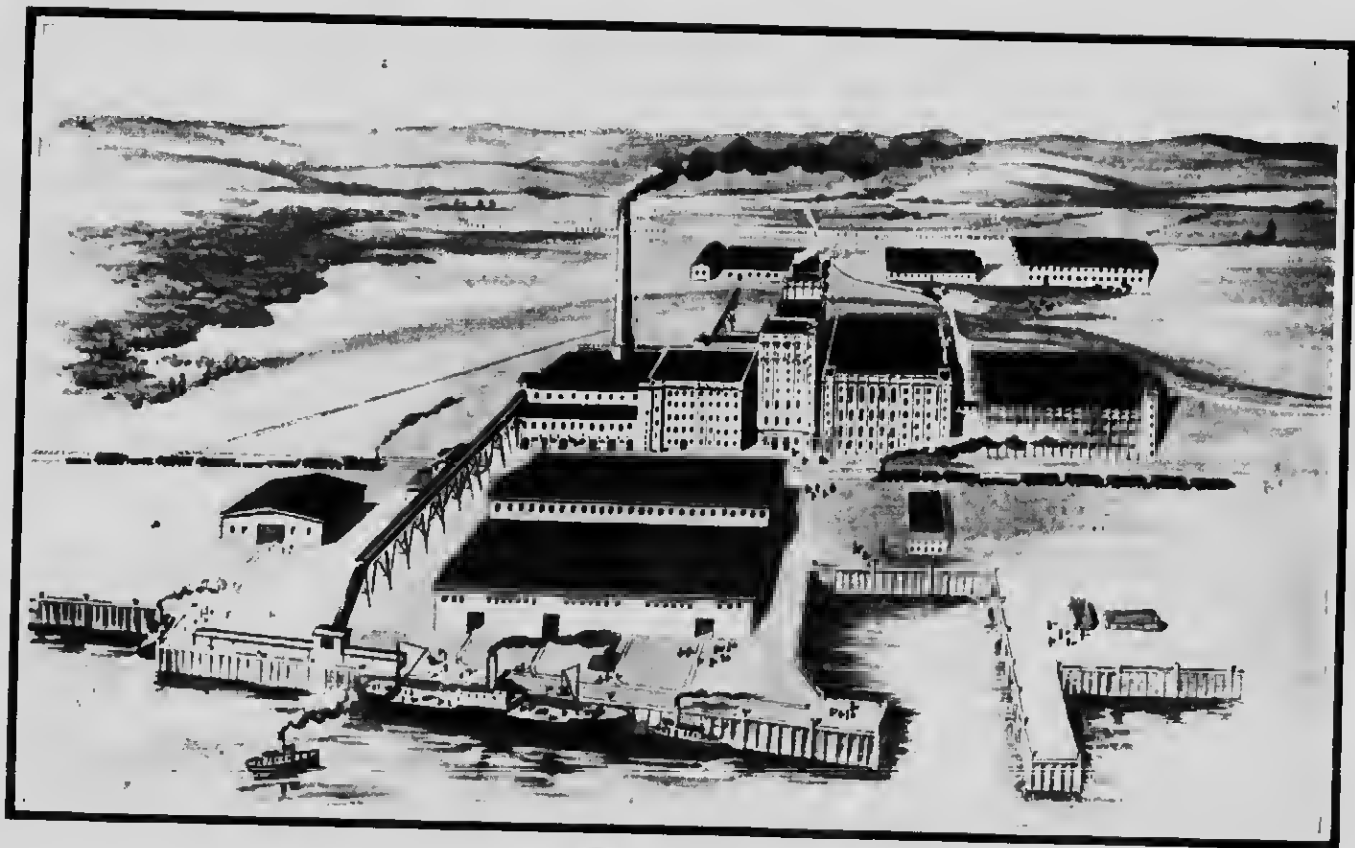
INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED, AMHERST ENGINES BOILERS, ETC.



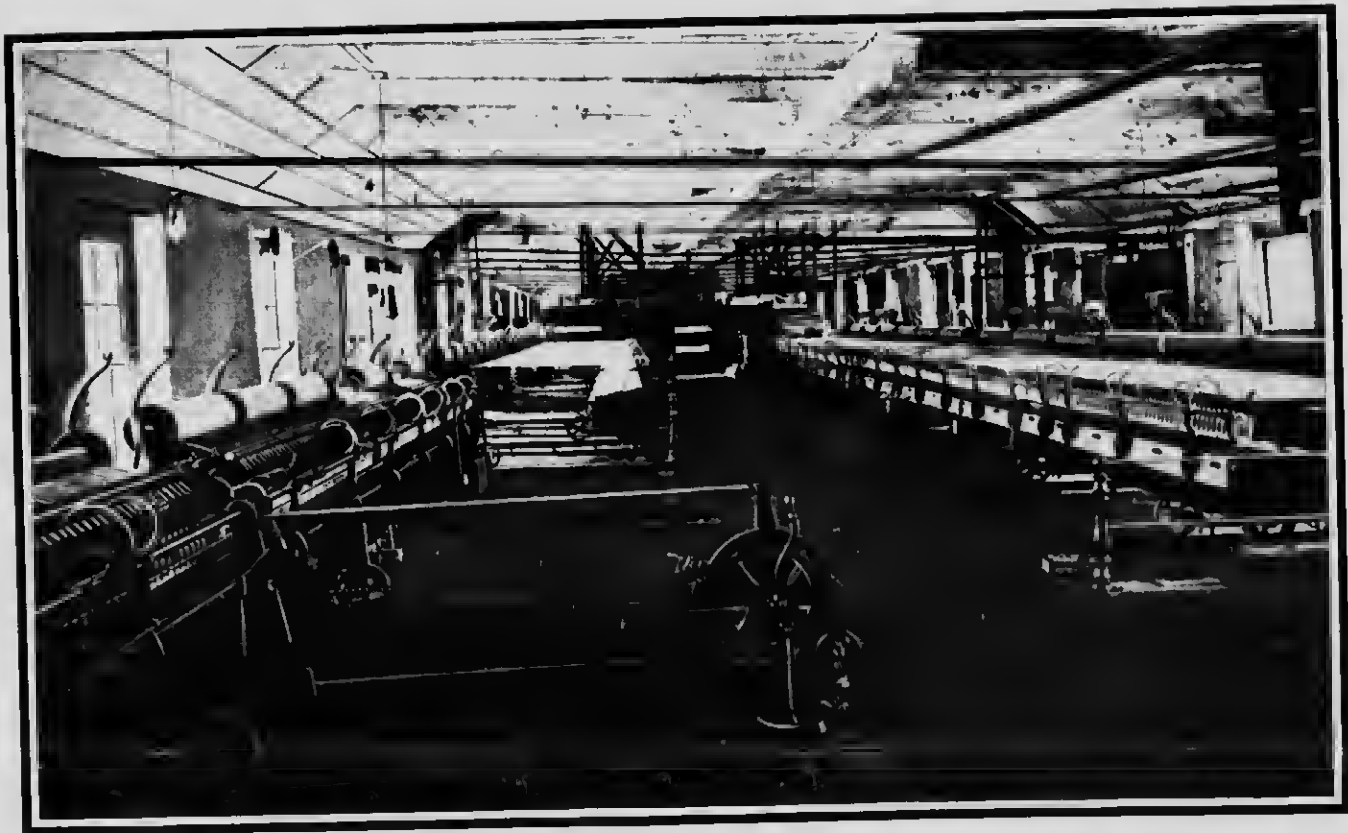
AMHERST PIANOS, LIMITED, AMHERST.



CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, DARTMOUTH.



ACADIA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, HALIFAX, WOODSIDE PLANT.



THE NOVA SCOTIA UNDERWEAR COMPANY, EUREKA, PICTOU COUNTY.



STANDARD CLAY WORKS, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW. DRAIN PIPES, ETC.



SYDNEY PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, SYDNEY.

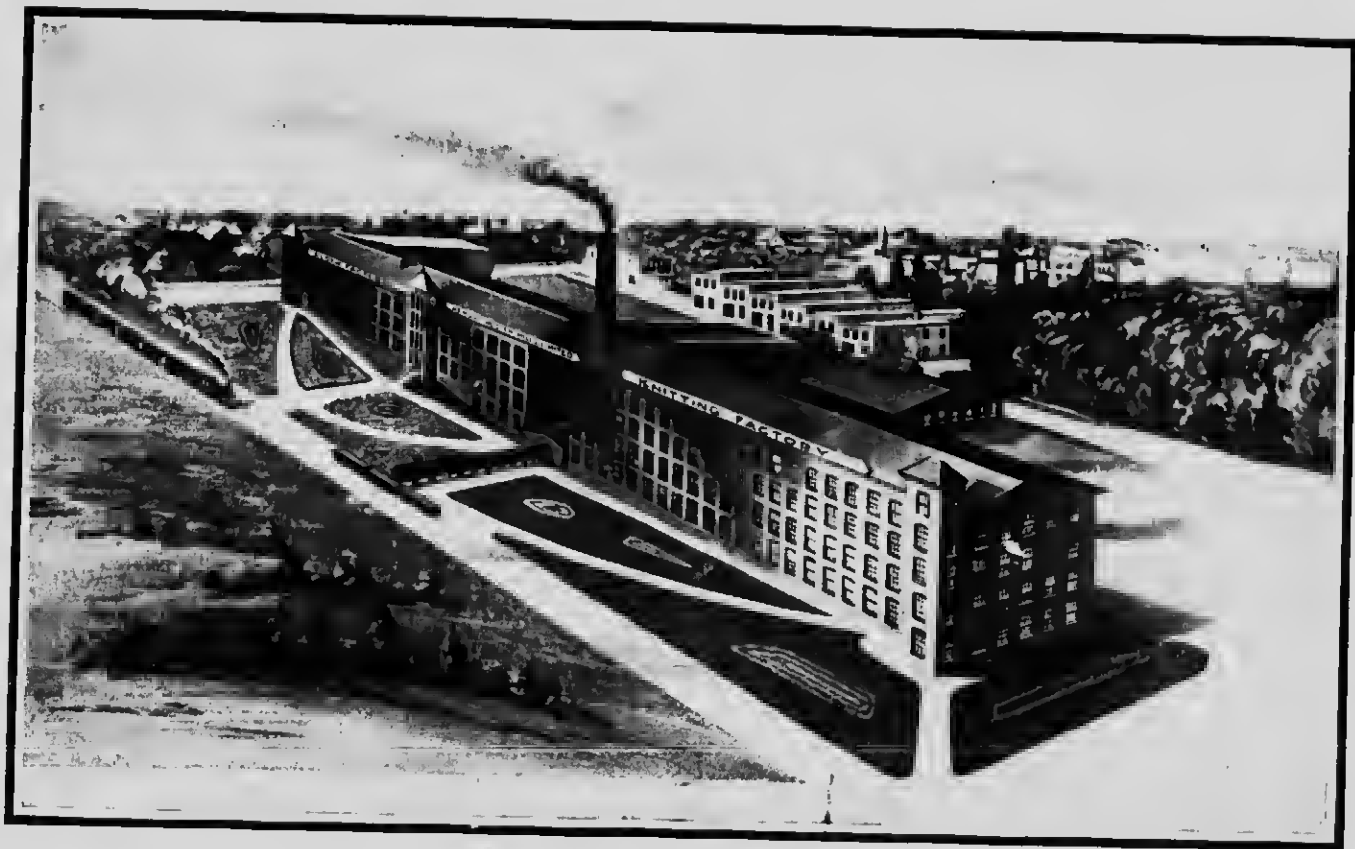
THE SYDNEY CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, SYDNEY.



SHIPPING PIER, DOMINION IRON & STEEL COMPANY, SYDNEY.



CHRISTIE BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED, AMHERST. CASKETS, COFFINS, TRUNKS, BAGS, and LEATHER CASES.



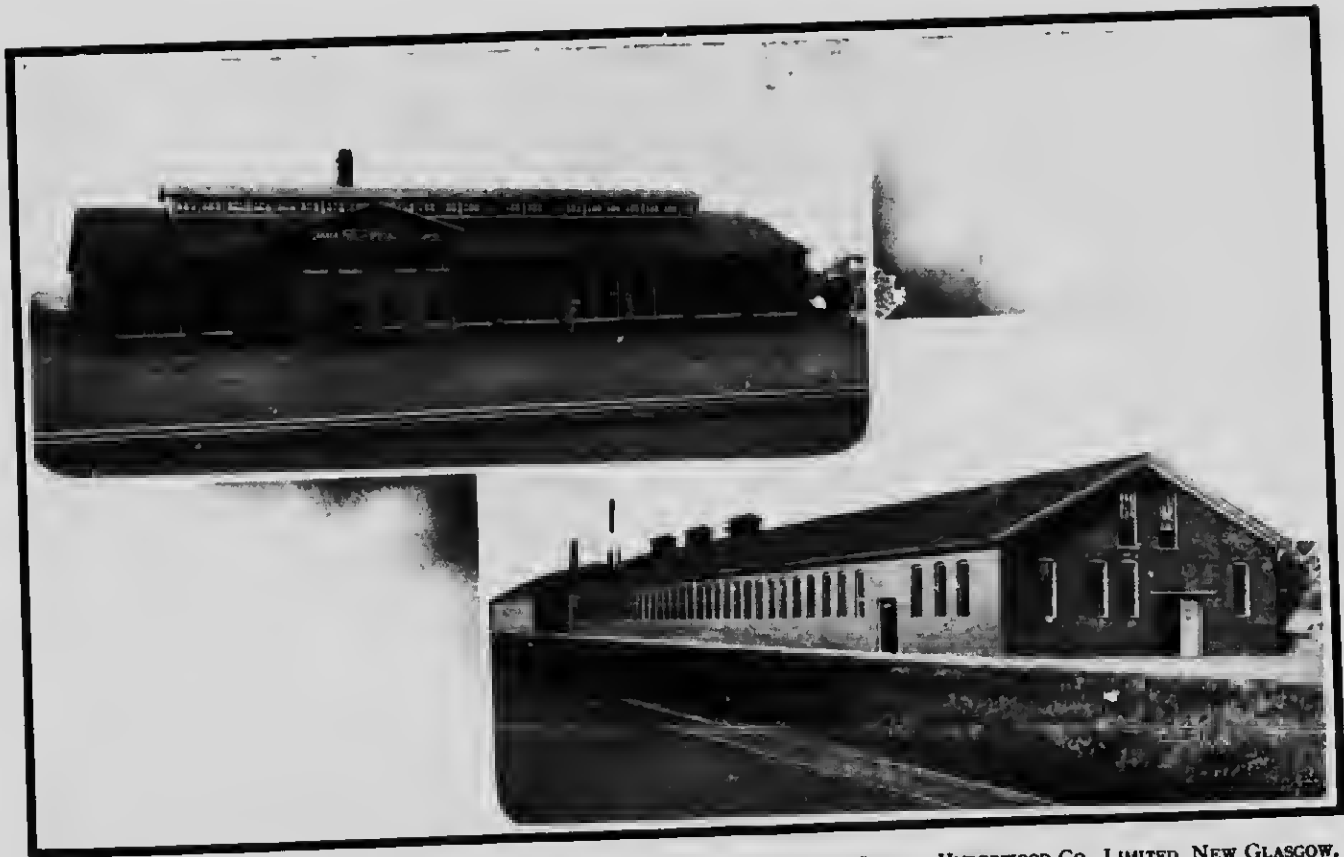
HEWSON PURE WOOL TEXTILES, LIMITED, AMHERST.



WINDSOR FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINDSOR.

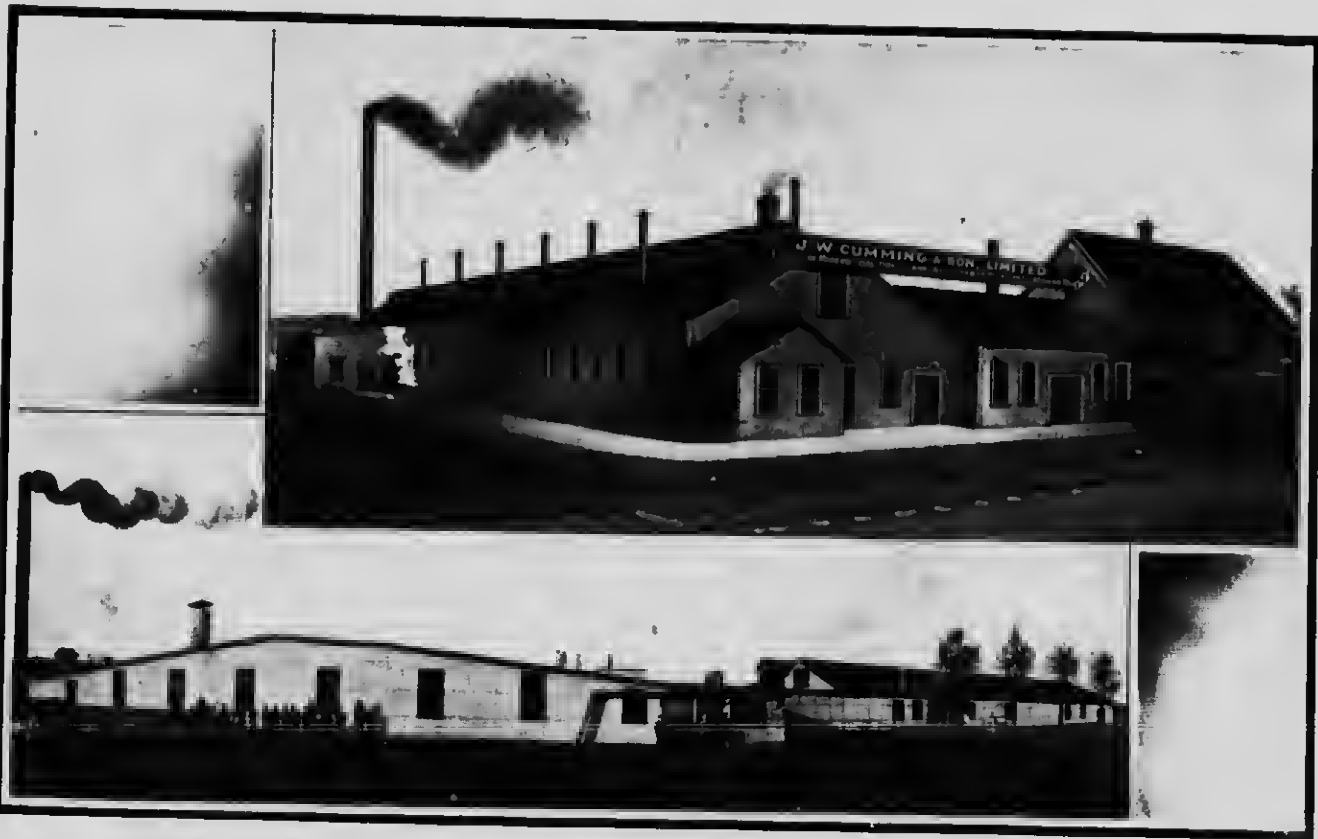


JOHN P. MOTT & COMPANY, DARTMOUTH. CHOCOLATE, COCOA, SPICES, ETC.



CANADA TOOL & SPECIALTY CO., LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW.
RIFLE SIGHTS, SMALL TOOLS, ETC.

BAILLIE UNDERWOOD CO., LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW.
FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.



THE LOGAN TANNERIES, LIMITED, PICTOU.

J. W. CUMMING, & SON, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW.
COAL MINING TOOLS, MINE CARS, ETC.



CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, SYDNEY.

THOMPSON & SUTHERLAND, LIMITED, NORTH SYDNEY
STOVES, RANGES, HOT WATER BOILERS, ETC.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED. HALIFAX.

THE CARRIFF, PATERSON, MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, HALIFAX.
READY ROOFINGS AND BUILDING PAPER.

ONEY



BORDEN MILK COMPANY, LIMITED, TRURO. CONDENSED MILK, COFFEE, ETC.



NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGE & MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED, AMHERST.

VICTOR WOOD WORKS, AMHERST



N. EVANS, LIMITED, DARTMOUTH. BOILERS, STEAM FITTINGS, ETC.



HALIFAX GRAVING DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, HALIFAX.



ROBT. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, HALIFAX. BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE SYDNEY FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LIMITED.



HUMPHREY'S GLASS WORKS, NEW GLASGOW.

THE H. H. CROSBY COMPANY, LIMITED, HEBRON, BOOTS AND SHOES.



WATER POWER ON THE MERSEY RIVER.

Nova Scotia Industrial Establishments

NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Amherst.—This plant consists of a substantial brick four story building 340 x 60 with power house and dry kiln separate. The product comprises automobiles, auto trucks, carriages and sleighs. One hundred and twenty-five men are at present employed. Nova Scotia wood and steel are largely employed. The plant is situated on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway and is conveniently placed in respect to local coal and timber. The principal markets are the Maritime Provinces of Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies. When present extensions are completed the output will amount in value to one million dollars yearly.

Automobiles
and Carriages

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, Pictou.—The late G. J. Hamilton was among the first in Eastern Canada to use machinery in the manufacture of biscuits. The principal products are soda and fancy biscuits and confectionery. The plant consists of five buildings and boiler house. The biscuit department has a capacity of over one hundred barrels of flour in ten hours. The confectionery plant manufactures chocolates, fancy bonbons, and also a general line of sweets. The addition in 1913 of the latest type of sugar-boiling machine adds four thousand pounds daily to the capacity. Two hundred persons are employed. Sugar, butter and material for the boxes are obtained in Nova Scotia. The principal markets are the Maritime Provinces of Canada, Quebec and the West Indies.

Biscuits and
Confectionery

MOIRS, LIMITED, Halifax.—The plant of Moirs, Limited, consists of a 3 story biscuit bakery and warehouse of brick 130 x 100 and an 8 story chocolate factory of reinforced concrete 180 x 50 operated by electricity developed on the premises; a 3 story paper box factory 40 x 60 built of brick; a 3 story candy factory of brick, 130 x 50. Also a saw mill, wooden box factory and chocolate grinding mill at Bedford, 8 miles from Halifax, operated by water power. The refined sugar, the butter and eggs and the wood pulp board used are procured in Nova Scotia, the cocoa beans and the cocoanuts are imported from the West Indies; vanilla beans from New York and the cocoa butter from Holland. All the foreign raw material comes direct to Halifax by steamer. Six hundred persons are employed. The products sell mostly in Nova Scotia. The chocolates are sold over all Canada and Newfoundland. Total sales last year amounted to about one million dollars.

I. MATHESON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—I. Matheson and Company, Limited, whose establishment dates from 1868, have an iron and steel working plant. Their principal departments are the boiler-making and plate working shops, machine shop, forge, pattern-making shop and foundry. The raw material used includes steel plates, shapes and bars, pig iron and boiler tubes. The works, in which are employed 150 men, are centrally located, where they are in a position to serve to advantage their principal market in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Their output averages \$200,000 annually.

Boilers, etc.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Boilers, etc.

N. EVANS, LIMITED, Dartmouth.—Plant consists of machine shop 74 x 34, boiler shop 118 x 44, with 2 wings and 4 store-houses. The products include boilers of all types, ships tanks and funnels, marine buoys, smokestacks, etc. The Company also repairs automobiles, engines and steel ships. Two hundred men are employed.

Boots and Shoes

A. A. DURKEE COMPANY, LIMITED, Truro.—The plant is one of the most modern in Canada. The building is of 3 stories 125 x 45 with power house and sheds. The machines are operated by electricity generated on the premises. The raw material is obtained for the most part in Canada. Seventy hands are employed. The output, which amounts to 250 pairs of shoes daily, is sold throughout the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in the Canadian West.

AMHERST BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED, Amherst.—The main factory is a 4 story frame building 150 x 40 with a recently constructed brick wing 100 x 50. In addition are two large brick warehouses. The yearly production amounts to 276,000 pairs with a value considerably over one million dollars. Two hundred and fifty hands are now employed. The raw material is obtained from Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. The product is sold all over Canada. A distributing establishment is maintained at Regina, Saskatchewan, to look after the ever increasing trade in Western Canada. There is also a branch warehouse at Halifax.

THE H. H. CROSBY COMPANY, LIMITED, Hebron, Yarmouth County.—The plant of this Company consists of a building of 4 stories, 100 x 28, with an addition 76 x 35 under construction. The structure is equipped with a full line of modern machinery and appliances. Sixty men are employed. The raw material is obtained in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and the United States. The Company owns the water rights of the Cape Forchu River at the point where the factory is situated and thus obtain power for its business. The present output is 350 pairs per day. The principal markets are found in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

THE ROBERT TAYLOR COMPANY, LIMITED, Halifax.—The main factory building is a 5 story brick structure 120 x 40, with wing 40 by 35, fully equipped with the most modern machinery. The present output is 600 pairs daily, but facilities are such that this can be increased when necessary to 1,200 pairs. The factory is centrally situated for the distribution of the product throughout the Maritime Provinces of Canada, the principal market of the Company. All the raw material is obtained in Canada. One hundred and twenty-five hands are employed.

Bridge and Structural Steel Work

THE MARITIME BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—The plant of the Maritime Bridge Company, Limited, consists of a main building, shop department of 400 x 90 separate power house, forge, template shop and general office buildings. The plant is equipped to handle every variety of structural steel and plate work, manufacturing bridges, steel buildings, roof trusses, turn-tables, towers, girders, etc., of all kinds. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed. The structural sheets, plates, bolts, rivets, etc, used are obtained at New Glasgow. The products of the company are distributed principally throughout the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and Quebec. The plant has a capacity of over 1200 tons per month, with an average output of 6000 tons per annum. The output when present extensions are complete will be about 15,000 tons yearly.

Briquettes

THE COLONIAL COAL COMPANY.—The Colonial Coal Company owns and operates two briquette plants. The larger of these is at Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton County, and has a capacity of 20 tons an hour. The briquettes are composed of coal and pitch in the proportion of 93 parts to 7, and weigh from 2 to 3 ounces. The second plant is situated at North Sydney, is electrically driven and has a capacity of 10 tons an hour.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, LIMITED, Amherst.—This Company owns woodworking and cabinet finishing shops both at Amherst and Sydney, and saw mills at Athol, Wentworth, Londonderry and Antigonish. The products comprise building materials of every description, also church, school, bank and office furniture. The Company also act as contractors for and builders of private and public buildings.

**Builder's
Supplies**

The output amounts yearly in value to one million dollars. The principal markets are in Eastern Canada, Newfoundland and South Africa. One thousand men are employed. The Company have recently installed a steel structural department in which they fabricate their own building steel.

SPENCER BROTHERS AND TURNER, LIMITED,

Truro.—The plant consists of a planing mill, sash and door factory, dry kilns, lumber yard and warehouses. Canadian lumber is used. Thirty-five men are employed. The product amounts in value to \$65,000 yearly, and is distributed throughout Nova Scotia.

**JAMES DEMPSTER,
LIMITED, Halifax.**—This firm manufactures doors, sashes and all kinds of exterior and interior wood finish in connection with all classes of private and public buildings. Fifty hands are employed. The original firm was established in 1871.



Follegh Valley, Nova Scotia, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Bricks

SYDNEY PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Sydney.—The plant of the Sydney Pressed Brick Company is fully equipped for the manufacture of pressed brick from the basic blast furnace slag secured at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney. The present output is 20,000 bricks per day. This is the only plant of its kind in America.

Cement

THE SYDNEY CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Sydney.—This plant is situated at the junction of the Intercolonial Railway and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway. The company manufactures slag cement from the basic slag of the blast furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. The plant consists of steel and concrete buildings fully equipped with rolls and tube mills for grinding, also Ruggles Coles dryers, storage bins and steel and concrete raw material trestle. The Company enjoys exceptional advantages both in the collection of the raw materials—basic blast furnace slag and lime—and in the distribution of the product. The present capacity is 500 barrels a day, but plans for extensions that will give a capacity of 4,500 barrels a day are under consideration.

Chocolate

JOHN P. MOTT AND COMPANY, Dartmouth.—The mills and warehouses are situated on a site of 5 acres and have a floor space of 75,500 square feet. The work are fully equipped throughout with most modern appliances for economical manufacture. The firm manufactures cocoa and chocolate, grinds and packs spices and roasts and grinds coffee. The firm also supplies manufacturers with chocolate for making confectionery. The cocoa bean is imported by cheap water carriage from the West Indies. The Canadian market absorbs the entire production. The offices and distributing warehouse for Halifax City are situated across the harbour in Halifax.

Cider and Vinegar

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY CYDER COMPANY, LIMITED, Bridgetown.—The plant of this Company manufactures apple cider, vinegar cider in cask, bottled cider and cider syrup. The plant consists of hydraulic presses, filters and bottling machinery laid out on the same system as in the large cider works of Messrs. H. Whiteway and Company, Limited, of Devonshire, England. The method of manufacture and bottling is similar to the methods used in England. The Company operates in the heart of the Annapolis Valley and collects the apples throughout this famous apple growing region. The output is sold all over Canada. Large shipments go to England. For the past three years in succession the product carried off the first prize in the foreign class for bottled cider at the Brewers and Bottlers' Exhibition held at London and open to the world.

M. W. GRAVES AND COMPANY, Bridgetown.—The plant covers a ground space of 12,000 feet, 2 and 3 stories high, with storage cellars under all, 9 to 16 feet deep, fitted with storage vats for 400,000 gallons. The present yearly output of 300,000 gallons is marketed in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in Europe.

Clay Products

NOVA SCOTIA CLAY WORKS, LIMITED, Halifax.—The Nova Scotia Clay Works is an amalgamation of 5 Nova Scotian brick companies. The principal plants of the Company are situated at Annapolis Royal, Pugwash and Elmsdale, where excellent clay and shale are obtained. These plants are equipped with the latest and most modern appliances for manufacturing brick and other clay products. The capacity is 30 million brick for seven and one-half working months. Steam shovels are used for digging the clay and conveying same to the mills. The Company's plants are so situated that the product can be distributed economically over the Maritime Provinces of Canada and Quebec. The present yearly output comprises 20 million stock brick, 1,000,000 pressed brick, and 500,000 drain tile.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

STANDARD CLAY PRODUCTS, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—The plant of the Standard Clay Products, Limited, is modern in all respects. The machinery consists principally of two sewer pipe presses, two dry pans, four wet pans, ten sewer pipe kilns, each



Railway Trestle, Nictaux Falls, on the line of Halifax & S. W. Railway.

Clay Products
34 feet in diameter. Power is furnished by a 250 H. P. Corliss engine. One hundred and seventy men are employed at present. The Company own 65 acres of clay and shale lands. The quantity of raw material in sight was recently estimated by the Canadian Appraisal Company to be over 2,000,000 tons. The clay and shale are above drainage and are easily and cheaply obtained. The Canadian market absorbs the entire production. The present annual output is 30,000 tons of sewer pipe. The Company has in course of construction another factory which will, in a few months, add 1,500 carloads of sewer pipe to the yearly output and will be the largest sewer pipe factory in Canada.

CLAYTON AND SONS, Halifax.—Clayton and Sons have a plant with a floor space of 5 acres, housed in what is one of the finest and best equipped group of buildings used for the purpose of the manufacture of clothing in Canada. Their product is worn from Halifax to Vancouver and even as far north and west as the Yukon. The

Clothing

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

accessibility of Halifax to the British woolen markets and its position as a receiving and distributing center, makes it a desirable location for this industry. Closely allied with the business of Clayton & Sons is the St. Croix Woolen Company, situated on the St. Croix River and run by water power. The entire production of this mill is used in the Clayton factory.

Coal Mining Machinery

J. W. CUMMING and SON, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—This firm began in a small way with one furnace, a trip hammer and four employees. It now employs sixty-four men with 13 fires, 4 trip and steam hammers, electric drills, lathes and all the other necessary equipment for the manufacture of coal cutting machinery. Power is supplied by a 150 H. P. engine. The iron and steel used are obtained principally at New Glasgow. The Canadian market readily absorbs the product. Plans are under way for doubling the present capacity.

Cotton Goods

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, Halifax.—The manufacturing buildings consist of main mill of 3 stories and basement, 190 x 120, with an addition of a story, 128 x 97, and a boiler and engine room attached, 100 x 40. The picker house, 103 x 33, is detached. All these buildings are of brick and are of slow-burning mill construction. The plant is equipped with 22,000 spindles and 500 looms for the manufacture of sheetings, shirtings and bag cloths. The raw material is brought to Halifax by rail. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed. The output comprises 800,000 pounds of grey cotton yearly, and is entirely consumed in the Canadian market. The head office of this Company is at Montreal, Canada.

COSMOS COTTON COMPANY, Yarmouth.—The plant of this Company possesses 18,000 spindles and produces cotton sail duck, ounce duck, belting and hose duck and special paper makers' felts. The present output is 2,000,000 pounds yearly. When extensions are completed the yearly output will reach 3,500,000 pounds. Four hundred hands are at present employed. The raw material is obtained in the southern United States and the raw cotton is landed at the mill by water carriage at a lower freight rate than at the inland mills of the New England States. The principal markets are found in Canada, Newfoundland, Germany and Japan.

Electric Power

CANADA ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company has a power house at Chignecto Mines, 140 x 73 with a sub-station at Amherst, 40 x 39. The generating plant at Chignecto consists of two 500 kilowatt A. C. generators driven by two 750 H. P. Robb Engines (reciprocating) and one 100 kilowatt turbine generator steam battery—eight 200 H. P. and two 800 H. P. Robb Boilers. The plant is situated at pit mouth and is run with refuse coal. The Company owns 31 miles of main transmission lines and 32 miles of distributing lines in towns and 30 miles of series street lighting in Amherst. The territory supplied with power includes the towns and villages of Amherst, Nappan, Maccan, Chignecto, River Hebert and Joggin Mines. This is the only power plant of its type in America.

Engines and Boilers

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED, Amherst.—The plant of the International Engineering Works, Limited, occupies about 10 acres at Amherst. A branch for building boilers has been erected at South Framingham, Mass., U. S. The Amherst plant is especially equipped for the production of engines of the Corliss and high speed types adapted for driving electrical machinery and also for general use in factories, mines and other large power plants. Robb engines have been supplied to almost every country on the globe, including Great Britain, and bear a high reputation. The number of hands employed is about 300 at Amherst and 150 at South Framingham. The raw material which consists of pig iron, boiler plates, steel bars and castings is obtained for the most part in Canada. The location at Amherst, Nova Scotia, has great advantages for obtaining soft coal, coke and steel products. The railway and water facilities are also first class for obtaining materials from Great Britain and the United

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

States. The Principal markets are found throughout Canada with large export business to the West Indies and foreign countries. Robb engines have been supplied to Australia, India, Trinidad, British Guiana, Brazil, Cuba, Spain and Great Britain.

THE NEW BURRELL JOHNSON IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, Yarmouth.—The plant of the New Burrell-Johnson Iron Company, Limited, consists of machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop, foundry, stove manufactory, brass foundry, etc. The buildings are of reinforced concrete. One hundred and thirty men are employed the year round. The pig iron and steel plate used are obtained largely in Nova Scotia. The Company makes a specialty of marine work and the building of marine engines and boilers. The fitting out of small passenger and freight steamers is a specialty. As the plant is situated on the water front and is accessible by steamer or schooner, it is particularly well situated for the carrying on of this class of work. The products are sold mostly in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Farm and
Garden Tools

BAILEY-UNDERWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—This plant was established in 1887 at New Glasgow. Farm and garden tools and oil tempered steel springs are manufactured. Fifty men are employed. The plant is situated alongside the Intercolonial Railway and occupies a site of 6 acres. The main building is of brick, 300 feet long with a steel truss roof. The raw material is obtained at New Glasgow. The product sells throughout Canada and exports are made to Great Britain, Australia and South Africa.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, LIMITED, Sydney.—The well-known firm of Alexander Cross and Sons, Limited, of Glasgow, Scotland, has erected a basic slag grinding plant at Sydney, under the name of the Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited. This establishment grinds and turns into fertilizer the basic slag produced as a by-product by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of Sydney, in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The plant consists of two ball mills working in conjunction with a tube or finishing mill. Power is furnished by a 450 H. P. engine for which steam is supplied by two Lancashire boilers. The Canadian market absorbs the entire production. The yearly output is expected to reach 40,000 tons. The use of basic slag for fertilizing purposes is increasing rapidly, and there would seem to be ample room in the Maritime Provinces alone for the consumption of the entire production of this factory.

Fertilizers

THE NOVA SCOTIA FERTILIZER COMPANY, Halifax.—This plant is fully equipped for the manufacture of commercial fertilizer from bone, ammoniate, muriate and sulphate of potash and phosphate. The product is distributed throughout the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

LUNENBURG FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, Lunenburg.—This Company manufactures stoves, ranges, gasoline engines, ships' windlasses, capstans, patent steering gears, soil pipe and fittings. Fifty hands are employed. The output, which amounts in value to \$60,000 yearly, is all marketed in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Foundry

WINDSOR FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, Windsor.—The main factory is a brick structure of two stories 193 x 66; the finishing building is of 2½ stories, 112 x 45, with an annex of 3 stories, 64 x 26½. There are also 3 modern dry kilns and 4 storage buildings. Eighty men are at present employed. The greater part of the lumber used is obtained in Nova Scotia. As Windsor is one of the largest lumber shipping ports in Nova Scotia the plant is well situated for securing the raw material. The product which consists principally of bedroom suites, sideboards, tables and desks is sold throughout Canada, and is exported to Newfoundland, the West Indies and to South Africa.

Furniture

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Harness and Saddlery

KELLY'S, LIMITED, Halifax.—This firm occupies a 4 story brick structure and manufactures harness, saddlery, leather and fibre cases, leggings, military accoutrements, writing portfolios, music cases, school bags, wallets, etc.

Hats and Caps

EASTERN HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, Truro.—This Company manufactures cloth hats and caps and employs two hundred hands. A portion of the woolens, silks and velvets used are obtained in Canada. The buildings have a floor space of 40,000 square feet and are situated with open fields on all sides, insuring an abundance of light and ventilation. The machines are run and the buildings lighted by electricity generated on the premises. The factory is well situated for the collection of raw materials. The Company finds a market for the product in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland.

Iron Foundry

WINDSOR FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, Windsor.—The buildings of this Company consist of machine shop, pattern shop, moulding, stove fitting and tin shops. Power is supplied by a gas producer engine. The plant



Glendyer, on the line of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company.

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is situated on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The pig iron and steel used are obtained for the most part in Nova Scotia. The output amounts in value to \$50,000 yearly and is distributed in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in Quebec.

THE CANAOA IRON CORPORATION, LIMITEO, Londonderry and Nictaux Falls.—This is a branch of a concern of **Iron and Steel** that name which covers a wide field of operations. The other branches are scattered throughout Eastern Canada. The Londonderry plant, which is one of the oldest in Canada, manufactures a large tonnage of cast iron water pipe, in addition to all classes of miscellaneous iron castings. The raw material is supplied by a large deposit of iron ore at Nictaux Falls where the Company has erected a concentrating mill of the most up-to-date design. The Londonderry plant covers 13 acres. The general foundry is occupied with iron castings of all sorts, shapes, and dimensions, flanged work being a specialty. A portion of this building is devoted to the manufacture of brake shoes for railway use, practically all the roads operated in the Maritime Provinces of Canada draw their supplies of this commodity from Londonderry. In connection with the foundries are an extensive and well equipped machine shop, and pattern and carpenter shops.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITEO, Sydney.—This plant is the most extensive of its kind in Canada and will this year turn out upwards of 450,000 tons of iron and steel in one form and another. The plant consists of 6 American Standard Blast Furnaces, two Bessemer steel converters, two 50 ton Open Hearth Tilting Furnaces, one 300 ton Mixer, two 500 ton Open Hearth Furnaces with all necessary gas producers, lime kilns, etc. The mill equipment includes 35 inch blooming mill, 28 inch rail mill, continuous billet mill, merchant bar mill and rod mill. There is also a well designed plant for wire drawing and a nail mill with appliances for galvanizing, coating and otherwise finishing both wire and nails. Six hundred and twenty coke ovens annually convert about 1,000,000 tons of Dominion Coal into coke for the blast furnaces, and have in connection with them appliances for the recovery of by-products and for the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia and sulphuric acid. The residual tar is piped to the works of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, where it is distilled, the principal resulting products being creosote and other oils, carbolic acid and pitch. Six thousand men are employed. The principal materials produced during the past fiscal year of the Company, ended March 1913, were as follows:—

	TONS
Pig Iron	321,020
Steel Ingots	343,251
Blooms & Billets, not further finished.....	49,132
Rails.....	174,802
Rods.....	53,328
Bars, Wire, Nails, etc	10,778

757,003 tons of iron ore were mined, and 470,000 tons of limestone quarried. The Company's iron mines are upon one of the most notable deposits on the continent. The limestone quarries are at Marble Mountain and George's River, Cape Breton and at Port au Port, St. George's Bay, Newfoundland. On account of the favourable situation of these mines and quarries with respect to mining, shipping and transportation it is claimed that raw materials can be laid down at the Sydney furnaces more cheaply than at almost any other place in the world. Water transportation enables the Sydney works to send rails not only to the Western interior of the Dominion, by way of the St. Lawrence, and the Great Lakes, but "around the Horn" to the Pacific Coast, as well as to Australia and to India. Arrangements have been made for steamers of the New Zealand Shipping Company to call at Sydney for wire, nails and other finished forms of steel for the Antipodes.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Iron and Steel

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—The operations of this Company are conducted at three centres:—Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, where it operates 5 collieries, 150 coke ovens, a blast furnace, 4 open hearth furnaces and extensive repair shops; Wabana, Newfoundland, where it mines iron ore; and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, where the rolling mills, forges, manufacturing departments and head offices are situated. Subsidiary lumbering operations are carried on at Bridgeville, Nova Scotia, and Gander Bay, Newfoundland, while fluxes for its iron and steel furnaces are secured from limestone quarries at Point Edward, Nova Scotia. Each plant is exceptionally well situated for its particular work and all blend into one organization that has won for itself a very high reputation for efficiency and service. The Company, at the time of its formation, was capitalized at \$4,000 and employed 10 men, today it is capitalized at \$15,000,000 and employs 6,500 men. The chief raw materials used include iron ore, coal, limestone and lumber, all the principal requirements of these materials being produced by the Company. The raw materials for the production of pig iron are collected at Sydney Mines, the location being particularly advantageous because of its situation relative to the principal trade markets of the world. The principal markets of the Company for iron ore are Germany, England, the United States and Canada. The ore shipped across to Europe amounts to about 300,000 tons annually, and is delivered to Germany. The ore shipped to the United States amounts to about one-quarter of a million tons annually and goes chiefly to Philadelphia. The remainder of the ore output of the Company making up a total of six hundred thousand odd tons, goes to the Company's furnaces at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. All the steel is sold in Canada. The principal markets are Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The present output includes 625,000 long tons of iron ore per annum; 900,000 long tons of coal and 75,000 tons of finished steel products. Within the last few years, extensive developments have been made, including the enlargement of the New Glasgow plant, and various additions at both Wabana and Sydney Mines. The new work on hand at present includes the opening of a colliery in Cape Breton; an addition to the steel making departments, and at both Newfoundland and New Glasgow important additions that will result in a largely increased output in the future.

THE STARR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, Dartmouth.—The plant consists of rolling mills, machine forge department, electro plating and skate department, and bolt and nut department. The total floor space is over 79,000 square feet. Saw mill machinery, skates, bar iron, carriage axles, iron and steel forgings and nuts, bolts and railway spikes are produced. Two hundred men are employed. The plant is well situated with a frontage on Halifax Harbour for the collection of the raw material by water. Very valuable machinery of the latest type has recently been installed for special work in connection with the Company's skate, bolt and axle manufacture. The skates are sold throughout Canada and in the United States, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, Australia and South Africa, wherever there is ice whether natural or artificial. The other products are sold in Canada and Newfoundland.

Leather Goods

CHRISTIE BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Amherst.—This firm manufactures trunks, bags and suit-cases. Factory is of brick 140 x 40, and contains 4 stories. The product is distributed throughout Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies. (Further reference to this firm appears under "Undertakers' Supplies.")

Lithography and Engraving

ROYAL PRINT AND LITHO, LIMITED, Halifax.—Plant has a floor space of 23,000 square feet and consists of full equipment in lithographing and engraving. Forty-five hands are employed. The product is distributed throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Machinery

OXFORD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, Oxford.—The plant consists of machine shop 80 x 40, moulding shop, pattern shop, blacksmith shop and boiler house. The products include portable and stationary saw mills, mining machinery, horizontal and upright engines and mill supplies. The Canadian market absorbs the output.

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THE FRASER MACHINE AND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—This plant, 200 x 50 feet, is devoted to the manufacture of marine gasoline engines. The number of men employed has grown from 3 in 1904 to 85 in 1913. The raw material is obtained at New Glasgow. The present output of 800 engines yearly is distributed throughout Canada and Newfoundland.

Marine
Gasoline
Engines

BORDEN MILK COMPANY, LIMITED, Truro.—This location is considered to be one of the best dairy sections in Canada. The Truro Plant consists of commodious buildings equipped throughout with the most sanitary milk handling utensils known to science. The entire milk supply comes from dairy farmers near by whose herds are all under the strictest supervision of their own experts, and the highest standard of cleanliness and healthfulness is constantly maintained. About 9 men are employed at the Works. Raw material includes Milk, Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa. Most of the product is distributed throughout Canada, but an important export business is also handled. The policy of the Company is to continue the enlargement of the Plant, as the supply of milk increases. The other Borden factories are at Huntingdon, Quebec, Ingersoll, Tillsonburg and Norwich, Ontario.

Milk Products

THE LLOYD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kentville.—The plant consists of machine shop 65 x 60, foundry 55 x 50 and carpenter shop 55 x 40. The equipment includes 8 lathes, 1 turret lathe, 2 planes, 1 milling machine and 5 drills. The product comprises rotary saw mills, gang edgers, shingle mills, heading rounders, lumber trimmers, also gasoline engines and vessel hoisting outfits. The output is sold throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mill
Machinery

THE COLONIAL GRANITE COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—The main mill building is 100 x 30 with power house 18 x 21 and craneway 100 x 30. Equipment comprises 2 polishers, 1 surfacer and various compressed air tools. The quarry is situated at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. Granite and marble monuments and building stone are manufactured and sold in Canada.

Monuments

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, Halifax.—The oil station of this Company at Halifax was the first station for the importation of refined oil installed in Canada, and to this station came the first bulk cargo of oil imported into Canada. The plant consists of seven tanks and two large warehouses, while 8 additional tanks are in course of construction. The oil is secured in Canada and the United States and is distributed throughout Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Oil

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LIMITED, Halifax.—The Halifax plant of this Company consists of 12 buildings including paint factory, tin and iron can works, putty factory, varnish works and warehouses. One hundred hands are employed. The equipment throughout is the best obtainable, and of the most modern type. The output comprises all classes of paint in both ready mixed and stiff form, stains in oil, varnish and creosote, enamels, dry colours, copper paint and compositions for iron ships, and varnishes of every description. Indeed this Company manufactures a special product for every decorative requirement. The business has been established in Halifax for over 30 years. In 1907 the Company took over the Canadian interests of Brandram Brothers and Company of London, England. Brandram-Henderson, Limited, controls its output from the raw material to the finished product. About 4,000 tons of pig lead is corroded yearly at the Montreal manufactory, and the Halifax plant is supplied with white lead from that source. The Company operates its own chemical dry colour factory and secures the other necessary raw materials from Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Holland, China, India, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Persia and other countries. The present annual output of the Company is valued at about 2 million dollars, and the business is rapidly increasing. The product is sold in practically every town and village of Canada. In addition to the manufacturing plants at Halifax and Montreal, the Company maintains a distributing depot at St. John, New Brunswick, and branch warehouses and offices at Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Paint and
Varnish

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Patent Medicines

THE MINARD LINIMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, have a three-story building 160 x 60 at Yarmouth, where they manufacture 5,000 gross yearly. The product is distributed throughout Canada and Newfoundland.

A. GATES & SON.—The Firm of A. Gates & Son, manufacture, at Middleton various household remedies, which are sold in the Maritime Provinces.

THE HEMLOCK OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Hemlock Oil Company, Limited manufacture at Halifax an embrocation that is distributed throughout Canada.

Pianos

AMHERST PIANOS, LIMITED, Amherst.—The plant was established in 1913, and is situated in the heart of a lumber district. The main building is of brick, 220 x 60, containing 4 stories with a concrete basement. The power house is separate from the main structure. The pine, spruce, maple and birch used are obtained locally. When the plans of the Company are fully complete the plant will have a capacity of fifty pianos and piano-players a week. One hundred men are employed. The Company has the advantage of first class orchestral scale, skilled workers and raw material at hand. The principal markets are the Maritime Provinces of Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Pulp and Paper

LaHAVE PULP COMPANY, LIMITED, LaHave, Lunenburg County.—The plant of this Company which is situated on the LaHave River, is run by water power with a head of 32 feet. The mill contains 4 grinders and 4 wet machines. Spruce wood is utilized and is all obtained locally. Thirty men are employed. The output of 32 wet tons of pulp a day is shipped to England and the United States.

McLEOD PULP COMPANY, Liverpool.—The plant situated on the Mersey River, consists of 2 pulp mills and cardboard mill. The company own water rights on the Mersey capable of developing 30,000 twenty four hour horse power. Five hundred men are employed during the winter months. The Company has a reserve of excellent spruce in the 60,000 acres of freehold lands that they own on the watershed of the Mersey. The products are marketed in the United States and Great Britain. The present output of the mills is 100 tons of pulp daily and 20 tons of cardboard. It is the Company's intention to instal another board mill, which will be large enough to convert the entire production of pulp into cardboard. The Company will then have an output of 14,000 tons of cardboard yearly, and will be the largest manufacturer of this class of goods in Canada. The Company just recently took over 2 saw mills and a wood working factory on the river and will manufacture lumber in connection with the pulp and board mills.

Railway Cars

THE EASTERN CAR COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—The plant of this Company, which is nearing completion, consists of 4 carbuilding shops, 2 foundries, paint shop and power house. The 4 carbuilding shops are of reinforced concrete 1,100 x 90, arranged for progressive construction from raw material to finished cars, and equipped with the most modern carbuilding machinery. The paint shop is 1100 x 150 with a capacity for 250 cars. The wheel foundry and the steel and grey foundry have floor areas of 60,000 and 30,000 sq. are feet respectively. The power house is 113 x 120 feet. The buildings are situated at tidewater upon a site of 65 acres adjoining the property of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company. The steel used will be obtained from the adjoining plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Nine hundred men will be employed when the establishment will be in full operation. The capacity will be 40 steel freight cars daily.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, Amherst.—The plant of the Company is the most self-contained and one of the best equipped in Canada. Practically everything necessary for the construction of cars is manufactured on the ground. At the present time a building 500 x 200 is being constructed for the building of steel cars, bolsters and structural building steel. The rolling mill is being enlarged to increase the capacity to 2,000 tons of bar iron and steel per month. A department for the manufacture of all kinds of springs is also being installed. The output during the past year was 2,600 freight cars, 350 refrigerator cars, 80 passenger, baggage and dining cars, and 20 snow plows. In addition to building cars the Company supply other car plants and railways with large quantities of bar iron and steel, axles, wheels, castings, forgings, bolts, nuts, wood, galvanizing and upholstery work. The production for the year was valued at 4½ million dollars. One thousand three hundred men are employed. The Malleable Iron Works, an adjunct of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, had 3 years ago a 300 foot building with 50 employees, and an output of 200 tons monthly. This plant is now contained in a structure 1,200 feet long, employs 300 men and has an output of 1,000 tons per month.

Railway Cars

NOVA SCOTIA CAR WORKS, LIMITED, Halifax.—The plant occupies a site of 38 acres at Halifax, thereby having the immense advantage of being in water communication with all foreign markets. In this way raw material can be assembled by water freights throughout the entire year. The plant employs six hundred men and consists of complete steel and wood freight car departments, wheel and grey iron foundries, forge, machine shop, wood-working mill, cabinet shop and other departments incidental to car building. The product is steel and wood freight cars of every description, as well as passenger and street cars. The plant has a capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 cars a year, which are principally supplied to the Canadian Railways.

CANADA TOOL AND SPECIALTY COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—This Company began with the manufacture of rifle sights and small tools, but has since taken up other lines, such as taps, dies, reamers, timers and gasoline engine parts. The plant consists of a brick building 150 x 45, with wings for offices and power plant. The equipment includes engine, lathes, grinders, punch presses, automatic screw machines, turret lathes, quadruple drill presses and milling and slotting machines. The raw material which is composed of bronze castings, tool steel, high speed steel, steel and brass tubing and bar steel, is obtained principally at New Glasgow. Up to the present time the market is entirely Canadian.

Rifle Sights

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, Halifax.—The plant is fully equipped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of ready roofings and building paper. Practically all the work is done by machinery. All the felt and dry sheathings and nearly all the tar used are secured in Canada. The Company have excellent railway and wharfage facilities and will shortly erect a paper mill at Halifax for the manufacture of felts and sheathings. The output of the Halifax plant is distributed principally throughout the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in Newfoundland. Other plants of the Company are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

**Roofing,
Building
Paper, etc.**

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, Dartmouth.—The plant of this Company in Dartmouth is a branch of the Consumers' Cordage Company, with headquarters in Montreal. The plant is thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of cordage. The product includes fine wrapping twine of soft fibre, the largest Manila hawsers, Russian rope, binder twine and engine and pump packings. Two hundred men are at present employed. As Dartmouth is immediately across the harbour from Halifax, the Company has the advantage of direct water carriage from foreign parts. The present output is 12 tons per day of 10 hours. The principal markets outside Canada, are Newfoundland, West Indies, Mexico, South America and the British Islands. The demand for the product throughout Canada is steadily keeping pace with the growth of the Dominion.

**Rope and
Twine**

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Springs and Mattresses

MUNRO WIRE WORKS, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—The Company employs about 30 hands, and their chief business is the manufacture of Springs and Mattresses. They manufacture the material used in the mattresses, having three excelsior machines, and have under construction a new building for the manufacture of flock. They also manufacture several varieties of fencing, viz., picket wire fencing, all steel fencing, for residences, cemeteries, etc., also grill work, wire guards for store fronts, etc. The plant turns out 25 springs and 50 mattresses daily. The principal market is in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Steel Products

THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, New Glasgow.—This Company is an amalgamation of the Brown Machine Company, contracting engineers and manufacturers of mining and conveying machinery and structural steel products, buildings, etc., and the Bailey-Underwood Company, manufacturers of springs and specialties. The plant consists of an up-to-date machine shop, structural shop, foundry and spring shop. A steel foundry and car spring shop are in process of erection. The raw material is obtained from the iron and steel companies of Nova Scotia. Two hundred hands are employed. The products are sold over all Canada. The total sales last year amounted to \$350,000.

Stoves, Ranges Enamelware, etc.

AMHERST FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, Amherst.—The plant of this Company consists of moulding shop, fitting shop, enamelling building, mill and pattern shop, all built of brick and stone. One hundred and fifty hands are employed. The raw materials which include pig iron, sand, tin oxide, feldspar and borax, are obtained in Nova Scotia and elsewhere. The product consists of stoves, ranges and furnaces, bath-tubs, lavatories, laundry tubs, sinks, etc. The yearly output, which amounts in value to \$300,000, is distributed throughout Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Stoves and Ranges

SHAW AND MASON, LIMITED, Sydney.—The Company manufactures stoves, furnaces and bearing metal. Seventy-five men are employed. The plant has a floor space of 35,700 square feet, consisting of warehouse, offices, foundry, pattern shop, brass foundry, machine and fitting shop. The works are situated within a few minutes haul of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's plant at Sydney, where the pig iron used is procured. The stoves and furnaces manufactured find a ready sale in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in Newfoundland. The bearing metal is sold all over Canada as well as in the United States, England and Australia.

THOMPSON AND SUTHERLAND, LIMITED, North Sydney.—The plant of this company comprises fully equipped machine shop, pattern shop and plating room. Stoves, ranges, hot water boilers, hot air furnaces and soil pipe are manufactured. Seventy five hands are employed. The pig iron used is mostly obtained in Nova Scotia. The output is distributed throughout Canada and Newfoundland.

Sugar

ACADIA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, Halifax and Dartmouth.—The plant consists of two refineries, one on the Halifax and the other on the Dartmouth side of Halifax Harbour. The latter having been destroyed by fire in 1912, is being entirely rebuilt and enlarged, and will have a refining capacity of 2,500 barrels daily. When completed this refinery will be one of the most up-to-date plants on the continent. The Halifax refinery is a 10 story brick building with a capacity of 1800 barrels per day. Adjoining are coopeage, raw sugar shed, refined sugar shed, machine shop, stables, etc. About 700 men are employed. The raw sugar comes mostly from the West India Islands directly by steamer. Only raw cane sugar is purchased, no beet sugar being used. Both refineries have their own wharves on the harbour front, and the Intercolonial Railway runs through each property, giving ample facilities for receiving and shipping the raw and refined material. The Company also owns a mill and coopeage at Moncton, N. B., covering 4½ acres of ground, where staves and heading are manufactured for the Halifax plants.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

CHRISTIE BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Amherst.—The plant consists of a 3 story brick factory 150 x 50, for the manufacture of coffins, a finishing shop 120 x 60, brick dry kiln, lumber yards, etc. Seventy-five men are employed. The markets are found in Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies. **Undertakers, Supplies**

THE NOVA SCOTIA UNDERWEAR COMPANY, LIMITED, Eureka, Pictou County.—This Company owns a modernly equipped knitting mill, possessing one of the largest wool washing and drying machines in Canada. One hundred and fifty hands are employed. The Company uses Nova Scotia wool almost entirely. The output amounts to 30,000 dozen yearly. The product is sold all over Canada. **Underwear**

STANFIELDS, LIMITED, Truro.—This plant is the largest of its kind in Canada. The buildings which are situated on the Salmon River cover about 4 acres and are of the most modern brick construction. The equipment is of the latest type obtainable. Five hundred trained operators are employed. The work-rooms are large and airy with elevators connecting every floor and separate brick stairways. The mills consume over 6,000 pounds of wool daily besides buying large quantities of yarn from other mills. The plant is centrally situated for obtaining wool from the Nova Scotia markets and is within easy distance of Halifax, where foreign wool is landed. The output comprises 400 dozen suits of underwear daily, which is sold to the retail trade in every Canadian city, town and village from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Manufactured stocks are carried at Truro, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

GHAPPELL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Sydney.—This plant, which is situated in Sydney, comprises a factory 110 x 60, with a wing 40 x 24, kilns, power house and warehouses. The raw material includes all kinds of native and foreign woods. Plans are under way for extensions that will bring the output up to \$400,000 yearly. The local market consumes the entire product. **Woodworking Plant**

HEWSON PURE WOOL TEXTILES, LIMITED, Amherst.—The mill building is of brick and stone, 600 feet long with a floor space of 90,000 square feet. The structure is equipped throughout with the most modern machinery. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed. Native and foreign wools are used. The plant is centrally situated in the Maritime Provinces, which yield a large quantity of wool peculiarly adapted for use in fine tweeds and underwear. The present output is valued at \$500,000 yearly and is sold all over Canada. **Woolen Goods**

OXFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, Oxford.—This plant is equipped with a 6 set modern mill for the manufacture of tweeds, dress goods, blankets, yarns, etc. The buildings consist of a 2 story brick main structure and warehouses, wool rooms and offices 90 hands are employed. The raw materials are obtained chiefly in the Maritime Provinces. The product is distributed throughout Canada.

THE HALIFAX GRAVING DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, Halifax.—The Halifax Graving Dock property, adjoining the Naval Dockyard, has a harbour frontage of 860 feet. The dock is 650 feet long and when completed was the largest on the Atlantic sea-board. It is still one of the best equipped with modern machinery for large repair work and plans are in progress for its extension. The United States battleship "Indiana," the German-American Liner "Bremen" with full cargo and coal, and a number of other large ships have been repaired in this dock with quick dispatch. The property in which the Dock is built has an area of 21,552 square feet and a depth of water, at low tide, of 36 to 51 feet. **Dry Dock**



THE BRAS D'OR LAKES. ON THE LINE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

T H E I N D U S T R I A L A S C E N D E N C Y O F N O V A S C O T I A

TRANSPORTATION.

NOVA Scotia is the one province in the Dominion of Canada which has been best served by nature with transportation facilities. The province is almost an island. No part of it is far from the sea, and it is no exaggeration to say that no body of land in the world is more intersected by rivers and dotted with harbors, thus enabling supplies to be moved cheaply from one point to another within the province, and to and from all other maritime countries.

In the matter of railways, the province is also well served. There is the Intercolonial Railway, owned and operated by the Dominion Government, extending in one direction as far east as Sydney, 276 miles from Halifax, tapping the town of Truro, the Pictou coal fields, the great industrial section about New Glasgow, and at the Strait of Canso, where trains cross by ferry to the Island of Cape Breton, connecting with the steamers bringing supplies of fish in cold storage bound for western Canada markets. East to Sydney from this point, the road is doing an ever increasing business because of the great industrial development in Cape Breton during recent years. West of Truro on the main lines to Montreal it passes the blast furnaces of Londonderry, the coal mines at Springhill, and so on to Amherst, which owing to its many factories, is known as one of the busiest places in Canada. From Halifax to its terminus at Montreal in the province of Quebec, is a distance of 836 miles, and from Halifax to St. John where connection is made with Boston, the distance is 275 miles.

The passenger service on the Intercolonial railway, population of territory considered, is the best in America. The present length of the Intercolonial in Nova Scotia is 448 miles, but this will shortly be increased by the completion of a branch to the Musquodoboit Valley — a distance of 67 miles.

Freight to the value of nearly 3 million tons, originating in Nova Scotia, is transported yearly. One and one-quarter million Nova Scotian passengers are carried annually. By arrangement between the Intercolonial and other western lines, Nova Scotian freight is conveyed across the continent at almost the same rates as are charged on freight originating at points farther west.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway, which is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway runs from Halifax to Yarmouth, with branches from Windsor to Truro and Kentville to Kingsport; also a branch under construction from Centreville to Weston. The total mileage is 300. This road traverses the Annapolis Valley, one of the best horticultural and agricultural districts in America. The principal towns along the line of railway are Windsor, from which large quantities of gypsum are exported and which is a college seat; Wolfville, a fruit centre and the seat of a university; Kentville, where the Dominion Atlantic Railway workshops are situated; Annapolis Royal, of great historic interest and a shipping port; Digby, of importance as a tourist resort, and Yarmouth, the terminus of the railway and a large shipping and industrial centre. During the past year 896,000 barrels of apples, valued at \$1,792,000; 112,000 barrels potatoes, valued at \$140,000; 52 million feet lumber, valued at \$1,000,000 and 8,000 tons of fertilizer, valued at \$300,000, besides miscellaneous freight were hauled. The passengers carried numbered 411,418. Large expenditures for equipment of the first class are now being made on this road.

The Halifax and Southwestern Railway, which is controlled by the Canadian Northern Railway, skirts the southwestern shore of Nova Scotia from Halifax to Yarmouth, a distance of 248 miles. Branches from Bridgewater, via Middleton, to Port Wade on Annapolis Basin, and from New Germany to Caledonia, give a total mileage of 380. The railway passes through the progressive shipping ports of Lunenburg,

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Bridgewater, Liverpool, Lockeport, Shelburne and Barrington, from which large quantities of fish, lumber, and pulp are exported. 295,232 tons freight were hauled during the past year, and 228,806 passengers carried. The freight was principally composed of lumber, fish, iron ore and coal.

Other railways are the Inverness Railway, from Inverness to Port Hawkesbury, a distance of 61 miles, and owned by the Canadian Northern, which controls coal areas in Inverness county; the Sydney and Louisburg Railway which runs through the coal districts of Cape Breton County; the Cumberland Railway, operated by the Dominion Coal Company, from Springhill Junction to Parrsboro; and the Cape Breton Railway, in Richmond County, from St. Peter's to Point Tupper.



Car Ferry at Mulgrave across Strait of Canso, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

There are 4 tramway companies within the Province. The Cape Breton Electric Company, with headquarters at Sydney, operates local tramway lines in the City of Sydney, an interurban line between Sydney and Glace Bay and an interurban line between North Sydney and Sydney Mines. The total length is about 23 miles. The Company also operates a 5 mile ferry service on Sydney harbour, connecting Sydney and North Sydney. This Company controls the entire electric lighting and power business in Sydney, North Sydney and Reserve. One hundred and seventy-five men are employed. The Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited, operates in the city of Halifax, a road over 21 miles in length. The Company controls the electric and gas lighting of the city. Two hundred and sixty men are employed. The Pictou County Electric Company, Limited, has a road of about 9 miles, connecting the towns of Westville and Stellarton with New Glasgow. The Yarmouth Light and Power Company, Limited, operates a tramway line of about 4 miles within the town of Yarmouth.

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Halifax, the capital city of Nova Scotia, is 2442 miles from Liverpool England, and is reached in from 5 to 8 days. Liverpool is nearer Halifax than New York by 558 miles; than Quebec by 444 miles; than Montreal by 524 miles. Halifax is very considerably the nearest of the Atlantic ports of America used for transatlantic steamship service to the great commercial seaports of Great Britain.

Halifax is connected with Europe by 15 steamship lines, as follows:— The Canadian Pacific Line to Liverpool; the Allan Line to Liverpool, London and Glasgow; the Cunard Line to Liverpool and Southampton; the Furness Line to Liverpool and London; the Donaldson Line to Glasgow; the Thompson Line to Mediterranean ports; the White Star-Dominion Line to Liverpool, the Holland-America to Rotterdam; the North German Lloyd to Bremen; the Hamburg-American to Hamburg; the Norway-American to Christiania and Stockholm; the Italian Line to Palermo, Genoa and Naples; the Russian-American to Libau, Russia; and the Uranium Line to Rotterdam.

Connections with other countries are made by the Elder-Dempster Line to South African ports; the Red Cross Line to New York and Newfoundland; the Plant Line to Boston; the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and Pickford and Black Lines to the West Indies; the Quebec Steamship Company's Line to New York; the Halifax Trading and Sealing Company to Newfoundland ports; and the St. Pierre-Miquelon Line to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Regular communication is made between Yarmouth and Boston by the Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Company's Line; between Digby and St. John, New Brunswick, by the Canadian Pacific Line; between Pictou and Charlottetown Prince Edward Island, by the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company's Line; between Sydney and Montreal by the Black Diamond Line; and between Sydney and Port au Basques, Newfoundland, by the Reid Newfoundland Steamship Company.

AGRICULTURE

THE agriculturist, no matter what brand of farm work he specialises in, will find Nova Scotia a rich field for his operations. Here is every sort of soil, from the immensely rich intervalees and dyked meadows to high uplands and wide pastures.

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

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

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

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA



Present annual yield of apples, 1,000,000 barrels.

Third, there are the dry uplands, where conditions are particularly adapted for the production of the highest quality of hay, roots, potatoes, oats and other grains. Wheat is also raised in sufficient quantities to supply at least the grower's own household needs. The more broken districts make excellent pasturage for sheep, which is an industry of great possibilities, and splendid profits. But of course the best type of agriculture to follow in such a country is mixed farming, producing for the market milk, cream, butter, beef, pork, poultry, mutton, wool, etc., products which do not deplete the soil. The demand for dairy products is out of all proportion to the supply, and at present butter is being largely imported.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

FRUIT GROWING

THE fruit industry is in a higher state of development than any of the other phases of agriculture—even although as late as 1880 only 20,000 barrels of apples were exported. Since then there has been a gradual increase until in 1911, over 1,500,000 barrels were shipped out of the province. And yet in the Annapolis Valley alone scarce one-tenth of the available area has

been set out to trees and there are large tracts elsewhere capable of producing high class fruit that have scarcely been exploited at all.

While apples are the most important export crop, yet large quantities of plums and cherries are raised, and many fruit growers have been successful with pears, grapes and even peaches.

Experts who have examined the fruit-growing conditions of Canada from coast to coast, have declared that, as a permanent investment, Nova Scotia offers one of the safest apple-growing propositions in the Dominion. These orchards, year after year, produce large crops of the finest-flavored apples, and prove a paying proposition to the growers, who all have unexcelled access to the best markets of the world.

As for the quality of the fruit; the highest tribunal of England, the Royal Horticultural Society, awarded the Gold Medal to this province in the latest competition with Ontario, British Columbia, and other parts of the British Empire. In addition, private fruit-growers from Nova Scotia captured more medals than did any of their rivals, over fifteen medals in all—including the highest medal given to any individual exhibitor.

To encourage the industry, the Governments have established an experimental station at Kentville, and the Provincial Government has set out thirty-five model orchards, scattered throughout the different counties, where experiments in quantity and quality are carried on; while to insure the profits coming to those to whom the profits are due a system of co-operative fruit shippers' associations has been built up, of which twenty-nine are now being operated between Windsor and Annapolis.

DAIRY FARMING

CONDITIONS in Nova Scotia are especially suitable for dairy cattle, a class of stock which, in this Province under proper management, invariably pays handsome profits. Indeed of all the classes of live stock industry Nova Scotia is best adapted to dairy husbandry. Of late the mining, manufacturing, fishing and lumbering business have developed more rapidly than

the agricultural industry. The demand for dairy products, as in fact for all other farm products, is much in excess of the supply. Moreover, considering the nearness of foreign markets now being developed, it is doubtful if any part of Canada offers a better chance for the extension of the dairy industry.

Farmers who follow proper methods of feeding and breeding dairy cattle can produce milk more cheaply in Nova Scotia than in any other equal area of Canada. This is owing to the fact that the Province raises superior root and forage crops, while the pastures are well clothed with sweet and nutritious grasses. Farmers who provide sufficient succulent feeds, such as turnips, mangolds, and corn silage, for winter use can produce milk almost as cheaply in winter as in summer, the month of June excepted.

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Owing to the rapid growth of the mining towns of Cape Breton the dairy products of that Island do not supply one-half the present demand. The Cape Breton markets are today perhaps the equal of any in Canada, and as land can be bought more cheaply there than in any other part of Nova Scotia, that portion of the Province offers very special inducements to good progressive settlers.



The Gasperaux Valley on the line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Visitors to Nova Scotia who have observed the well-watered pastures, the temperate climate, comparative freedom from troublesome flies, splendid crops of hay, roots and green feed of all kinds, good crops of grain and withal the splendid local markets and easy access to foreign markets have frequently wondered why high-class dairying is not a more prominent feature of the rural economy. The best farmers, however, are waking up to the situation. Farmers in the western end of the Province are obtaining an average of 28 cents a pound for their butter all the year round. Dairymen in the eastern part, especially near the industrial towns of Cape Breton Island, sell milk at 6 to 10 cents a quart and butter at from 25 cents to 40 cents a pound.

The average dairy cow in Canada produces 3000 pounds of milk per year. Last year the whole dairy herd at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College Farm, consisting of pure-bred Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, averaged nearly 10,000 pounds of milk per cow, this being produced at a cost for feed of about \$60 for each cow, leaving a profit of from \$40 to \$100 per head, according to the manner of marketing.

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LIVE STOCK

IN the vicinities of the dyked meadows and in some of the more isolated river valley areas, there are farmers who have been very successful with beef cattle. In these sections there is a strong demand for those strains of the beef breeds that are good milkers and, although such are difficult to secure, they help with their extra yield of milk to make beef raising profitable. Horses of all kinds, heavy and light, are raised and the moist, cool, maritime conditions are particularly good for their development. However, it cannot be said that the average Nova Scotian is, in the strict sense of the word, a horseman, for here, as in other parts of Canada, too many nondescript horses are being raised. Nevertheless, the market is good for high class animals, and anyone, who understands horse raising, will find it a profitable source of income on the farm. When Nova Scotian horses are exhibited at western fairs they always more than hold their own.

Nova Scotia has more than a million acres of rolling, well-watered and well-shaded pasture, which is more suitable for sheep than for any other class of stock. A large percentage of it is clothed with short nutritious grass and white clover, on which sheep of the highest type can be raised most satisfactorily. The ground adjacent to these rolling uplands is usually excellent for the production of roots, rape and mixed hay for fall and winter feeding. Owing to the cool, moist climate sheep are generally healthy and free from contagious disease. The Scottish Agricultural Commission were impressed with the belief, as evidenced in their report, that sheep are the ideal stock for Maritime Province farms, and that this industry was developing rapidly both as regards numbers, and quality. Nova Scotian hills remain green throughout the entire pasture season, as the happy result of heavy dews and frequent showers.

The marked interest awakened of late in the dairying industry extends also to the raising of swine, as with plenty of such dairy by-products as skimmed milk and whey the very finest quality of bacon and ham can be cheaply produced. Indian Corn, the staple food of swine in other countries, is not grown largely in Nova Scotia, but buckwheat and other grains, with turnips and mangolds make an excellent substitute. Nova Scotia hogs are not subject to disease of any kind and no trouble is found in raising healthy and vigorous animals. Conditions in the Province are particularly well adapted to the development of this branch of animal husbandry.

Wherever Nova Scotia stock has been exhibited it has always been successful. The Nova Scotia Government aids the Agricultural Societies in importing high class stallions, rams and bulls, of the various breeds for improving stock. In this way during the past ten years, 200 high grade stallions, 150 pure bred bulls, 150 pure bred rams and 200 pure bred boars have been brought into the Province. The services of these animals are available to breeders at a nominal cost.

MIXED FARMING

ALTHOUGH high profits are being made in specialised farming it is generally conceded that in Nova Scotia the most dependable living is that derived from a wise combination of agricultural pursuits. Practically every farmer has an orchard on his place; keeps cows, sheep, pigs, and hens; cuts at least enough hay and fodder for his live stock; has a vegetable garden that supplies the home table; cuts his own fire-wood, and depends generally upon his land for the most of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. In this way he has more than one iron in the fire, so that if it turns out a "bad year" for one kind of crop he has another to fall back upon.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

One of the most important phases of mixed farming is the cultivation of small fruits. A farmer in one of the western counties, by growing less than two acres of strawberries, was able to add £250 a year to his income. A settler who started eight years ago with a capital of six shillings made last year in Kings County £475 from garden produce alone.

Six years ago a native of Denmark bought very cheaply four and one-half acres in Cape Breton County, near Glace Bay, and gave his time to market gardening. Today this land is worth, including a fine nursery plant, \$15,000. As one item, he sold 40,000 cabbages last year, one of which, weighing 20 pounds, was grown 15 feet from the ocean cliff. Last spring he bought a waste, wild piece of land for \$600. He put an English farmer in charge and from the five acres tilled he sold, last summer, vegetables that netted him \$1,427. He got an average of \$1.18 per bushel for his potatoes, and he says he could have sold 4,000 bushels instead of 400. A very few years will see a great development in this lucrative line of farming. At present there is ample room for the profitable carrying on of vegetable gardening in such vicinities as Cape Breton, Pictou County, Cumberland County, and all areas within easy access of the larger mining and manufacturing centres.

Poultry are raised in increasingly large numbers and, as in any other farming area, with satisfactory profits. The most successful farmers are those who carry on these branches of farming in conjunction with other lines, rather than as an exclusive practice, but the markets, especially for eggs and dressed poultry, are most attractive, and there is no reason why all farmers, especially if helped by their wives and families, cannot do at least as well as many are now doing, viz., make the hens pay the ordinary household necessities such as tea, sugar, flour, etc. In the apple orchard no better conditions could exist for the profitable keeping of fowls; the two industries of fruit-growing and poultry-keeping so naturally fit into and supplement each other.



Farmlands in Lunenburg County on the Halifax and South Western Railway.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

The following table of Nova Scotia's crops shows the average yield per acre, and the variety of her field products:

Crops	Average Yield per Acre	
Spring Wheat (Bushels)	25
Oats	37
Barley	31
Rye	22
Buckwheat	40
Mixed grains	34
Peas	21
Beans	22
Corn for husking	58.50
Potatoes	230
Turnips, etc.	600
Hay and Clover (Tons)	1 08
Fodder Corn	10
Alfalfa	3 50

It must be understood that the foregoing figures are average figures and include yields from good and bad farms. As a matter of fact the yields on the good farms of Nova Scotia during the past years have been in many cases double and sometimes nearly treble these general averages. For example, standard yields on the well-farmed lands of the province are from 50 to 60 bushels oats, 250 to 350 bushels potatoes, 900 to 1200 bushels turnips and 2½ to 3 tons of hay per acre. The total value of all farm products, including live stock, is \$28,880,000.



S. S. Harland before launching. Built by Joseph McGill, Shelburne.

LUMBERING

THE forest has been, next to the fisheries, the main source of living on the south-western coast since early settlement. The Counties of Queens and Lunenburg in the Western section of the Province have yearly produced 50,000,000 feet of lumber for export, foreign and local, while the home consumption of that district during the last forty years would likely be as great.

The ship-building industry has also taken a very large amount of timber. The wood pulp industry consumes 30,000 to 40,000 cords of wood yearly. The average lumber cut approximates 400 million feet while the total exports of lumber from Nova Scotia through the various outports would be about 300,000,000 feet. Of this quantity over 160,000,000 feet were exported through the western counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth,

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Queens, Shelburne and Lunenburg; over 50,000,000 feet were shipped from Halifax, and Halifax County ports; from Hants County, 30,000,000 feet; from Cumberland County ports about 50,000,000 feet; and from Pictou, Guysboro and Eastern Nova Scotia generally an export of over 10,000,000.



South Africa Monument—Public Gardens, Halifax.

There are a number of companies engaged in lumbering on the principal rivers. Usually mills are situated near tide-water, and the lumber passes directly from the mill to the vessel. The cutting, transport, and handling of the lumber gives employment to 20,000 men during the winter months. The numerous water-powers have done much to keep up the lumber and pulp business, which, owing to favoring natural conditions, has proved steadily profitable.

The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. Of these, the pine—the king of the forest in the opinion of the lumbermen, whether grandeur, usefulness or value is the quality to be taken into consideration.—originally covered immense tracts of the Province with primeval growth. The spruce is now the most valued wood, hemlock coming next in order of importance. The spruce, found abundantly, especially in the western counties, is largely used for building purposes, making excellent floor and joisting timber, and also furnishes spars for sailing vessels, as it is both light and strong.

There is, all through eastern Nova Scotia, a large quantity of hardwood. In Pictou, Antigonish and parts of Guysboro, a good deal of the heaviest hardwood has been cut and exported to Great Britain in the form of hewn logs, but there is in these three counties, and all through the

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Island of Cape Breton, an enormous quantity of merchantable hardwood still untouched. As an aid to the conservation of the forest wealth, the Nova Scotia system of rangers and sub-rangers—regarded as one of the best of preventive systems in America—constitutes an effective means for dealing with all cases of forest fires.

Practically every stick of timber that can be grown in Nova Scotia can be marketed without difficulty, for lakes and streams suitable for floating the timber abound everywhere. Once at an ocean shipping port the lumber can be shipped at any time of the year, for the harbours of southern and western Nova Scotia are always open and the geographical position of the Province gives easy access to the great lumber markets of the world.

FISHERIES

THE total value of all the fisheries of Canada for the year 1911 was estimated at \$29,965,433. Of this amount, Nova Scotia is responsible for \$10,119,242, equal to 33.81 per cent of the total. Her nearest rival is at present British Columbia, which produced in 1911 fish to the value of \$9,163,235. Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-eight men are employed in the fishing industry. The capital invested is \$5,645,276. In ten years the value of the product has been increased by \$2,310,090 and \$2,366,653 of additional capital has been invested. 819 vessels and tugs, 10,842 sail boats and 2,000 petrol motor boats are engaged in the trade.

Nova Scotia fishermen hold sway over a sea-coast of 5,600 miles and in the adjacent waters there are not less than twenty varieties of fish found, the five ledears being cod, lobster, mackerel, haddock and herring in the order named. Approximately 90 per cent of the Nova Scotia cured product is shipped to the West Indies, about 5 per cent to Mediterranean ports and 5 per cent is consumed in Canada. The inland fisheries yield principally smelts, salmon, trout and large quantities of eels. These are sent frozen to all parts of Canada and the United States.

The production of lobsters in Nova Scotia is large and important. The lobster plant is valued at about \$881,055 comprising the equipment of 226 canneries. This gives employment to about 3600 persons, and the whole output aggregates \$2,850,983. The quantity of Nova Scotia tinned lobsters amounts to 40 per cent of the total Canadian output. Fully 50 per cent of all the fresh and tinned lobsters exported from Canada comes from this Province.

It is the opinion of experts that the fishing industry in Nova Scotia can be enormously developed by improved methods of catching and curing as well as by the providing of better means of transportation. Such methods as have been developed in Great Britain, Norway and other countries of Europe have been adopted to only a limited extent, and as a result Nova Scotia's fishermen are realizing only a fraction of what they might realize. Recently there has been a considerable development of the fresh fish business by way of supplying this valuable food to the inland markets of Canada and, with the increasing population, this promises to develop into a very large and profitable business. The proper cultivation of the shell-fish business also holds out most promising inducements. Some of the finest natural beds of oysters in the world are to be found on the Nova Scotia coast. The present yield is about 4000 bushels yearly, nevertheless it is claimed that there is a greater cultivable area for oyster beds in Nova Scotia than in even the state of Maryland, which has produced in one year 10,559,012 bushels.

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COAL MINING

THE industrial ascendancy of Nova Scotia began with the development of the coal mining industry. The coal found in Nova Scotia is bituminous and coking and resembles in appearance and quality the coals of Northumberland and Durham in England. It has a calorific power running to 14,000 B. T. U. 7,203,912 long tons were mined during 1913, and 13,664 men were employed. The magnitude of the industry may be illustrated by the fact that there are now 560 miles of railroad track underground and the timbering used during the past year, if placed in a straight line, would extend for 3,500 miles.

The coal fields of Nova Scotia are the only coal fields in Eastern Canada and the only coal deposits in America on the Atlantic seaboard. The international importance of these Atlantic coal deposits has been fully demonstrated. The largest of these fields, the Sydney coalfield, lies along the eastern shore of Cape Breton Island, and covers an area of about 550 square miles. The field, which is indented by capacious ports, contains 9 billion tons of coal in seams of more than 4 feet. The seams are presented in regular beds dipping at easy angles to the eastward under the Atlantic. Four companies operate in this field. The Dominion Coal Company possesses 17 collieries, employs 6,454 men and has an output of 4,719,614 tons of excellent steam and metallurgical coal, 1,000,000 tons of which are sold to the Dominion Steel Corporation for metallurgical purposes. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company possesses 5 collieries, employs 2,730 men and has an output of 811,434 tons, 216,891 tons of which are used for metallurgical purposes. The MacKay Coal Company and the Colonial Coal Company possess 2 collieries, employ 138 men and have a combined output of 57,707 tons, most of which is manufactured into briquettes. The Sydney Coal Company operates one colliery with 15 men, and last year raised 5,437 tons. The Cape Breton Coal Iron and Railway Company, opened a colliery at Broughton, in the summer of 1913 which is already an active producer.

The Inverness Coal field extends for 50 miles along the northwestern coast of Cape Breton Island and covers at least 200 square miles. The quantity of coal in workable seams has been estimated at 300 million tons. The Inverness Railway and Coal Company, the only Company operating, possesses one colliery, employs 624 men and has an output of 284,274 tons.

The Pictou coal field in Pictou County covers 70 square miles and is estimated to contain not less than 1,000 million tons. This coal deposit is intimately associated with the industrial development of Nova Scotia. The coal is well adapted for steam and metallurgical purposes. The Acadia Coal Company operates in this field with 4 collieries, 1,219 employees, and an output of 509,376 tons. The Intercolonial Coal Company possesses two collieries, employs 760 men and has an output of 194,207 tons.

The Cumberland Coal field in Cumberland County covers 305 square miles and contains at least 600 million tons in seams from 6 to 14 feet in thickness. The coal is suitable for steam purposes. The companies operating are:—The Dominion Coal Company, under a lease from the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, with 2 collieries, 1011 employees and an output of 391,932 tons; the Minudie Coal Company, Limited, with 2 collieries, 195 employees and an output of 63,327 tons; and the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Limited, with 2 collieries, 509 employees and an output of 163,891 tons.

Of the 7,203,912 tons of coal mined in 1913, 6,487,709 tons were sold as follows:—3,552,312 in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland; 2,193,228 to Quebec ports; 468,090 to the United States, and the remainder to other countries and for bunker.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASCENDENCY OF NOVA SCOTIA



BANKHEAD AT COLLIERY NO. 2
ONE OF THE 17 COLLIERIES OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS

Information regarding Nova Scotia may be obtained from the following Provincial Government representatives:—

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD SECRETARY OF INDUSTRIES AND IMMIGRATION, 197 Hollis Street, Halifax.

ENGLAND.

JOHN HOWARD AGENT-GENERAL FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 57a Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Or, from the following Canadian Government Agents in the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND.

London J. OGDEN SMITH, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11-12 Charing Cross, S. W.
Birmingham THOS. HAMBOND 139 Corporation Street.
Exeter JOHN CARDALE 81 Queen Street.
Liverpool A. F. JURY 48 Lord Street.
York L. BURNETT 16 Parliament Street.
Peterborough F. O. CHAPMAN Long Causeway.
Carlisle E. McLEOD 54 Castle Street.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen G. G. ARCHIBALD 26 Guild Street
Glasgow J. K. MILLAR 107 Hope Street.

IRELAND.

Belfast JOHN WEBSTER 17-19 Victoria Street
Dublin ED. O'KELLY 44 Dawson Street.

WALES.

Monmouthshire S. W. PUGH Adrian Court, Uak.

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