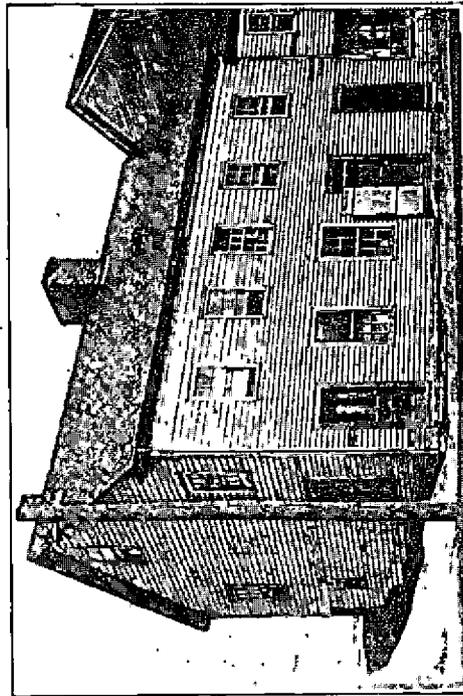


INDEX

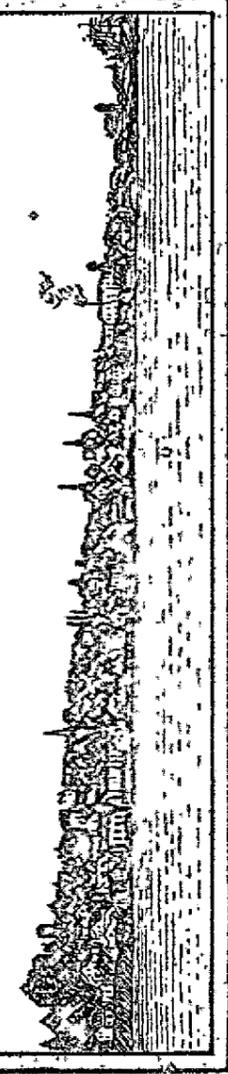
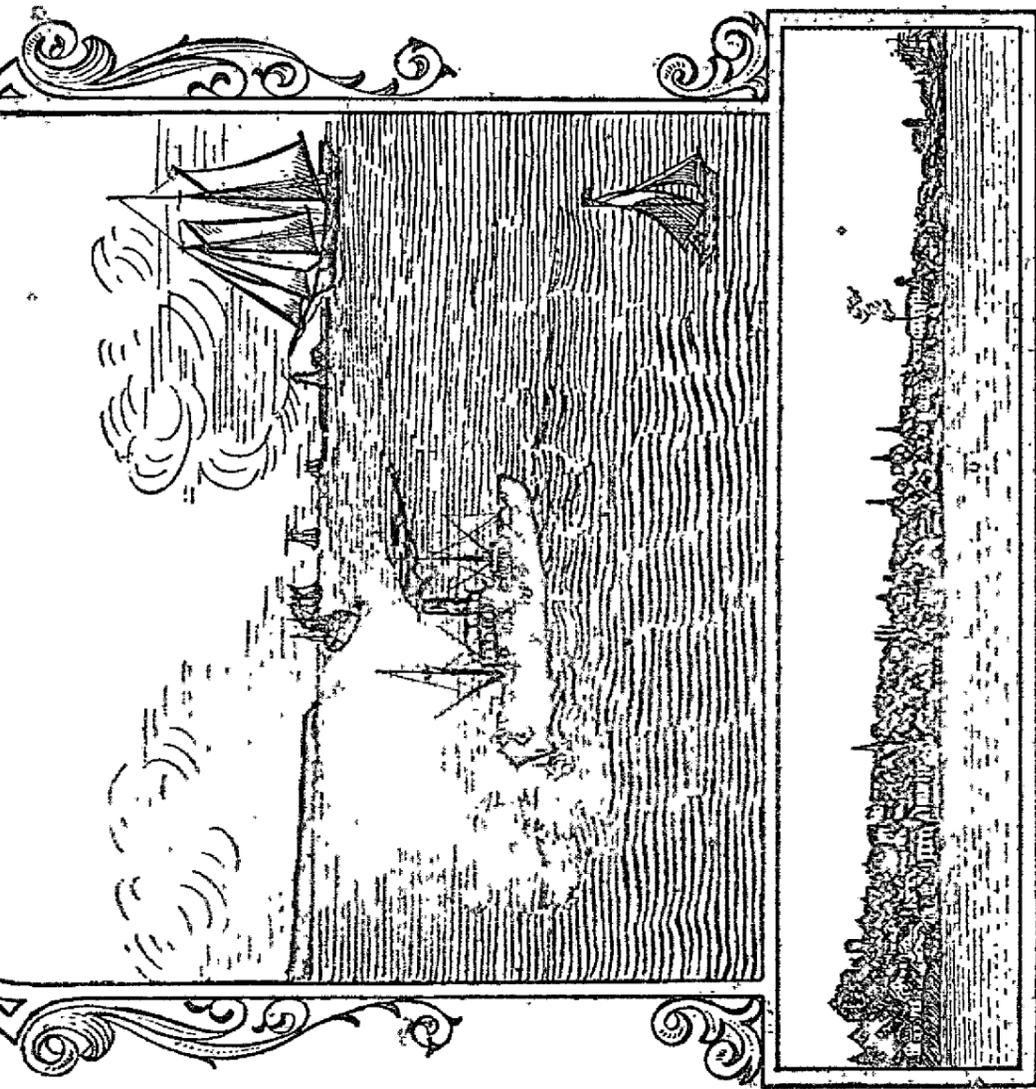
Historical.....	Pages	Logan Dougal.....	Pages
Government and Finance.....	5	Logan & Murdoch's Lobster	35-41
Public Improvements.....	9	Factory.....	40-49
Educational Facilities.....	11	Minto Pharmacy.....	37-44
Churches.....	13	Mackay, Thos. A.....	37-46
Public Institutions.....	21	McKenzie, W. D.....	37-47
Water, Railway and	22	McLaren & Sons.....	37-43
Transportation.....	25	MacLean, Jas. & Sons.....	35-39
Manufacturing Industries.....	26	MacDonald & Bethune.....	35-38
Wholesale and Retail Houses.....	26	Marine Railway.....	33-46
Health and Sports.....	33	Pictou Foundry & Machine Co.....	29-34
Newspaper, Bar, Banks and Hotels.....	39	Pope Bros.....	37-46
Natural Resources.....	43	Priest, J. W.....	35-36
Manufacturing prospects.....	43	Pictou Marine Railway.....	33-46
Atlantic Milling Co. Ltd.....	51	Primrose Bros.....	33
Barry's Mill.....	31-32	Pictou Theatre.....	23-46
Brown, P. & Son.....	31-44	Pictou Advocate.....	43-46
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	35-40	Pictou School of Music.....	19-42
Carson, L. & Son.....	45-46	Royal Bank of Canada.....	45
Fullerton & Son.....	31-34	Ross, William.....	37-44
Hamilton & Son.....	31-34	Sutherland, D. R.....	35
Grant, Smith J.....	35-35	Stalker J. A. & Co.....	35-42
Henderson, A. & Son.....	37-46	St. Julian Hotel.....	45-47
Hislop & Co.....	33-38	Tobin, F. J.....	37-46
Hotel Wallace.....	42-45	Viper Co. Ltd.....	33
Ives, Wm. A.....	37	Wisener, C. H.....	37-39
Logan Tanneries Ltd.....	27-33	Wetmore, W. C. & Co.....	37-43
		Watt, E. & Co.....	35-44



OLD DAWSON HOUSE,
Birthplace of the late Sir William Dawson, formerly President of McGill College.

PICCOLI

NOVA SCOTIA



Nova Scotia's Northern Ocean Port

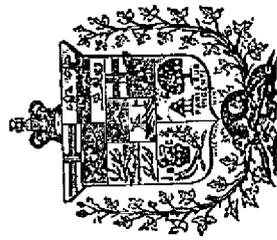
PICTOU

NOVA SCOTIA

CANADA

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NOVA SCOTIA'S NORTHERN
OCEAN PORT



1916

ISSUED UNDER THE
APPROVAL OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF
PICTOU, N.S.

FOREWORD.

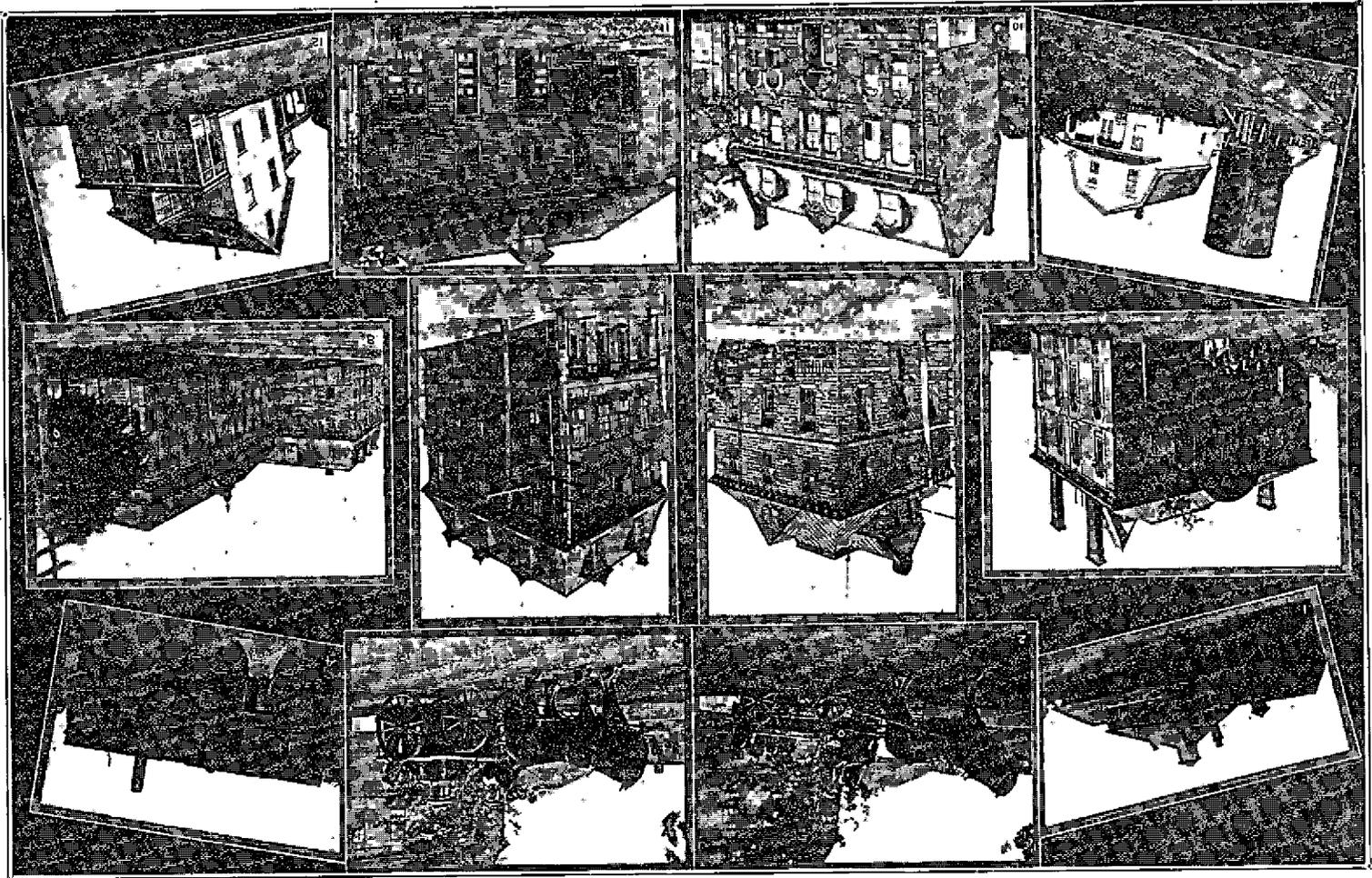
IT is nearly 150 years since the foundation of Pictou town was laid. During that time the town and county have played a prominent part in the history of the Province. It has taken a foremost place in religion and education, and in the founding of Pictou Academy, the one hundredth anniversary of which was commemorated on August 27th last, it has achieved a foremost place in the educational annals of Nova Scotia.

During the past few years also, the industrial development of the County has been so marvelous, its output of coal has increased to such an extent, and its manufacture of iron and steel products has been so great, that Pictou, with its magnificent harbour and its increasing terminal facilities as the head of deep water navigation for northern Nova Scotia, and with a ship building plant five miles up the river in full operation, should become an ocean port of great importance, as well as a great business and industrial centre.

In order to give the reader an idea of its early history and to show what progress it has made, the booklet submitted contains articles on its foundation, government, public improvements, religious and educational activities, transportation, manufacturing, sports and other advantages. The reading is illustrated by nearly one hundred pictures of nature scenes, harbour views, schools, churches, and residences, in order to give the reader an even more comprehensive idea of its growth and what it offers as a transportation, manufacturing, educational and residential centre.

J. W. Smith
Mayor of Pictou.

Photo by Wheten
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
(1) New Pictou Cottage Hospital, formerly D. G. Marine Hospital. (2) Hose Wagon. (3) Fire Engine. (4) Electric Light Plant. (5) Custom House. (6) Post Office. (7) Y. M. C. A. (8) Court House and Jail. (9) Water Tower, Stand Pipe. (10) County Building. (11) Town Office. (12) First Pictou Cottage Hospital.



PICTOU

HISTORICAL.

PICTOU, the shire town of Pictou County with a population of 3200 people, is situated at the entrance to the harbor bearing the same name, on the northern coast of Nova Scotia, where its waters mingle with those of Northumberland Strait.

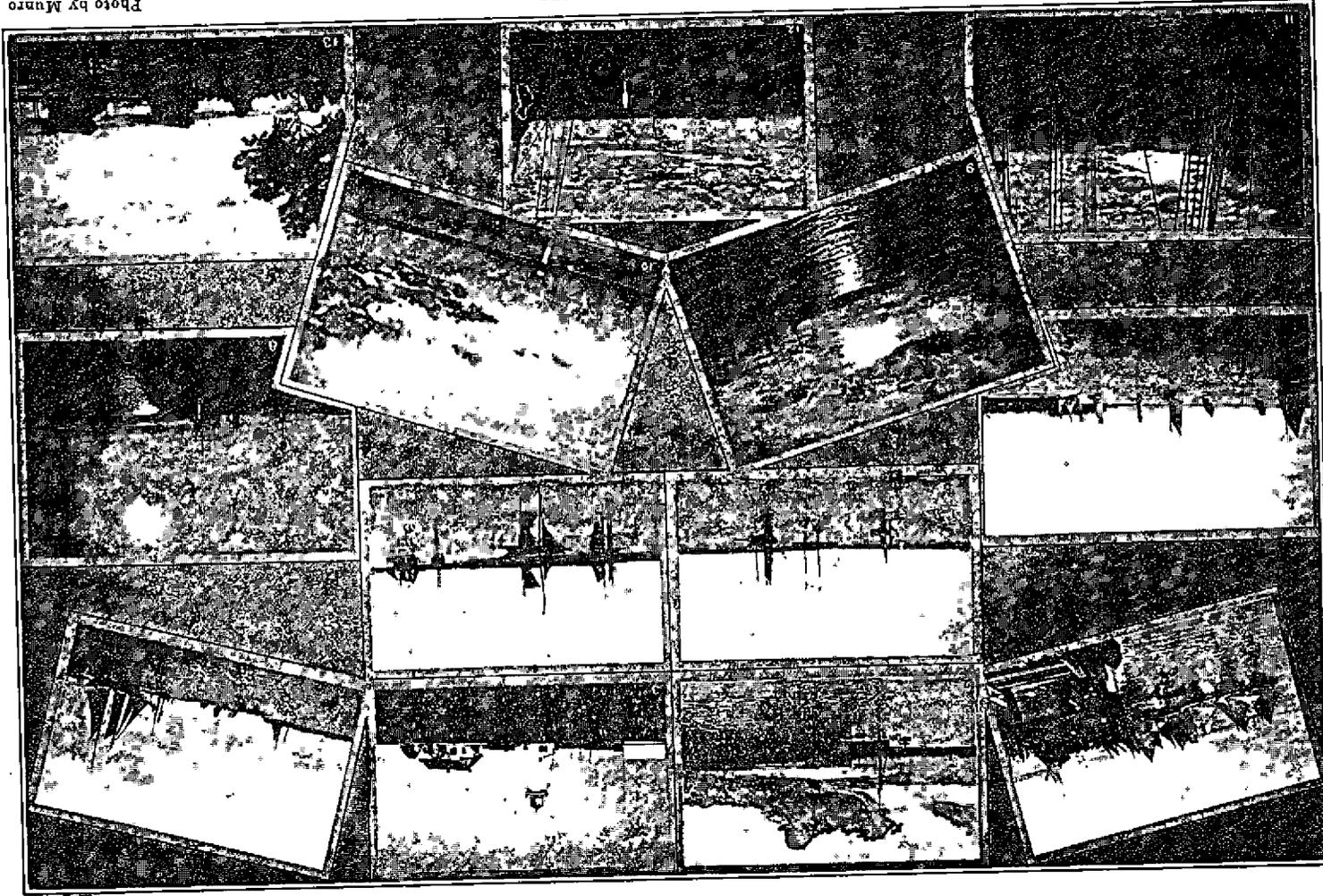
A view of matchless beauty greets the eye, when standing on the higher ground above the business section of the town and looking eastward, north and south across the waters of the harbour and onward to the hillsides beyond. Terrace like the hillsides rise, and breaking through their vales of green, the winding East, Middle and West Rivers may be seen, which in their onward sweep from distant hills beyond, meet to form the harbour, which with the island at its mouth, has made a land locked sea where some five hundred vessels may be safely moored.

The country round about was originally inhabited by the Micmac Indians, a tribe of the powerful Algonquin nation. During the years while the French ruled in Canada, a number of settlements had been made in the County, which were, however, abandoned when the Acadians were expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755.

While the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763, by which all Canada became an English possession, directed the attention of prospective immigrants to the agricultural and forest wealth of the County, it was not until June 10th, 1767, that

the first English settlers, comprising six families of thirty persons, arrived in the Brig "Hope" from Philadelphia. They disembarked near the Town Gut, on land now known as Brown's Point, in the vicinity of which they had been granted about two hundred thousand acres of land. Like nearly all early settlers of America they suffered many privations. While the land was rich in timber the latter had to be felled before the soil could be tilled. Although discouraged by the prospect before them, they set to work to build rude dwellings. A road was cut to Truro and settlements further south, which had been established about ten years before. To support themselves they cultivated small patches of land for vegetables and grain, and engaged in hunting and fishing. By the close of the year 1769 the community included 84 white persons who owned 64 bushels of wheat, 60 of oats, 8 of barley, 6 of rye, 6 of peas and some flax, besides 6 horses, 16 cows, 16 oxen, 16 young cattle, 37 sheep, 10 swine, as well as a small vessel, a fishing boat and a saw mill.

Three years later, in September, 1773, the "Hector" arrived from Scotland with 189 souls. In 1775 thirteen more families, mostly farmers, came from Scotland to join their countrymen, whose numbers were further increased by the arrival of disbanded British soldiers, nearly all Scottish, in 1783, and to whom the British Government



PICTOU HARBOUR SCENES. (1) The Start. (2) The Coming Storm. (3) Lighthouse. (4) Entrance to Pictou Harbour. (5) Boat Races. (6) A Summer Afternoon. (7) Eventide. (8) Battery Park. (9) The Moonlight on the Water. (10) Sunset. (11) Watchman. (12) Another Evening View of Harbour. (13) Another Evening. (14) October Evening.

Photo by Munro

following the close of the revolutionary war, had allotted large tracts of land in the county and elsewhere in the province. Slowly the population increased. By 1775 effective Municipal Government had been established, and the centre of the town was moved further down the harbour following the escheatment of the McNutt Grant to the Crown. In 1786 the county had 90 families, the number of whom had grown to 178 in 1793, the majority living in the village of Pictou. The first years of the century brought an increasing number of emigrants, principally from the Highlands of Scotland. From 1801 to 1805 as many as 1300 souls landed at Pictou in a single season, the greater number of whom settled on farms in Pictou and adjoining counties. As a result of this emigration from Scotland, the county became predominantly Scottish in character, a distinction it enjoys to this day, as more than 27,000 of its 36,000 inhabitants are the descendants of this thrifty and intellectually forceful race, who have played and play today a conspicuous role in the business, educational, intellectual and political life of the Province and the Dominion.

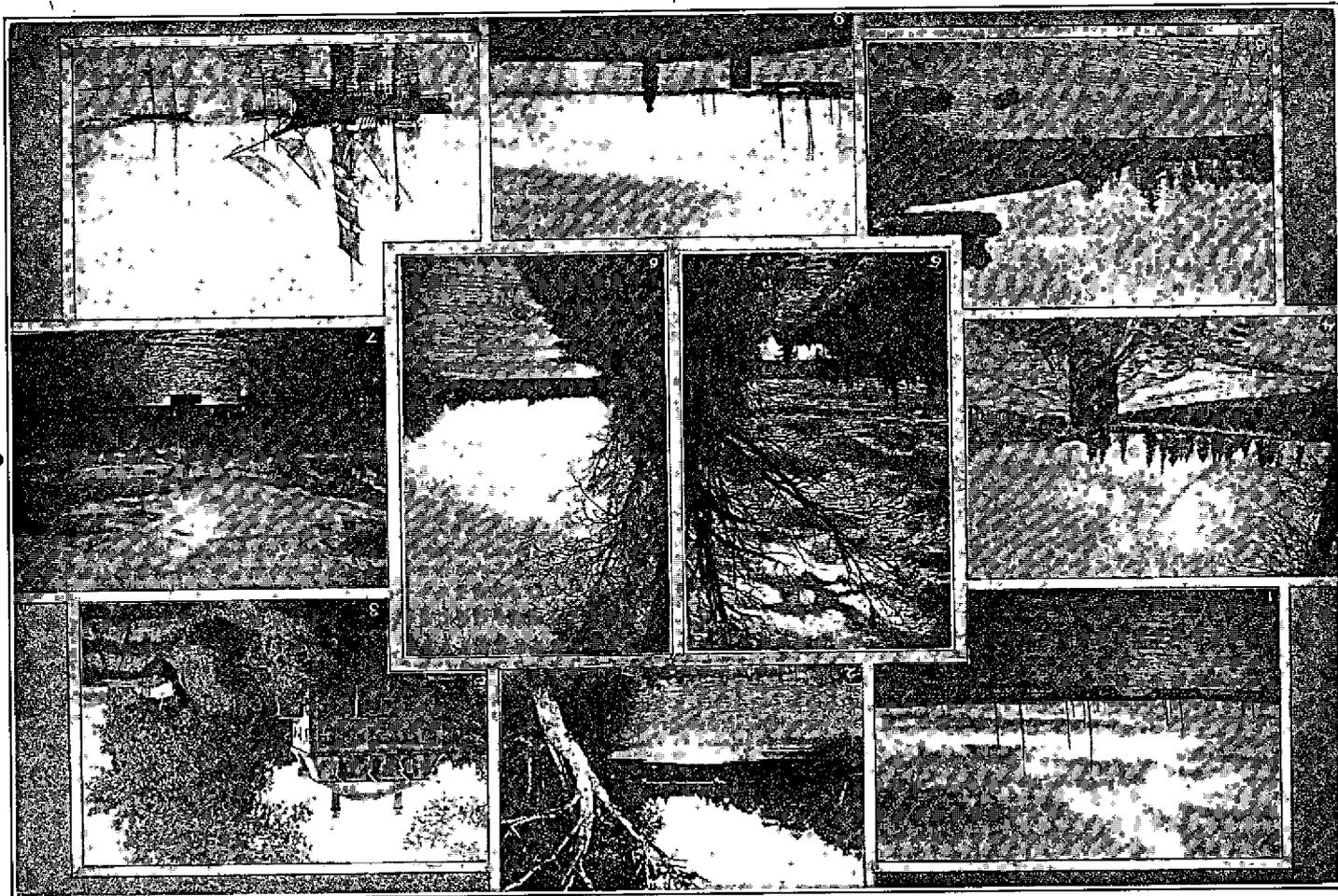
The new settlers gradually took up land along the East, Middle and West Rivers, and also along the Strait shore. The land was rich in forests of pine and other wood, and lumbering became one of the chief industries of the county. In 1774 the first cargo of square timber was shipped from Pictou to Great Britain. In 1803 some 50 vessels were loaded at its wharves, and it is estimated that

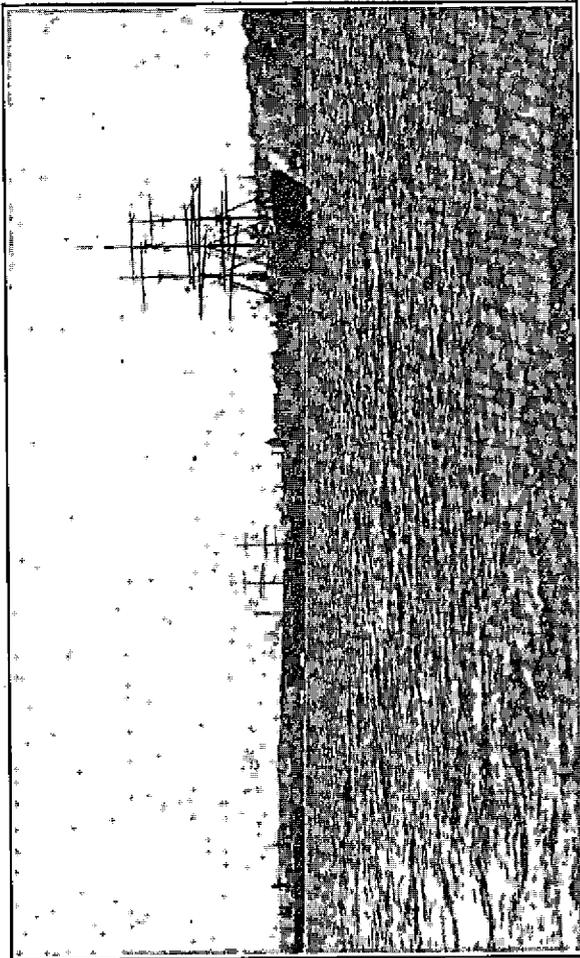
the exports from 1800 to 1820 amounted to \$500,000 yearly, the greatest part of which consisted of lumber.

In 1828 Pictou became a free port, and following the repeal of other trade restrictions which had hitherto been imposed on the colonies by the mother country, its trade rapidly overcame the panic of 1825-26. An era of ship construction began, which continued for a period of 45 years only to decline when the wooden ships were replaced by those made of iron.

With the acquisition of all the reserve mines in the province, by the General Mining Association in 1827, coal mining assumed large proportions. In 1836 the company constructed a railroad six miles long from the mines to a point not far from Pictou Landing, opposite the Town of Pictou. It was the first steel railway in Canada, and carried the coal to the Loading Ground, where it was loaded into ocean going vessels. The organization of the Hope Iron Works in 1872 at New Glasgow, eight miles distant, also added to the transportation growth of the town, while at the same time smaller industries grew up within its own limits. In 1840 G. J. Hamilton founded the biscuit factory, which under his successors, as G. J. Hamilton & Sons, Limited, has grown to one of the largest in the eastern provinces. At Lyons Brook, three miles distant, John Logan established a tannery in 1848, which with the years has become one of the largest sole leather factories in the Dominion. The Pictou Foundation and Machine Company, whose foundation was laid as early as

SCENES ON AND ABOUT HARBOUR. (1) Evening Scene. (2) Barry's Mill Pond. (3) Norway House. Pictou residence of the late Lord Strathcona. (4) A January Night. (5) Harvest Moon. (6) Break of Day. (7) A Cloudy Night on Pictou Harbour. (8) A Glimpse of Brown's Point. (9) Waiting. (10) Drifting. Photo by Munro.





PICTOU HARBOUR.

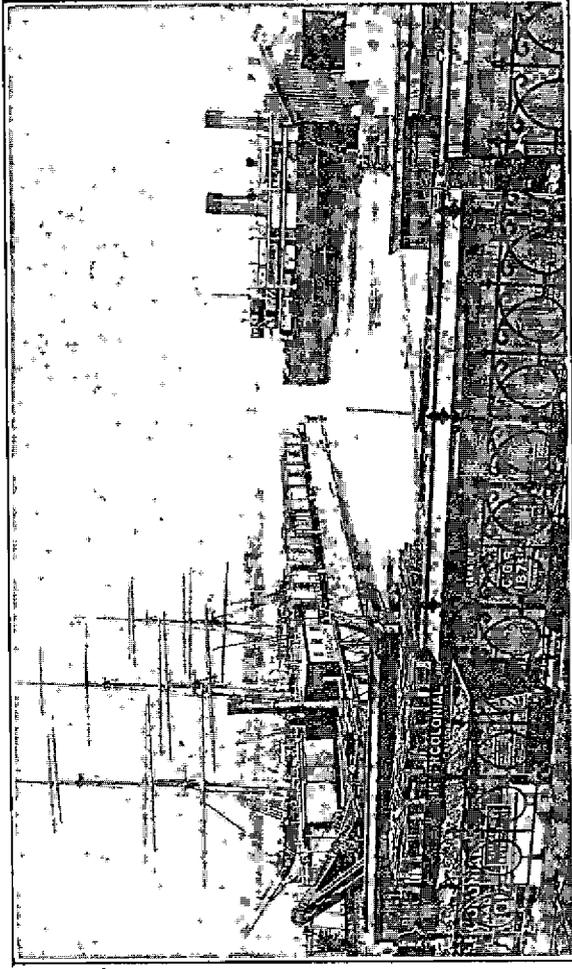
Photo by Munro.

1856 still does a flourishing business. The town has an active ship repairing plant, a large mill-plant, besides saw mills and a number of smaller industries.

In 1833 the "Royal William" left Pictou Harbour for England, the first steamer propelled by steam, generated from coal mined in the county, to cross the Atlantic Ocean. At Pictou was established the "Colonial Patriot", the second native newspaper in Canada. From this town in 1846 Rev. John Geddie, a Presbyterian clergyman, went to the New Hebrides, the first missionary from all the British Colonies. The first Presbyterian institution, for higher education in Nova Scotia, was founded here, and called Pictou Academy, while the controversy which was

waged over it made it the center of the movement for Provincial responsible Government.

The town has the largest harbor along the northern shores of Nova Scotia. It has fine railway transportation service and with the completion of the railway bridge across the harbour, it is bound to become a railway center of great importance. It has an efficient water and electric lighting service. It has attractive streets, flanked by well kept garden homes. It has splendid schools and large churches. It has a good theatre. Its maritime location and cool summer climate, with its situation at the head of deep water navigation, makes it not only one of the most delightful summer towns, but also one of the best distributing points in the Maritime Provinces.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY PIER showing steamship plying between Pictou and Prince Edward Island.

Photo by Wheten.

GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

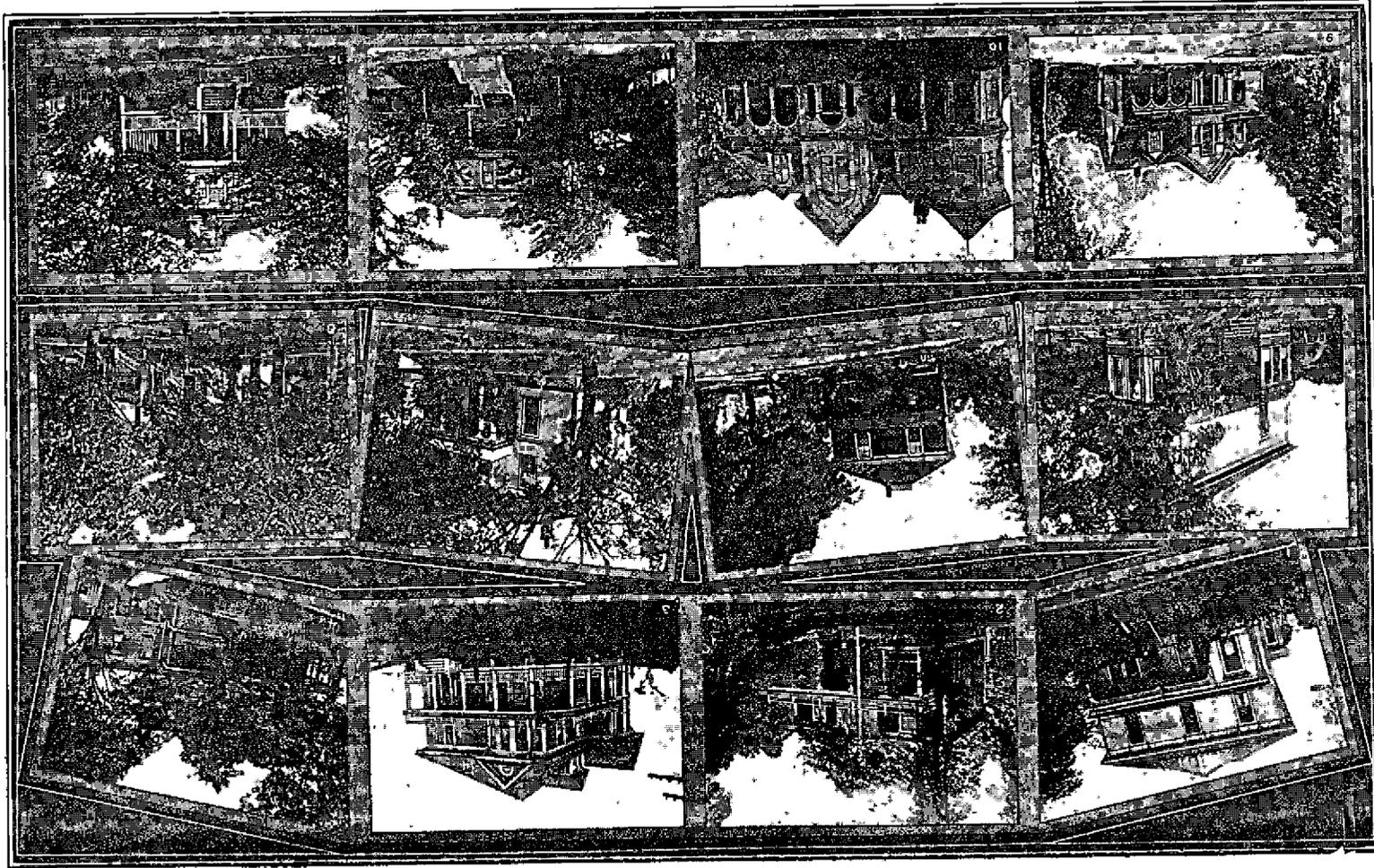
PICTOU, incorporated in 1874, is governed by a mayor and six councillors, who appoint all town officers and employees.

The various departments, like finance, water, electric light, and streets are administered by standing committees in cooperation with the council as a whole, which this year consists of the following members: James W. Smith, Mayor; Wm. Brennan, Presiding Councillor; who with Warren H. Pope represents Ward I; T. A. McKay and F. B. A. Chipman, Ward II; W. D. Smith and J. W. Murdoch, Ward III, a body of representative business and professional men, who are giving the town a progressive yet careful administration.

For 1916 the assessed valuation of property in the town amounted to \$1,184,990, while \$54,575 was exempted from taxation. The rate of taxation is \$2.90 on each hundred dollars, which, while some-

what high, is necessary on account of the low assessment, and the demands made on the town for patriotic purposes.

The total town revenue, from all sources, during 1915, amounted to \$75,602.17, out of which all expenses were met, leaving a small balance to its credit. In the year 1915 its assets were valued at \$277,221.50, of which the water works amounted to \$124,851.55, and the electric light plant \$61,805.56. It has a gross bonded debt of \$256,200.00. Of this sum, however, \$177,900.00 are for water extension and electric light plant installation, two departments which are self supporting, and from the earnings of which the amounts devoted to interest and sinking funds are met. Deducting this sum, together with \$15,422.86 sinking fund accumulation, from the gross debt of \$256,200, leaves the town's actual debt only \$62,877.14,



RESIDENCES.
 (1) Mrs. G. Roddick. (2) E. M. MacDonald. K. C. M. P. (3) A. F. Logan. (4) Globe House. (5) J. Sim Harris. (6) Edward McLaren. (7) J. J. MacKenzie, M. D. Photo by Whelan.
 (8) A. C. MacDonald. (9) Mrs. Fowley. (10) D. H. Purvis. (11) S. Anderson, M. D. (12) J. W. Priest.

a sum amounting to little more than one-fourth of the town's total assets to be met by general tax-

ation, figures which show that the town financially, is in a flourishing condition.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

THE water system installed in 1901, gives Pictou an abundant supply of pure water. It comes from nine artesian wells, one and one-half miles from the town, pumped to a stand pipe 60 feet high, with a capacity of 470,000 gallons, located on an eminence overlooking the town. The water pressure exerted at the town's lower level approximates 110 pounds and forces a stream which rises far above its highest buildings.

the following year, at the same time discontinuing the gas service.

The water rates are very low. Factories receive special concessions. The town has about nine miles of water pipes, and 80 hydrants conveniently placed. The fire equipment consists of one steamer, one ladder truck, one hose wagon, three hose reels and 2500 feet of hose. The fire brigade comprises 62 men, whose efficient service, under chief A. S. Stalker, has given the town a fire record of which it may be justly proud.

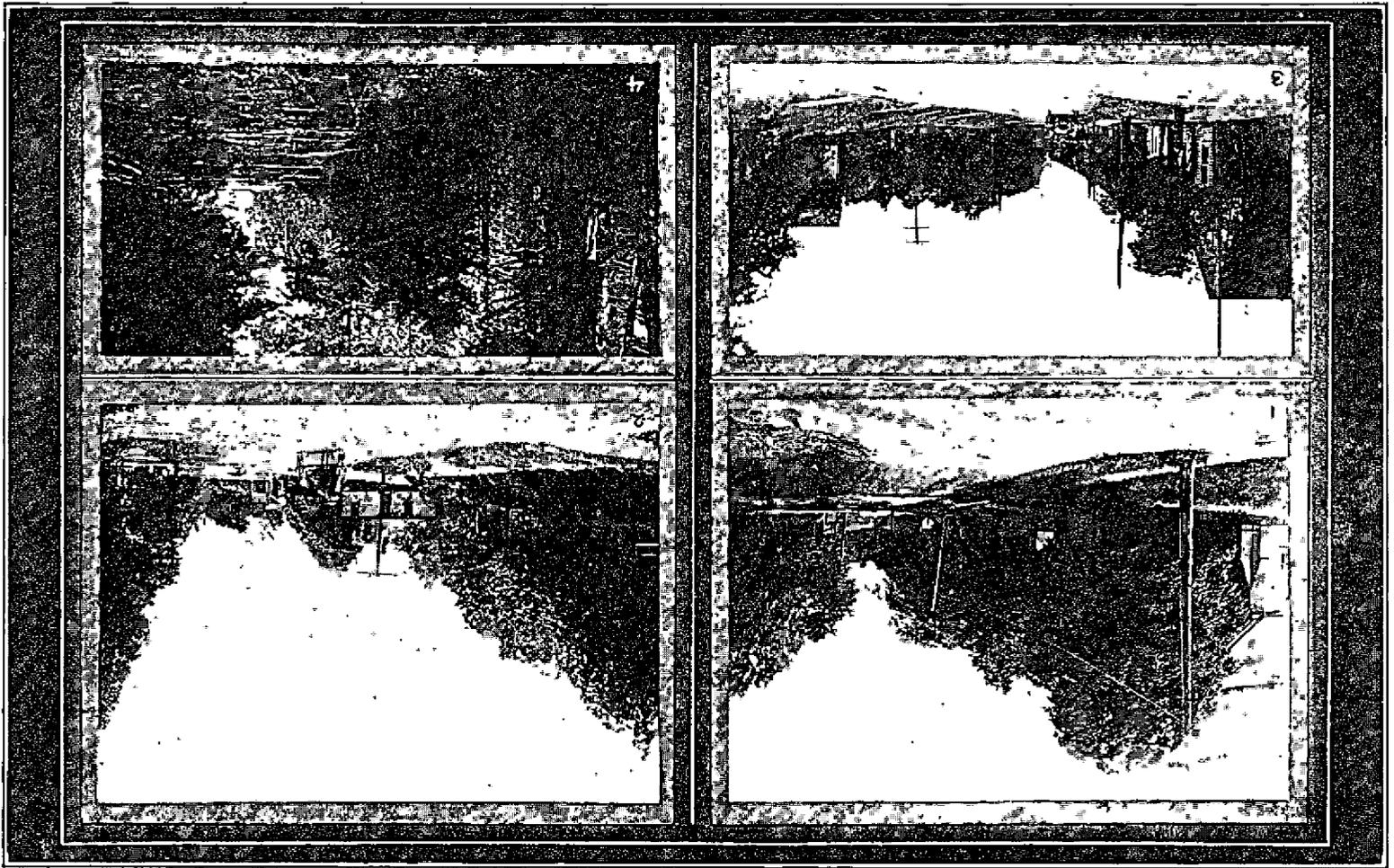
At present nearly 400 customers are served with electric light and power. The rate from one to four H. P. is 8 cents; five to ten H. P. 6 cents; eleven to twenty-five H. P. 5 cents, and from twenty-six H. P. upwards it is 3 cents per kilowatt with a minimum charge of \$1.00 per horse power per month. Electric light is 10 cents per kilowatt, and the town expects to reduce the rates still further in the near future. Not only has the electric lighting plant paid operating expenses, interest, sinking and depreciation funds, but it has made a surplus from year to year, the amount in 1915 being \$1,892.11.

The greater part of the town is sewerred to the harbor. Water Street has concrete sidewalks, and the town expects to have permanent streets next year. Nearly all the streets are well shaded and well graded. The Marconi station is located here and also a weather signal post. The police force consists of the chief and an assistant. The Stipendiary Court is efficiently administered, making the town remarkably free from petty crimes and misdemeanors. All the various county offices are located here. The Custom House is an attractive building. It has two telegraph and two express companies, while an efficient telephone service connects it with every town and village in the Province.

During 1913, the fire loss was only \$60.00. In 1914, the loss amounted to \$3300.00. In 1915, it was about \$2000.00, and this year the losses so far total only about \$500.00, a service which has placed the town in a first class position on the books of fire underwriters.

In the year 1904 the town purchased the property of the Pictou Gas Company, and installed an electric light plant at a cost of \$58,000, with a capacity of 281 kilowatts, which it began operating

the following year, at the same time discontinuing the gas service.



STREETS. (1) Prince Street. (2) Wellington Street. (3) Dennon Street. (4) Beaches Road. Photo by Wheten

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

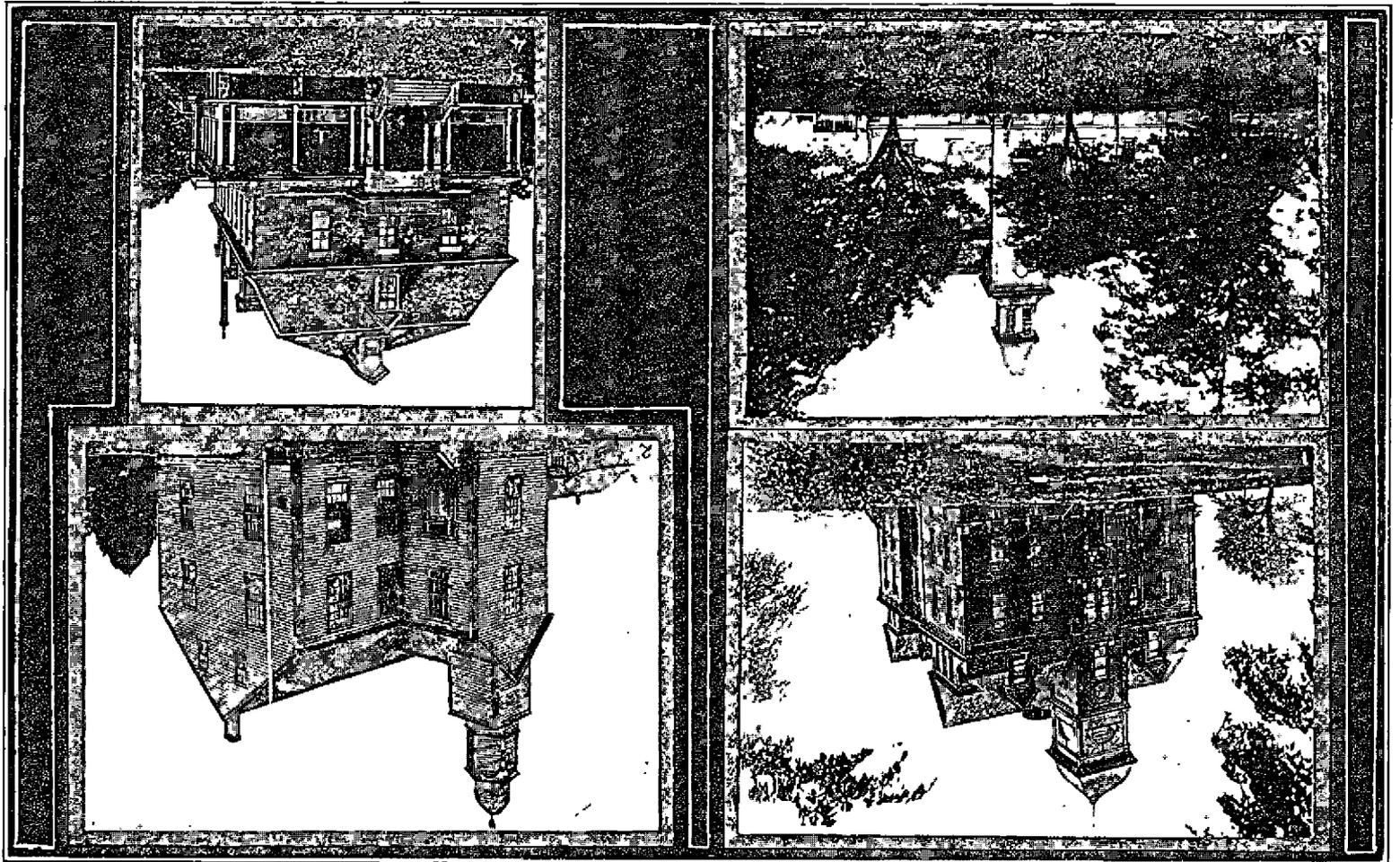
NO town in the Province has an educational history more interesting and far reaching in its results than has Pictou. Here was conceived and cradled the institution known as Pictou Academy which in spite of its struggling and checkered career, not only gave a solid classical and scientific education to aspiring young men of the County and Province, but because of the controversy which waged around it, as to its rights and wrongs, also gave a great impetus to the movement which some years later won responsible government for Nova Scotia.

If, as Emerson says, "every great institution is the lengthened shadow of one man," then Pictou Academy, from 1816 to 1832, was indeed the visible incarnation of the genius of Dr. Thomas McCulloch, a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, who on his way to Prince Edward Island, on account of the lateness of the season, was persuaded to remain during the winter of 1803-4 in Pictou, a resolve which was fraught with far-reaching consequences on the intellectual life of the Province. No sooner had he become pastor of the Harbour (now Prince Street) congregation in 1804, than he recognized the need of well educated Presbyterian clergymen, and then and there he conceived the idea, which twelve years later flowered as the Pictou Academy. He began the organization of a society to found an institution of learning offering a college education, with a view of preparing young men for the Presbyterian ministry. The project

not materializing at that time, he opened a grammar school on his own account, and following the passage of the grammar school act he received the Government Grant of one hundred pounds allotted to the Pictou County District. His school attracted students, not only from all sections of the Province, but also from the West Indies, whom he tutored with the idea of matriculating in the future college which his genius had planned, and which he hoped to see established in the not distant future.

Eleven years later his dream was realized with the incorporation of "Pictou" Academy, on March 26th, 1816. In deference to the friends of King's College, which had been founded in 1790, and which received not only a permanent Provincial grant of \$2000.00 but also a British Government grant of \$5000.00 yearly, its promoters did not ask to have it called a college, with the privilege of conferring degrees, altho it was intended from the first to impart to its students a collegiate training. Moreover, the charter required, on the insistence of the Government, that while open to everybody in general and to dissenters in particular, its teachers were to be Presbyterians, and its Board of Trustees were to be composed of only Presbyterians or Anglicans.

These conditions greatly hindered its growth and usefulness. It naturally could not ask support from anybody except members of its own faith, and as the Presbyterians numbered only about twenty congregations in the Province,



SCHOOLS
 (1) Pictou Academy. (2) West End School, Old Pictou Academy, the Hundredth Anniversary of which was celebrated August 27-28-29, 1916. Photo by Whelen.
 (3) East End School. (4) Stella Maris School and Convent.

it loaded them with a heavy financial burden. However, they raised about one thousand pounds, to which the Government added about five hundred pounds more, and the building, a picture of which appears on another page, was erected. Dr. McCulloch was made principal and a class of 23 students was organized in 1817. They met first in a private residence, but moved into the Academy building following its completion in 1818. Dr. McCulloch, while continuing as pastor to Prince Street Church, was unstinting in his devotion to the new institution. He taught Hebrew, Greek, Logic and philosophy. He had one assistant for a number of years, who taught mathematics in the Academy, in addition to his duties as head of the Grammar School. Students who were sufficiently advanced, and who wished to enter the ministry, he privately instructed in theology, and in this way in a measure, carried out the original purpose of the institution.

Its success encouraged the trustees to ask the government in 1823 for a permanent endowment. Up to this time they had received about 1300 pounds in yearly grants. The application for an endowment, while passed by the Assembly at its sessions in 1823 and 1824, was rejected in both instances by the Council, altho a grant of 400 pounds was agreed to by the Upper House in the latter year.

In 1825 began the struggle for recognition and public aid which has become historic. The dissenters numbered nearly four fifths of the population of the Province, the greater number of whom were

Presbyterians. The latter felt that they should at least have an endowment equal to Kings College, whose tests were such as to bar all but Anglicans, and these only numbered one-fifth of Nova Scotia's population. The trustees asked that the tests saddled on the Academy be removed. They petitioned for the right to confer degrees, and asked for the founding of a divinity professorship, while at the same time renewing their request for a permanent endowment. All these applications, while passed by the Assembly, were rejected by the Council, altho they agreed to pass the yearly grant of 400 pounds.

In the meantime the friends of the institution were active in its support. Governmental opposition urged them on to greater effort. The Presbyterian church synod took up subscriptions for its maintenance. Ladies' Penny-a-week societies were formed to raise money for it. Dr. McCulloch visited Scotland, in its behalf, and as a result the United Secession Church recognized its claims, and urged its congregations to forward financial help, which they did, while the students of Theological Hall pledged themselves to raise 200 pounds. A respectable library was collected and a philosophical apparatus was installed. Later a chemical apparatus was added, and with the assistance of his family Dr. McCulloch collected a museum of natural history, which at the time was the largest in the Province, Audubon pronouncing his collection of native birds among the finest he had ever seen.

Up to this time the opposition to the Academy had come from

the leaders of the established church, who were in the majority in the council, altho four of its nine members, as well as influential Anglicans of the Assembly championed its right with great oratorical ability. Now they were to meet opposition in their own ranks. Presbyterianism was arrayed against Presbyterianism. The trustees were asked to drop the teaching of the higher branches, by members of the Church of Scotland. The former refused. The petitions sent to the Assembly during the next few years asking for a change in the school, influenced the council to refuse all aid, while the management remained under the then trustees, altho they later agreed that 400 pounds be placed in the hands of the Governor for the benefit of the institution.

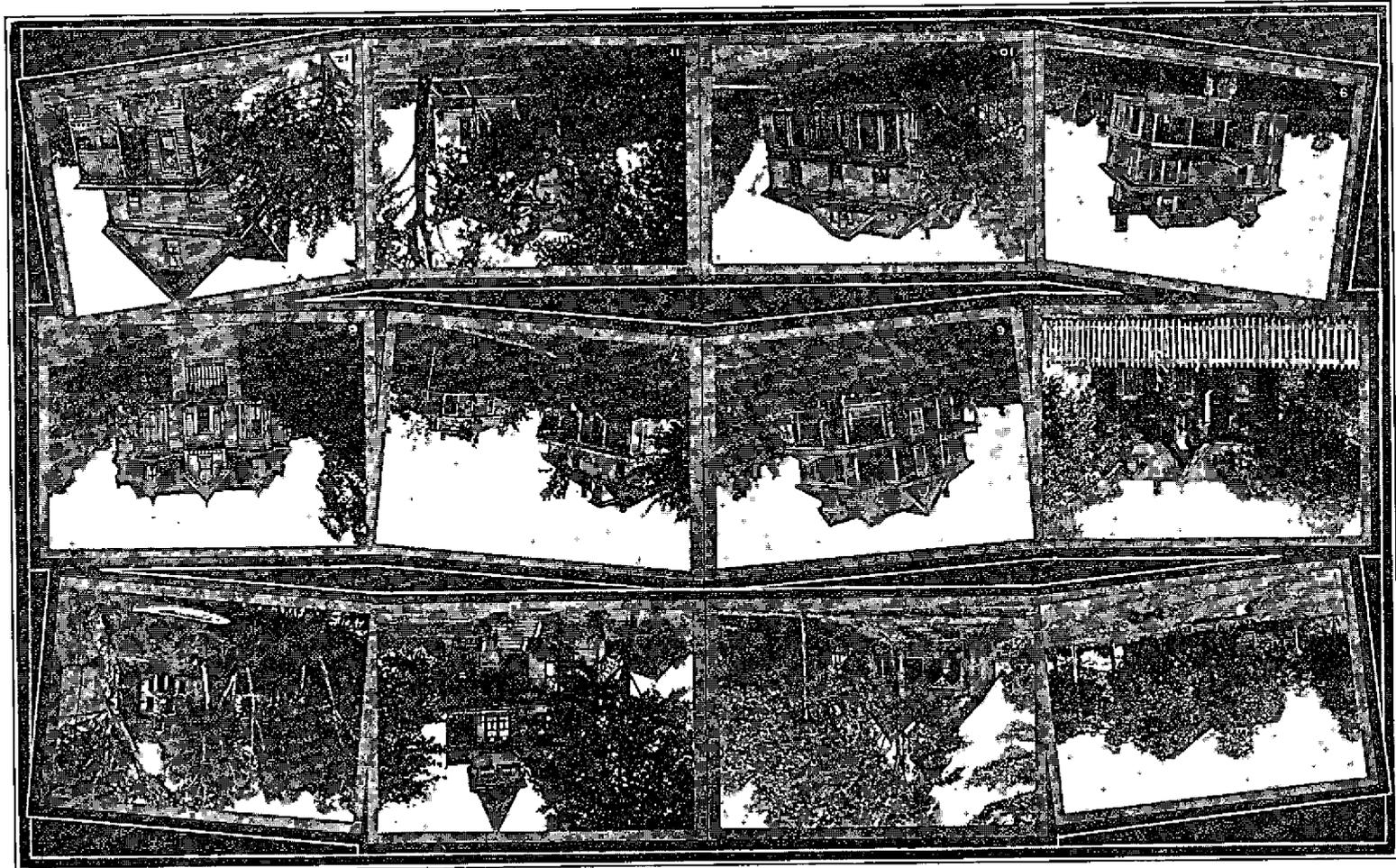
Grammar School studies were to be taught in the same building and 100 pounds of the 400 pound government grant, was to be devoted to the latter.

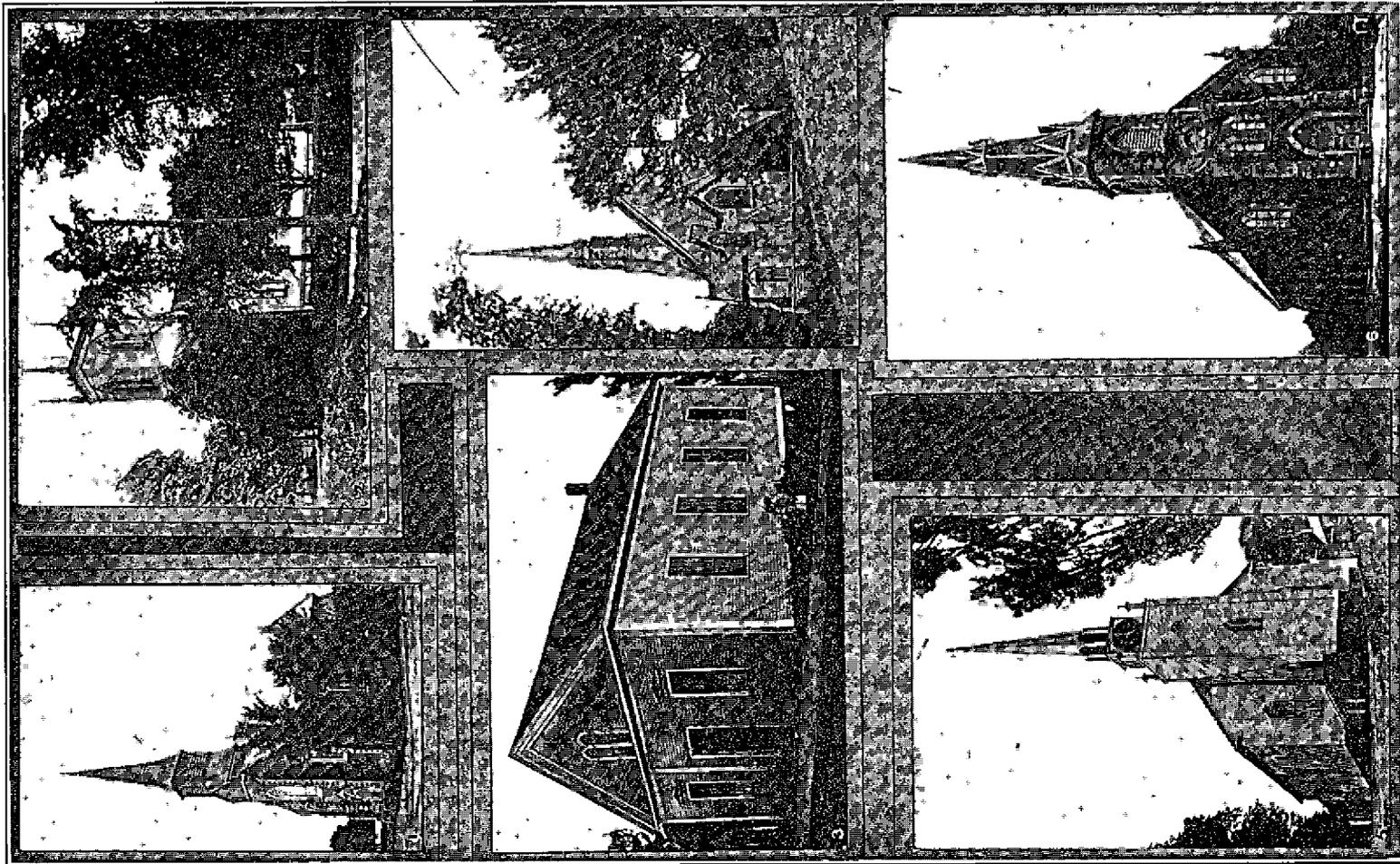
From now on the institution declined. In 1838, Dalhousie College, which had been established in the meantime, received a grant of 800 pounds, and Dr. McCulloch was appointed its president, a position he held until his death in 1843. Pictou Academy continued to do efficient educational work, but its glory had departed. The collegiate studies were gradually abandoned, until it reached the status of a Grammar school, and as such it remained until 1865, in which year under the Nova Scotia School Act it was remodelled as a County Academy.

Altho the institution did not confer degrees, it gave its students thorough classical and scientific education. Three of the students belonging to the first class which had graduated from the Academy won on examination the degree of M. A. from Glasgow University. It has trained a large number of men for stations of usefulness in Church and State. It has educated more than 300 men for the ministry. It has given eight college presidents to Canada, and several to the United States. Among its graduates was the late president of McGill College, Sir Wm. Lawton, one of America's famous scientific men, Sir T. D. Archibald, Baron of the English Court of Exchequer, Judge Ritchie of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Hugh Hoyle, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, D. D. M. Gordon, president of Queens College, Toronto, and

Thus the struggle continued until 1831. Bill after bill was passed by the Assembly with large majorities—sometimes unanimously—and as often rejected by the Upper House. A great amount of political and religious animosity was engendered. But speeches were also made in behalf of education and popular government, which have no superior in the annals of Nova Scotia history. In the same year Jotham Blanchard was entrusted with a mission to England to lay the case of the Academy before the British Government, which after hearing him, virtually sustained all his contentions. The Local Government was severely reprimanded. As a result, a compromise measure was introduced in the Assembly, and after several modifications, was passed by the Council. Both Collegiate and

GROUP OF RESIDENCES
 (1) Warren Pope. (2) St. James Rectory. (3) J. A. Spruill. (4) Alfred D. Barry. (5) John U. Ross, K. C. (6) William Cameron. (7) Wm. H. Pope. (8) A. D. Patterson. (9) Peter Fraser. (10) P. A. Curry. (11) Miss Agnes Fraser. (12) A. McDougall.
 Photo by Wheten





CHURCHES. (1) St. Andrew's, Presbyterian (Kirk). (2) Prince Street Presbyterian. (3) Methodist. (4) St. James Anglican. (5) Knox Presbyterian. (6) Stella Maris Roman Catholic Church. Photo by Wheten

others who have won distinction in the professions and business.

It largely advanced the cause of higher education in the Province. The crushing of Pictou Academy, called Dalhousie College into existence, and the class in theology by Dr. McCulloch culminated in Pine Hill, the Presbyterian Theological College at Halifax, while its educational struggles, and the movement for responsible government which grew out of it, gives it a unique place in Nova Scotia's educational history and has invested it with a halowed fame, which the years cannot dim nor the hand of time erase.

With the enactment of the Nova Scotia School Act, grants of \$600.00 were made for each County Academy to which students passing the entrance examination were admitted free. Pictou Academy, with about six other institutions, on account of their superior equipment, received grants of \$1000.00 instead of \$600.00 per year. The increased amount greatly added to its efficiency. Under Dr. A. H. MacKay, who became principal in 1873 it made renewed headway. It became celebrated far beyond the limits of the county, and the number of students increased to such an extent, that a new building became absolutely necessary. To that end about \$20,000 was raised, and the new school was erected on the site of the present one, making it at the time one of the finest high school buildings in the Province.

Under the Act passed in 1885 to encourage Academic Education, Pictou Academy, on account of the high character of the educational work done, was entitled to

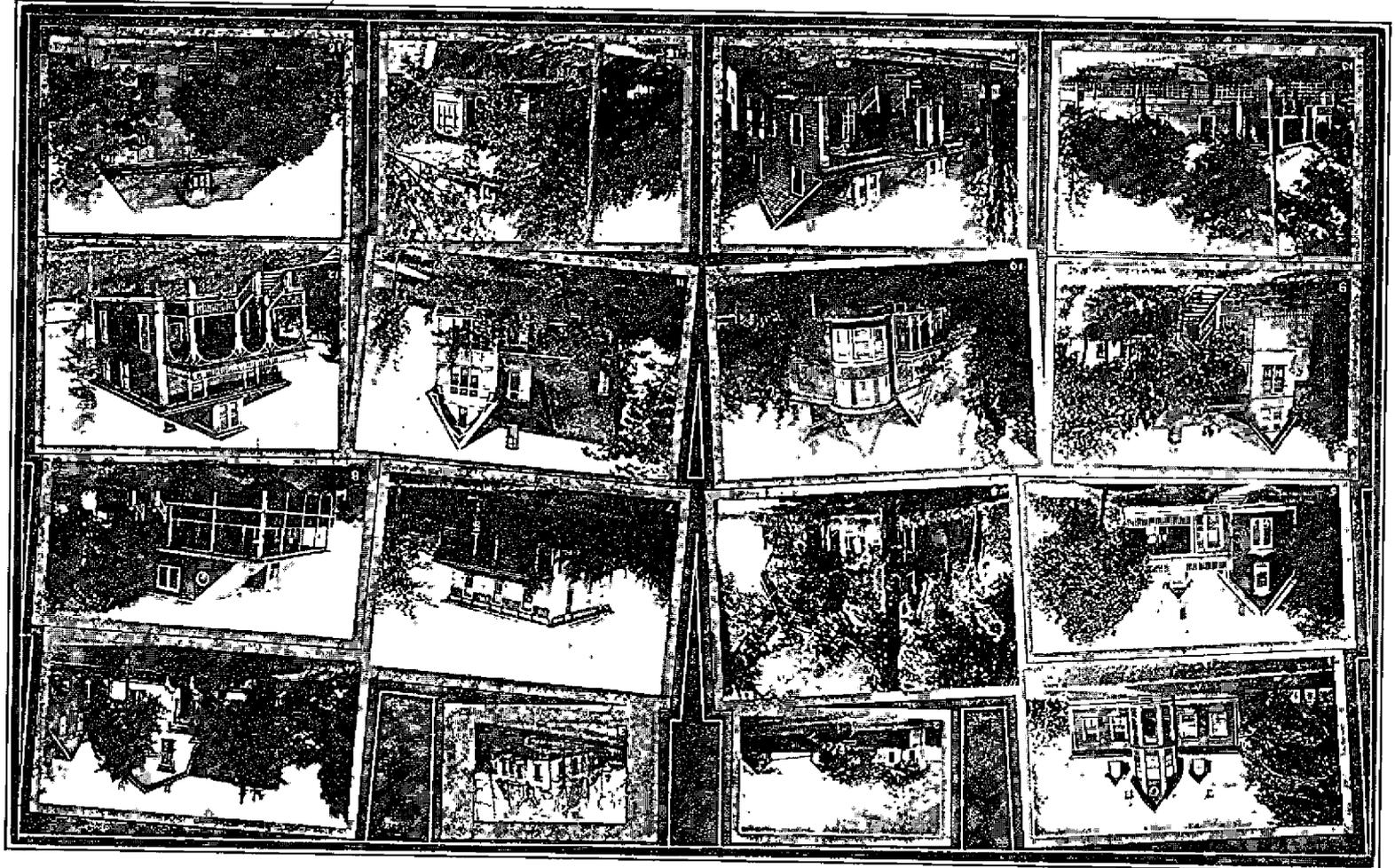
the largest grant the Government offered. In 1895, the Academy building was struck by lightning and the greater part of a valuable museum and many interesting records were destroyed. A new one double the size of the old, was erected in 1896, and completed in 1897. It is an attractive building, as the picture shows, and occupies an imposing position on the upper levels of the town. It has four class rooms and a well equipped chemical and scientific laboratory as well as a well selected museum.

The faculty is composed of the Principal and four instructors. The course of studies embraces four years. Ancient and Modern languages, physics, biology, zoology and other studies are taught, passing which a certificate admits students to any of the Nova Scotia colleges.

The town has two buildings for teaching primary and intermediate studies, in which eight teachers are employed. The West end school is the original Academy building erected nearly one hundred years ago, and is still in a good state of preservation.

The Catholics support a separate school, known as Stella Maris Convent, under the direction of the sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. It is conducted both as a boarding and day school, which latter is attended by 165 pupils.

The Pictou School of Music is affiliated with the Royal College of Music and Royal Academy of Music of London, England. Its founder, Professor T. Singleton has had wide musical experience. He is at present the organist of St.



SOME ATTRACTIVE PICTOU HOMES.
 (1) Charles E. Tanner, K. C. (2) Mrs. J. C. White. (3) Robert P. Fraser, Collector of Customs. (4) J. J. MacKay. (5) Fred MacKachner. (6) James Primrose (The Cottage). (7) K. J. MacKenzie. (8) James A. Hislop. (9) William McClure. (10) W. G. Tait. (11) John Munro. (12) W. F. Harris. (13) John A. Mearns. (14) Dr. D. Murray. (15) C. H. Wisener. (16) J. Smith Grant.

James Church, before which he was engaged with the Methodist Church of Fort Hope for 23 years.

certificates since it was established among whom was Catherine Sington, aged 6 years and 4 months, who up to that time was the youngest child in Canada to pass the primary grade examination.

The school has been very successful. Over 50 pupils received

CHURCHES.

Of the 36,000 population the county had in 1911, 24,000 were Presbyterians, 5,600 were Catholics, leaving 6,500 to be divided among other denominations.

It served them as a church home until 1848, when the present building was completed, which has a seating capacity for about 800 persons.

Following the arrival of Dr. James McGregor, in 1786, the Presbyterians erected a church at Loch Broom on the West River, and one at New Glasgow, near the Old Duff Cemetery, along the East River. Dr. McGregor preached his first sermon in Squire Paterson's barn near Pictou. He was the first regularly appointed minister in Pictou County and he served the Presbyterians singly until 1795, when the Rev. Duncan Ross became his assistant.

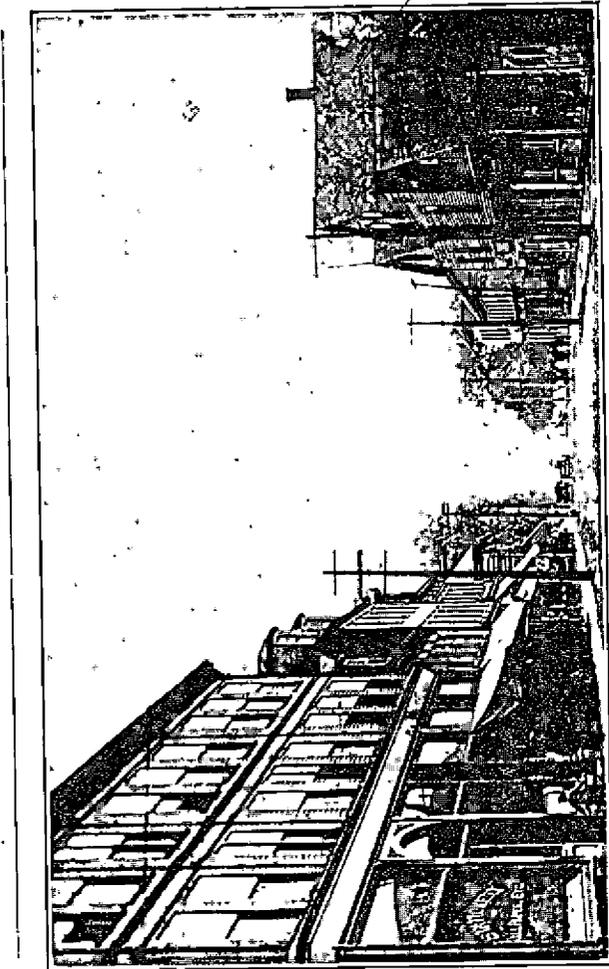
St. Andrews congregation was founded in Pictou in 1822, where they first worshipped in the Old Court House. In 1823 they erected a small wooden building on the land on which stands the present imposing structure. In 1866 the original building was replaced by a brick and stone church, costing \$32,000. It served the congregation as a church home until 1893, when it was destroyed by fire, to be followed by the present handsome brick building completed in 1895.

In 1801, Dr. McGregor assumed charge of the East River and Merigomish parishes, and Rev. Duncan Ross became pastor of Loch Broom congregation, while the Pictou or Harbour congregation was served temporarily, until Dr. Thomas McCulloch was chosen to be its minister in 1804, who remained until 1824, when he resigned in order to give all his time to Pictou Academy.

Knox Church was organized about 1846, and in 1848, the present church building was erected. In 1894 the church was thoroughly renovated. The old seats were replaced by the new ones of polished oak, and other improvements made, making it with its imposing location, one of the finest church properties in the town.

After Dr. McCulloch had become pastor, the congregation erected a church on the lot occupied

Stella Maris Catholic Church commands a magnificent view of Pictou Harbour. The first Catho-



FRONT STREET.

Photo by Wheten

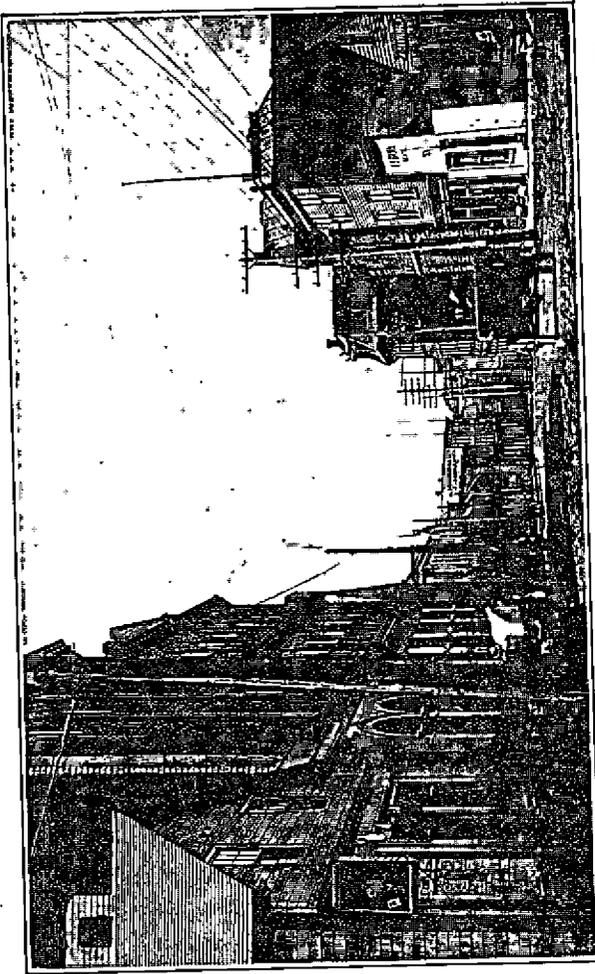
lic church in the county, was built in Merigomish in 1810. Services were held in Pictou as early as 1823, and in 1828 the first priest was regularly located in the town. In 1865, during the pastorage of Rev. Ronald MacDonald, who in 1881 was elevated to the purple as Bishop of Harbor Grace, New foundland, the present church was built, followed a few years later by the erection of the Glebe House and Convent of the sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

St. James Anglican Parish was first organized in 1826, and the first church building was dedicated for worship in 1829. From Pictou as a center the other churches in the county were served until 1852, when that part including New

The Methodist Church was organized in 1856, altho the history of Methodism in the county dates back to 1798, when the coal mines were first opened. The Pictou Church building belonged originally to the United Evangelical denomination who united with the former, to form the Methodist congregation, which numbers at present about 60 communicants.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE Cottage Hospital located on a high elevation overlooking the harbour has a ward for male and one ward for female patients, besides three private rooms, and can accommodate ten patients. The staff consists of the Superintendent, a graduate night nurse and



WATER STREET.

Photo by Wheten

two day nurses. The Marine Hospital is an attractive brick building along the harbour front. It is to be remodeled in the near future, and is to be occupied by the Cottage Hospital, as the latter is not large enough to accommodate its increasing number of patients.

Pictou has a very fine theatre which compares favorably in its equipment and comfort with those in larger towns. It was opened in the fall of 1915, and is the product of Mr. B. Gravestock's energetic effort, who recognizing the need of an up-to-date play house, organized a stock company composed of the leading business men in the town, and rebuilt the old Advocate Hall previously used as a moving picture house, into a modern theatre. The interior is beautifully decorated. The chairs are up-to-date and comfortable. The house seats 500 people, and the orchestra of eight instruments,

would be hard to duplicate in the province, while the entertainment provided is of first class order and changed nightly.

The Board of Trade, composed of the town's business and professional men, is actively interested in its growth and development. The Court House and Y. M. C. A. are attractive buildings. The town has a fine Park near the railway station. The sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, own a fine convent. All leading secret organizations have lodges in the town. It has tennis, boating and outdoor sport associations, as well as curling and other clubs, to carry on the various winter sports, which with church societies and reading circles, makes the social and intellectual life of the town both pleasant and profitable.

WATER AND RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION.

Boats also ply between Arisaig, Port Hood, Mulgrave and Cheticamp eastward, and to Quebec, Montreal and intermediate points westward fortnightly, while a steamer runs daily to New Glasgow and all trains are met by boat to and from Pictou Landing, in addition to ferries, which run every hour.

ONE of the town's chief assets is its magnificent harbour, the waters of which have a depth of more than 40 feet. It has a width of one and one-half miles, and extends from Lowden's Beach inward, where the East, Middle and West Rivers flow into it, affording anchorage for the largest vessels afloat.

RAILWAYS.

Pictou is the Government Railway terminus for the railway lines from Halifax and the Short Line from Oxford Junction. The railway property, comprises about 25 acres of land. On it are located the large freight shed facing the water front, a round house with nine stalls, enriched by beautiful flower beds, kept up by its employees, a passenger station erected in 1904, the custom house and other buildings. The yards have seven miles of tracks. The water tank holds 40,000 gallons of water supplied by artesian wells and the town water works, while the latter's electrical plant furnishes the electricity which the government uses at this point.

The Harbour, owned by the Federal Government, has four deep water berths at Pictou and two at Pictou Landing, which, with the railway tracks passing through the length of the large freight shed facing the Intercolonial Main Pier and Acadia Coal Company piers, gives it excellent shipping facilities.

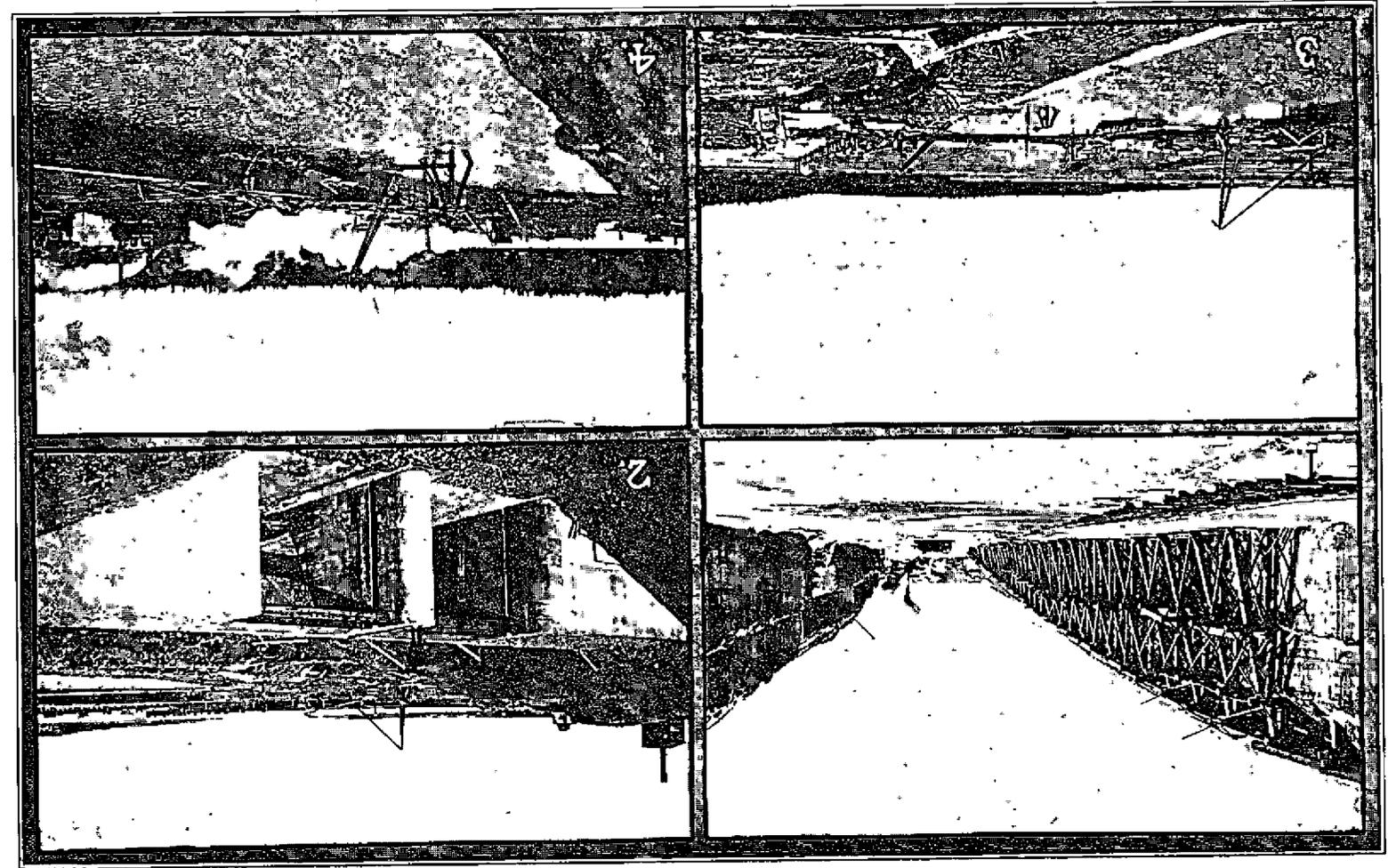
In order to make its water communication still better with towns further inland, the government has dredged the East River to a depth of 21 feet as far as Trenton with a turning basin 450 feet wide near where the Plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is located. A lock 688 feet long, 55 feet wide and 22 feet deep is in course of construction, which, when completed, will not only bind the towns along the East River more closely to Pictou, but greatly increase its importance as an ocean port, the business of which amounted in the past year to more than \$4,000,000.00 the largest it has ever had.

Pictou has daily boat communication with Charlottetown through out the year, and a twice-a-week service with the other P.E.I. ports, as well as the Magdalen Islands, calling at all its principal places.

Fourteen passenger trains and a large number of freight trains arrive and depart daily. By means of the line connecting it with the main line at Stellarton, and the short line joining the former at Oxford Junction, it has railway communications with all parts of Nova Scotia and points in Upper Canada and the United States.

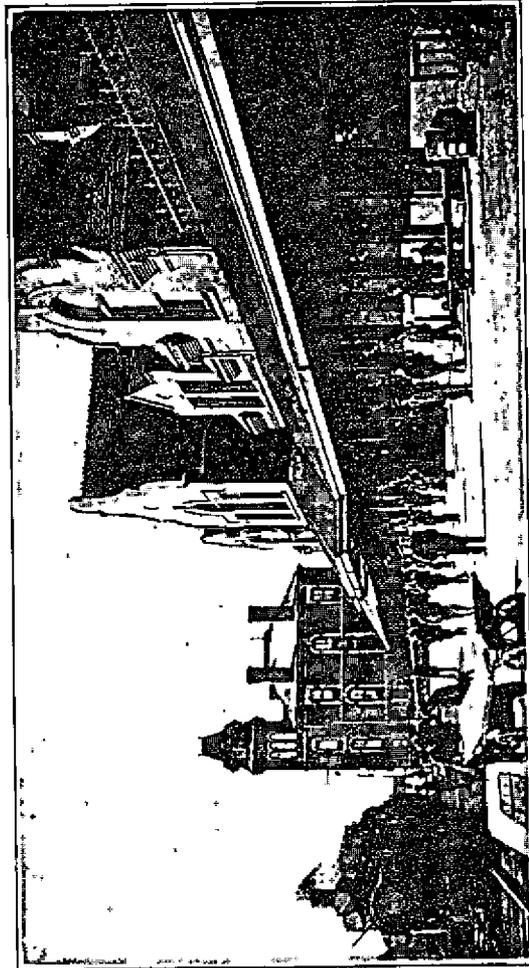
With the completion of a railway bridge across Pictou Harbour

VIEWS OF LOCKS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION NEAR TRENTON.



(1) Cutting Rocks and Erecting Walls. (2) Spillway. (3) Flooded Locks. (4) Completed Spillway, McDougall Brothers, Contractors and Builders.

Photo by Waldren



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY STATION AND CUSTOM HOUSE TO LEFT.

Photo by Munro

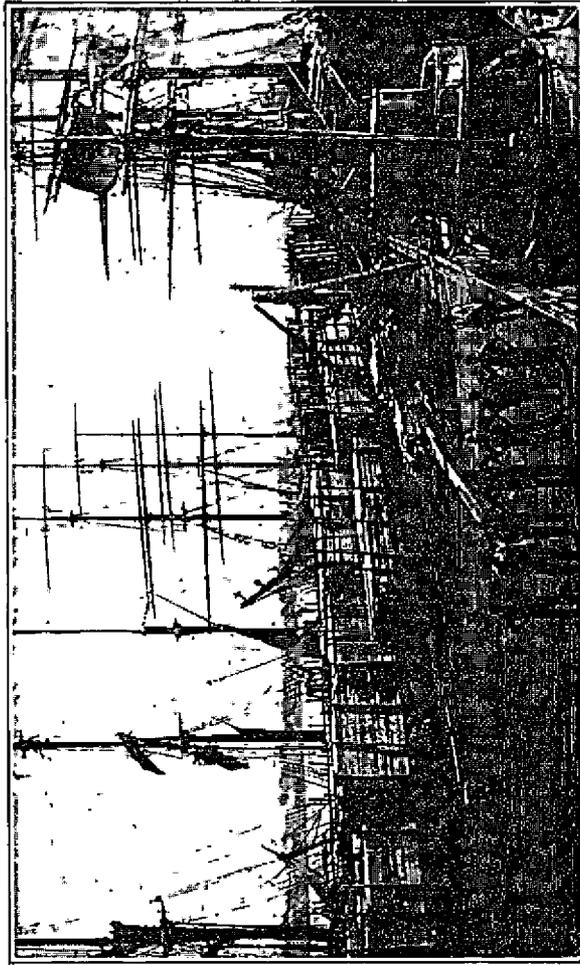
which is expected soon to become a reality, and a short line to Moncton via Bay Verte, Pictou's isolated position would be removed. The distance between Pictou and Moncton would be reduced by fifty miles, and owing to better grades, the haulage capacity over the old line to Truro would be doubled. Pictou town would then have a main line service. Its present isolated position would be removed, and with its shipping advantages it would soon become a Divisional District and a large distributing centre for trade and commerce.

These improvements would solve the transportation problem for both eastern and northern Nova Scotia. It would greatly improve the transportation problem from which to reach the ocean ports of the world.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

AMONG the town's manufacturing industries, the G. J. Hamilton & Sons biscuit and confectionery factory is the largest. It was founded as early as 1840 as a small bakery, by the late G. J. Ham-

ilton. A few years later machinery was installed for the manufacture of pilot and ship breads. The venture prospered, and other lines were added. Biscuit production was undertaken on a larger scale, to



A CROWDED WHARF--PICTOU HARBOUR.

Photo by Whetton

which the manufacture of confectionary was added, which under his successor as G. J. Hamilton & Sons, has been extended to such an extent as to make it one of the largest biscuit and confectionary producing plants in the Eastern Provinces.

The factory consists of some five buildings, comprising about 63,000 square feet of floor space. An automatic sprinkler system, fed by a stand pipe, 75 feet high, the water of which comes from an artesian well 320 feet deep gives it efficient fire protection. It is equipped with the most modern machinery used in the manufacture of biscuit and confectionery products and has a capacity for utilizing more than 90 barrels of flour per day. The firm manufactures more than 300 varieties of biscuits, which under the slogan "Hamilton's Biscuits make U strong", with some 800 brands of candies, among which H. & S. choco-

lates, Rival mixture and A-1 mixture are leaders, under the slogan "Hamilton's Chocolates makes 'em happy," has made the Hamilton products the best known in Eastern Canada.

All the high class goods are put up in attractive one-half, one, and three pound cartons, and the firm manufactures all its wooden and paper boxes and does all its own printing.

The industry gives employment to some 180 people, more than one-half of whom are girls, who receive in wages over \$60,000 yearly, the greater part of which is spent in Pictou town.

The firm has branches in Halifax and agents in Quebec, besides employing five travellers, through whom its output is sold in the Eastern Provinces, Quebec and the West Indies.

Another industry which plays an important part in the industrial life of Pictou is the Logan Tan-

neries, Limited, a \$300,000 corporation of which Wm. McClure, of Pictou, is President, and J.P. Donald, manager, while the tanning is done under the supervision of J. D. Stewart, who has had charge for the past 25 years and whose reputation as a tanner is well known throughout the trade. The tannery is located at Lyons Brook, three miles distant, along the West river on the Short Line Government Railway, and which with the factory's workmen and their families makes Lyons Brook a village of more than ordinary importance. It is the only sole leather factory in Nova Scotia. It was founded as early as 1848, by John Logan, who began the business in a small way by manufacturing sole leather, which even in that early day was noted for its superior quality, and which later under the slogan "Logan's, The Leather of Quality" laid the corner stone of the business success the corporation enjoys at present.

Under Mr. Logan the factory prospered. Destroyed by fire in 1875, it was rebuilt on a much larger scale. In 1903 it again burned down, following which the present modernly equipped plant was erected. The premises covers an area of about three acres on which are located the large factory, Dry loft, a leach house, warehouse, boarding house and other buildings, which with the grass plot ornamented with flowers facing the factory and the general air of clean lines prevailing it, makes the factory site one which has few superiors anywhere.

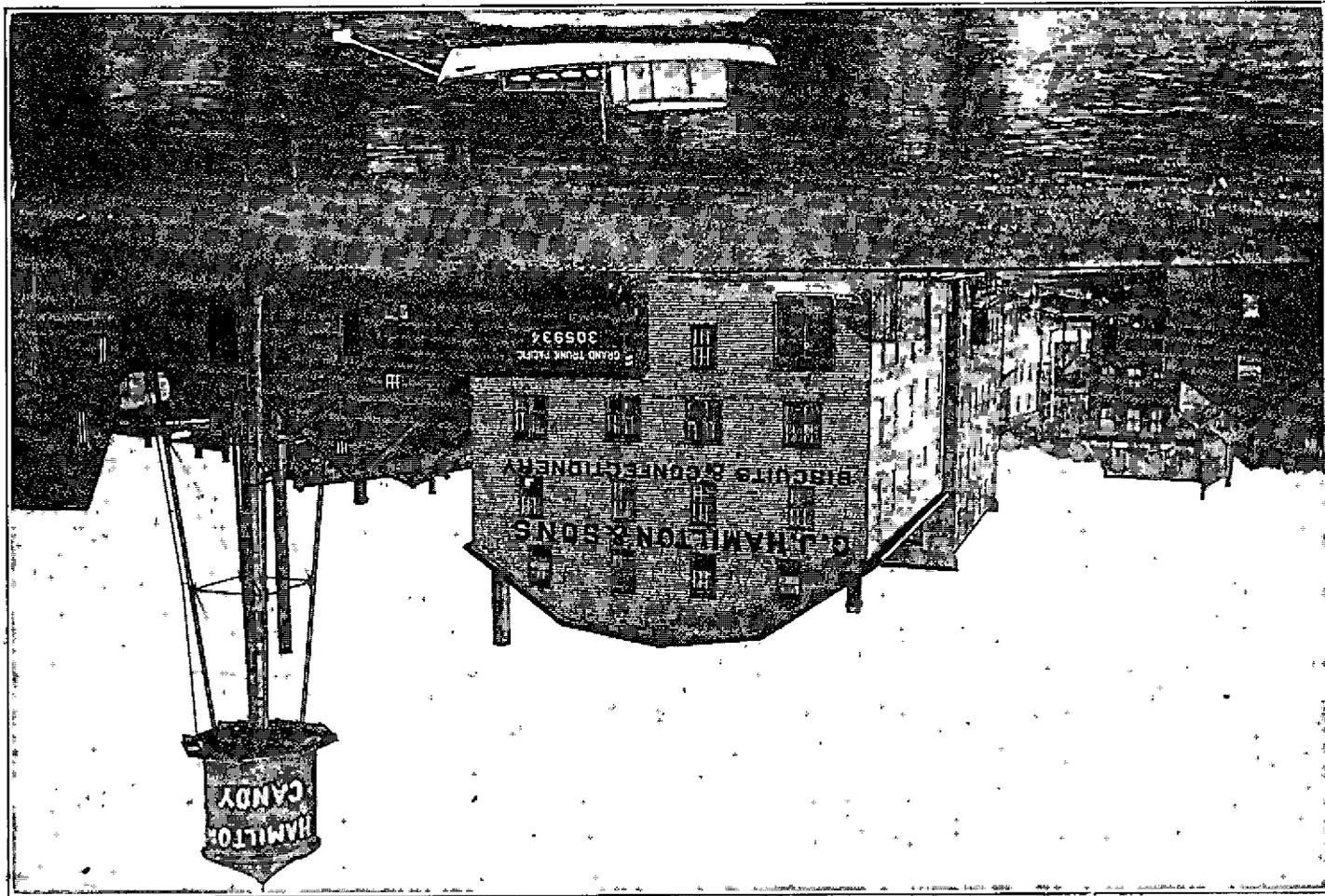
The factory is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of sweat

and slaughter sole leather. It utilizes 1600 to 2000 sides a week, the greater part of which are imported from South America. The output of leather, weighing some 2,000,000 pounds is sold largely to the factories of the Maritime Provinces, and high class shoe manufacturers of Upper Canada, of whom less than a dozen all told buy practically the whole output.

The industry employs about 50 men, who receive yearly in wages more than \$85,000, the most of which is spent in Pictou. The majority of the Company's employees are married men, who either own their own homes, or live in houses erected by the former, while the single men may have living quarters in a boarding house on the premises. Every dwelling has a garden, enabling the owner to raise all the vegetables and small fruit used by his family, while groceries and household goods may be purchased at the store near the factory as cheap as in town, thus making the cost of living very low, and offering to the workmen nature advantages which the city employee craves for in vain.

The only iron industry in Pictou is the Pictou Foundry and Machine Company, of which A. A. Ferguson is owner, and which was founded nearly 60 years ago. It occupies a premises 295x500 feet in size, on which are located machine shop and foundry, pattern shop, boiler and blacksmith shop, warehouses and office for the manufacture of castings, engines, boilers and special machinery, as well as doing ship repairing. The industry employs about 20 people, and

Photo by Wheten. G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY. One of the largest and most up-to-date Biscuit and Confectionery manufacturing industries in the Eastern Provinces.



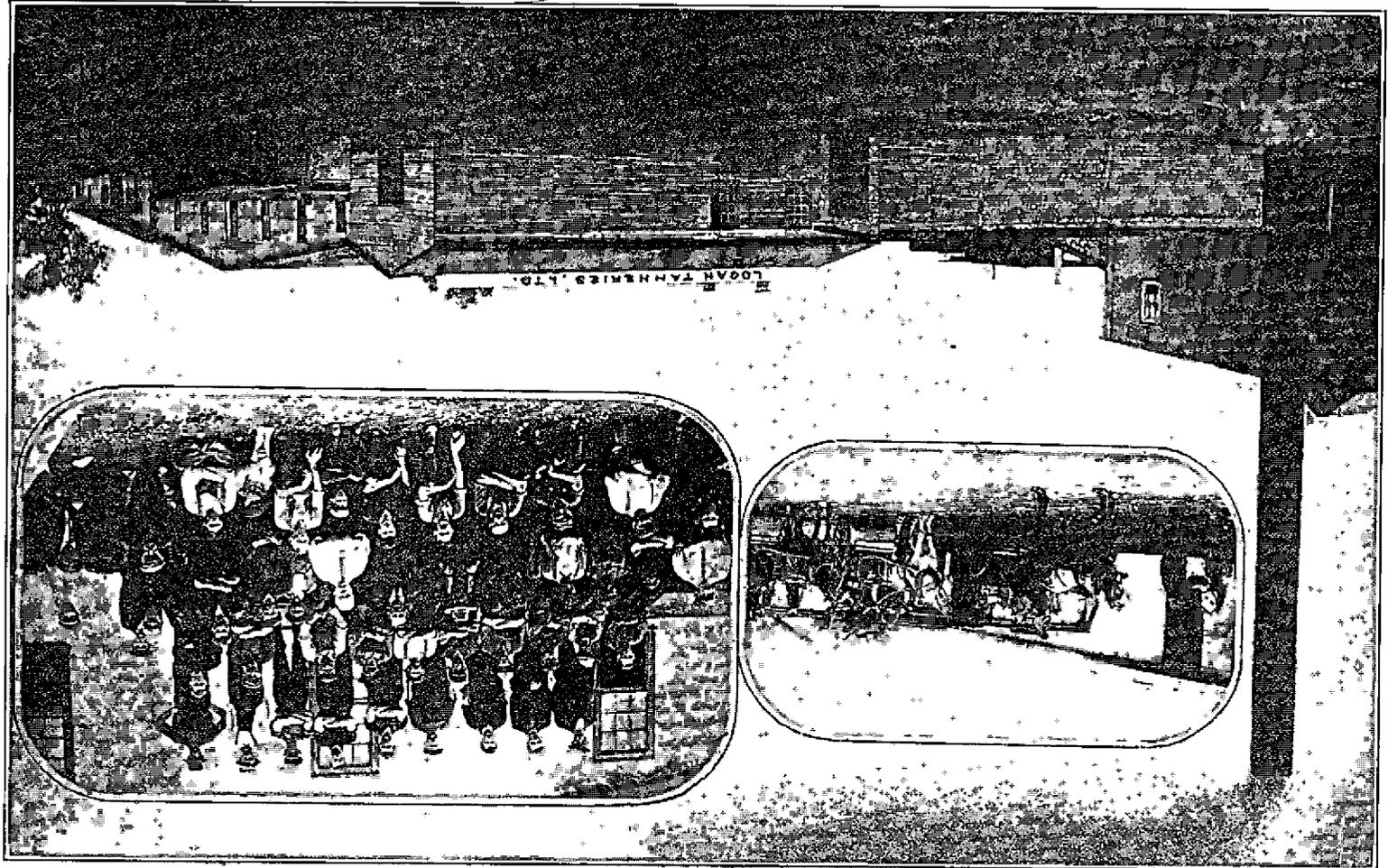


Photo by Wheten

THE LOGAN TANNERIES LIMITED.
One of Canada's Large Sole Leather Tanning Industries.

does machine work not only for local firms and the coal mine companies of the County, but also for firms as far away as Cape Breton, where the high character of its output has met with general favor.

Mr. Ferguson is also the President of the Maritime Garage Co., Ltd., which in addition to being an automobile livery, does automobile repairing.

One of the latest acquisitions to the industrial life of the town is the Atlantic Milling Company, Limited, of which J. W. Smith, the present Mayor of Pictou, is general manager.

The industry is a direct development of a flour and grist mill, established at West River, near Durham, on the farm of William Smith, one of the early settlers in the county, which after continuing in the family for several generations, was removed by J. W. Smith, great grandson of the former, to Pictou, to become the foundation of the present \$50,000 corporation. The mill, built of concrete tile block, is equipped with all the latest milling machinery, and has a capacity of 75 barrels of flour, and 200 barrels of cornmeal per day, while the elevator stores 40,000 bushels of grain, making it one of the largest and best equipped milling plants east of Montreal.

The company brings in large quantities of wheat and oats from the west for milling purposes and also mills grain locally for the farmers of Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Antigonish and Halifax counties, besides being extensive importers of timothy and clover seed.

They are at present installing machinery for cleaning and selecting seed of all kinds, which when in operation will make Pictou the seed distributing center for the Eastern Provinces as it is already by reason of this industry one of its largest milling centres.

The woodworking factory of D. Fullarton & Son, established as early as 1825, includes a planing mill, sash and door factory, and a lumber yard. The firm manufactures doors, sashes, blinds, shop fronts, mantles, mouldings, sheeting, flooring and other wood products. They handle laths, shingles and cement, besides hard and soft wood lumber which they sell locally and as far as Cape Breton, Northern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, employing in their operations 12 men, to whom they pay in wages yearly \$6000.00.

J. Carson & Sons woodworking factory is located near the center of the town facing the harbour, with the tracks of the Government railways passing through the property, thus giving it unexampled shipping facilities. The industry embraces a planing mill, sash and door factory, dry kiln and five warehouses besides a lumber yard. The firm employs ten people and manufactures doors, sash, mouldings and other wood products, and are dealers in lumber, lime, bricks, cement tiles, plaster and general material, selling their goods not only locally but also through the northern part of the Province as far east as Cape Breton.

One of the oldest industries in or near Pictou is Barry's Mill, owned

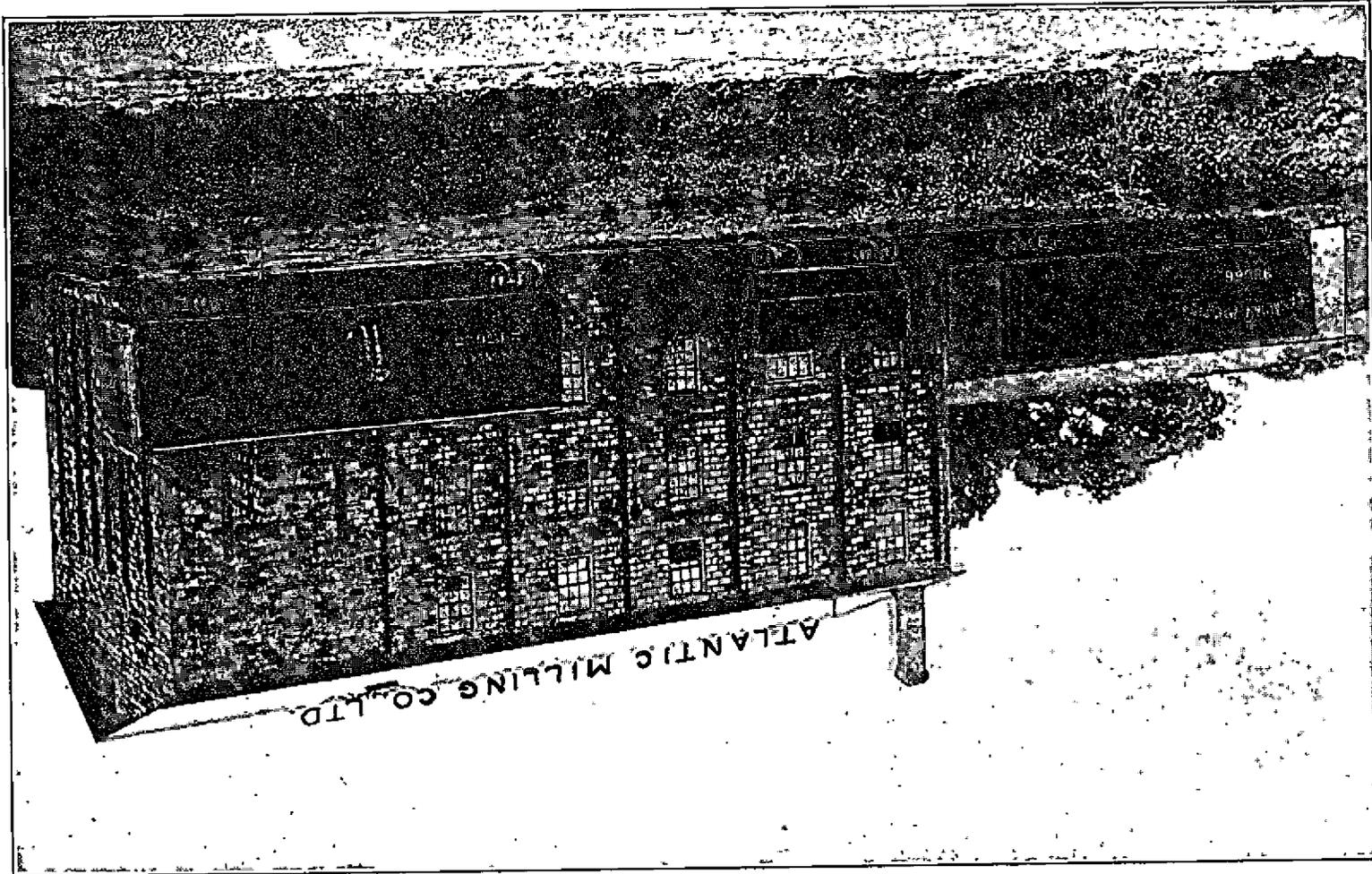
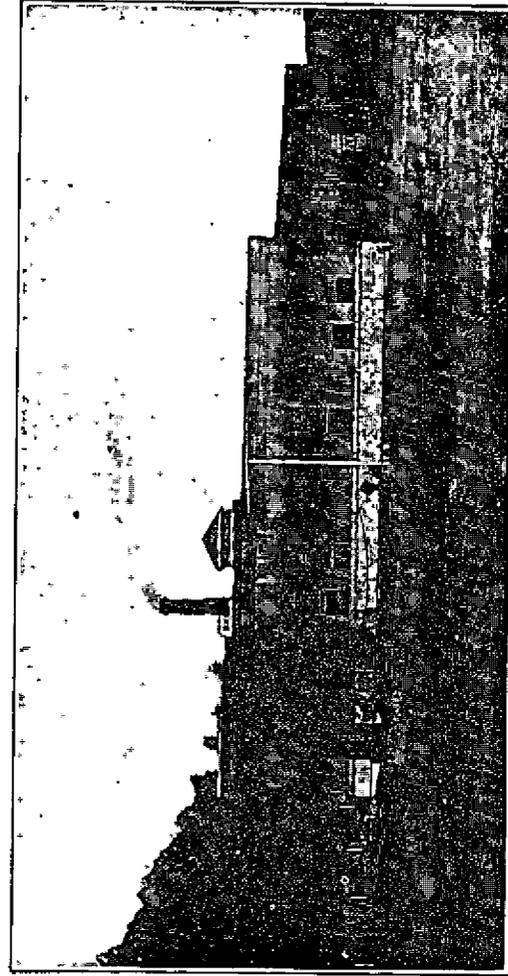


Photo by Wheten

ATLANTIC MILLING COMPANY LIMITED. One of the largest and best equipped Milling Plants east of Montreal.
 E. A. Fullerton, President; J. W. Smith, General Manager.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY ROUND HOUSE

Photo by Wheten

by Alfred D. Barry, located on Haliburton Stream, one of the beauty spots of Pictou County, one and one-half miles from the town post office. The factory site, mill stream and pond embrace about seven acres. The industry includes a flour and feed mill as well as wood working factory. It grinds flour and feed, manufactures wood-working products of all kinds, such as doors, sashes, mouldings, besides dealing in lumber and ice, which he sells both at wholesale and retail.

Primrose Brothers, wholesale manufacturers and dealers in lumber was founded in 1845 as Primrose & Son, who erected in 1850 the Clarence Wood, Grain and Carding Mill on the site where the Government Railway round house is located. They own large tracts of lumber in Colchester and Queens

Counties and employ during the season cutting lumber, some 200 men, exporting the product largely to the English market.

The Pictou Marine Railway does ship building and repairing of all kinds, and in the course of the year pays out a large amount of wages. Wm. Brennan conducts painting shops in Pictou, Stellarton and New Glasgow. The Viper Company, Limited, of which Mr. W. C. Wetmore is secretary, builds several types of speed boats, a local invention, the latest of which is the sea sled, known all over the world, as the most worthy and reliable of all speed boats. The company has a plant at the harbour front and one in the United States, building sea sleds in both countries with the demand for them constantly increasing.

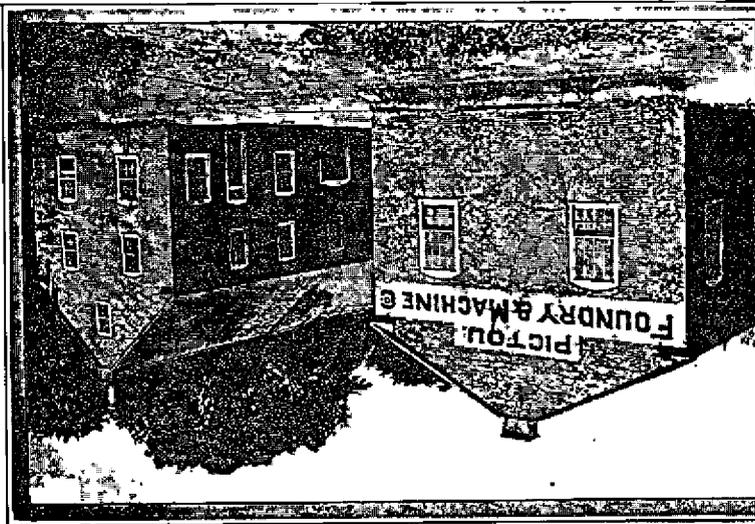
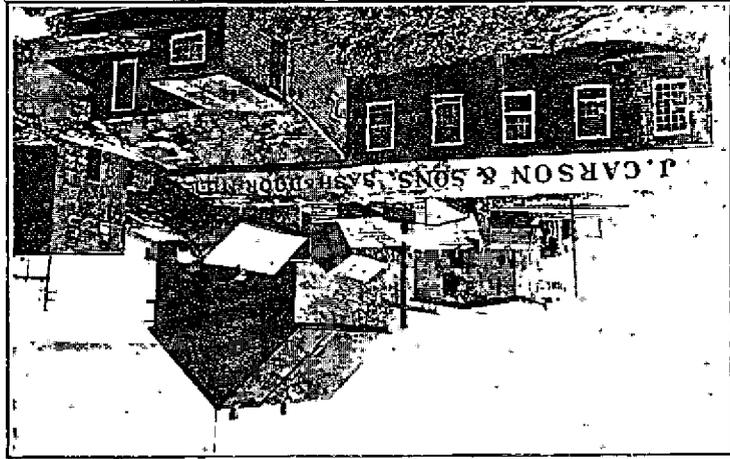
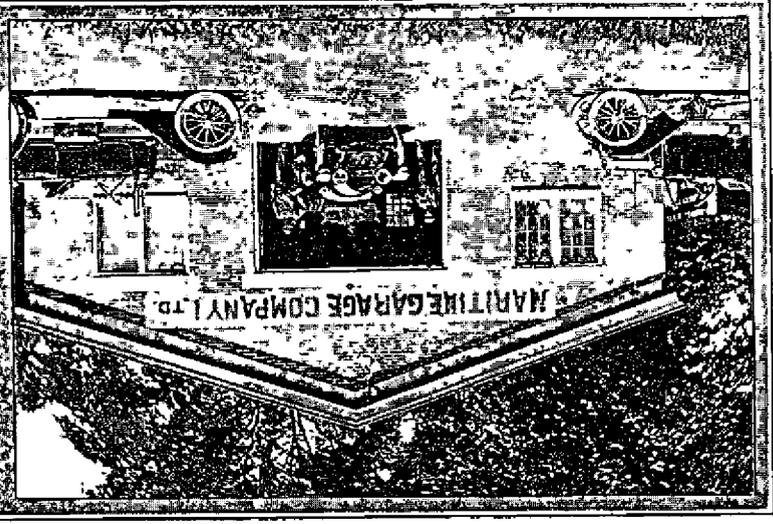
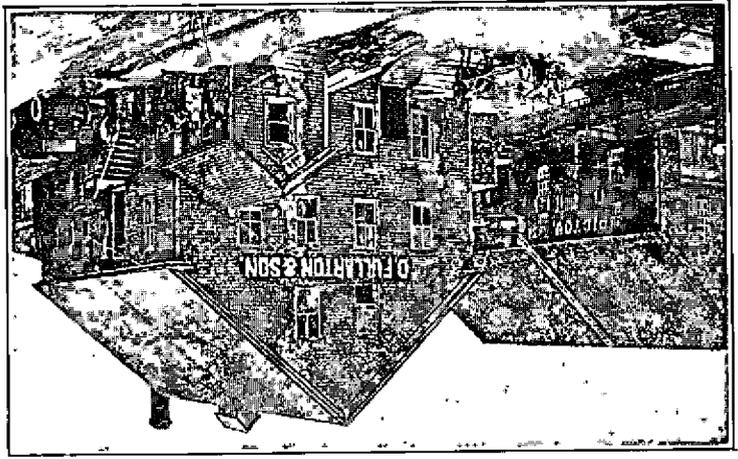


Photo by Wheten
 PICTOU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY
 Engineers and Boiler Makers, with a view of Maritime Garage Co. Ltd., to the left



J. CARSON & SONS
 Wood Working Factory. Dealers in Lumber and Building Material.



D. FULLARTON & SON
 Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Building Material.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSES.

THE wholesale shoe house of D. R. Sutherland does a growing business. J. W. Priest in addition to two retail stores, carries on a wholesale shoe business which he started some five years ago, the following year taking over the R. Tanner company interests which he still carries on. Mr. Priest gives his personal attention to the wholesale business. He has three men on the road, covering the Maritime Provinces. Besides carrying a large line of general footwear, made by the best Canadian manufacturers, he specializes in the "Every Day Shoe," "Walk Easy" shoe for men, and the "Princess Pat" shoe for women. He is also the distributing agent for the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited, for rubber and sporting shoes, and does an increasing volume of business from year to year.

The large retail dry goods business of J. Smith Grant, established in 1885, located in the Smith Grant Block, carries a very complete line of domestic and imported dry goods, and house furnishings. The store also has costumes, mantles and a general ready-to-wear line of clothing for men and women, in addition to a custom tailoring department which with the quality of the goods carried has made the store one of the most important in the county.

The dry goods firm of Macdonald and Bethune, the members of which are G. W. Macdonald and J. W. J. Bethune, is the successor to T. Glover, a drygoods dealer established in Pictou as early as 1872, whose interests they pur-

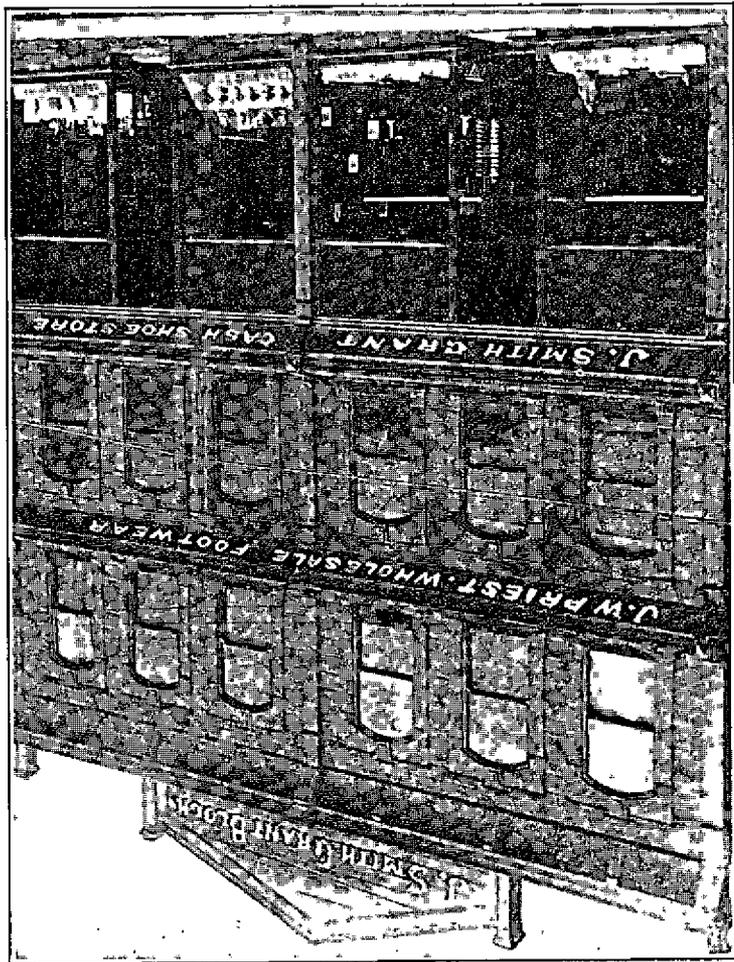
chased in January, 1916. The firm are direct importers of British fancy dry goods, and sell ready-to-wear garments, curtains, carpets and house furnishings, utilizing the whole of a three story building, 40 x 80 feet, to carry on their growing business.

Hislop & Company conduct an exclusive ready-to wear clothing and furnishing store occupying the whole of a large two story building, besides being the agent for the well known 20th century clothing, while E. Watt and Company, in addition to selling mens' and boys' wear, trunks and traveling bags, represents Style Craft Clothes for men.

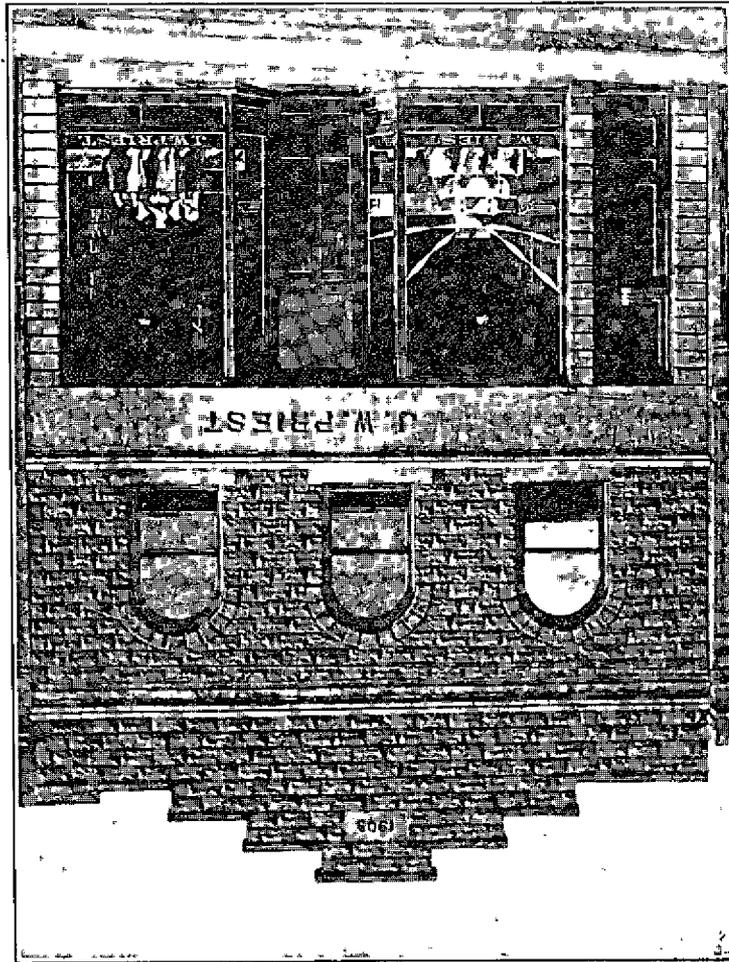
James MacLean & Sons, occupy one of the finest stores in the town. It is large and well lighted. It carries books, school supplies, writing material, wall paper, post cards and souvenir goods of all kinds, besides foreign and Canadian magazines and newspapers and does a large and increasing trade.

The grocery and provision business of P. Brown & Son, established in 1854, occupies a four story building, besides a large warehouse, located on the water front, being both retail dealers and jobbers to smaller country stores. The firm also conducts a coal yard, selling the well known Drummond and Acadia coal, while J. A. Stalker & Co., occupy a large brick building in which they conduct a general store, specializing in groceries and crockeryware.

Following the establishment of the Logan Tanneries at Lyons Brook, Dougal Logan opened a general store, which after his death



J. SMITH GRANT
 Domestic and Imported Dry Goods, Costumes, Mantles, Ready-to-Wear Clothing
 for Men and Women, and Custom Tailoring.
 Photo by Wheten



J. W. PRIEST
 Wholesale and Retail Boot & Shoe Dealer. Specialties, the "Every Day Shoe"
 and "Walk Easy" shoes for men, and "Princess Pat" for women.
 Photo by Wheten

passed to his son A. T. Logan. It handles groceries, drygoods, boots, shoes, paints, oils, kitchenware and a general line of household goods. Mr. Logan is also the agent for the well-known "Ford cars" for the northern half of Pictou County, in the sale of which he has been very successful.

The large furniture store and undertaking establishment of Geo. McLaren & Sons, established about 50 years ago, occupies a two story building, 40 x 300 feet, the whole of which is utilized to carry on their business. The firm, in addition to undertaking and embalming, manufactures caskets, for which latter they have agencies in the smaller towns throughout the county. The business of William Ross selling clocks, watches, silverware and jewelry, is one of the oldest in the town, having been established more than 50 years ago. The Minto Pharmacy, of which K. J. MacKenzie is proprietor, in addition to conducting a prescription department, sells drugs and proprietary medicines, as well as kodaks and photographic supplies.

W. C. Wetmore & Co., with a branch store at Trenton, conducts a plumbing and heating business. They have installed plumbing and heating plants in the principal buildings in Pictou, among which the one just completed at the J. Smith Grant Block is one of the largest. They handle stationary

and marine gasoline engines, motor boat and automobile supplies and fittings. They have a Bowser Red Sentry Gasoline Filling Station on the curb directly in front of their store, where they supply filtered gasoline to automobiles and motor-boats.

W. D. McKenzie besides doing tinsmithing also does steam, hot water and hot air heating and plumbing, and deals in ranges, cooking and heating stoves, in addition to selling nickel plate, granite, iron and tinware. F. J. Tobin, while conducting an up-to-date jewelry store, is also the agent for the Edison phonograph, Edison records and diamond discs, which latter is the last word in phonographic reproduction. A. Henderson & Son, established in 1830, sell footwear for men, women and children and are last and leather dealers. Thomas A. MacKay has an up-to-date hardware store, and Pope Brothers conduct one of the largest meat stores in the town while C. H. Wisener's ice cream parlors enjoy a large patronage.

William A. Ives, who designed the cover for this booklet, is a steel and copper plate engraver, plate printer and embosser of wedding and calling cards, and other high class printing specialties. The town has a large number of other retail stores besides those mentioned, embracing all the various branches of business, which do a growing trade making the town an important retail center.

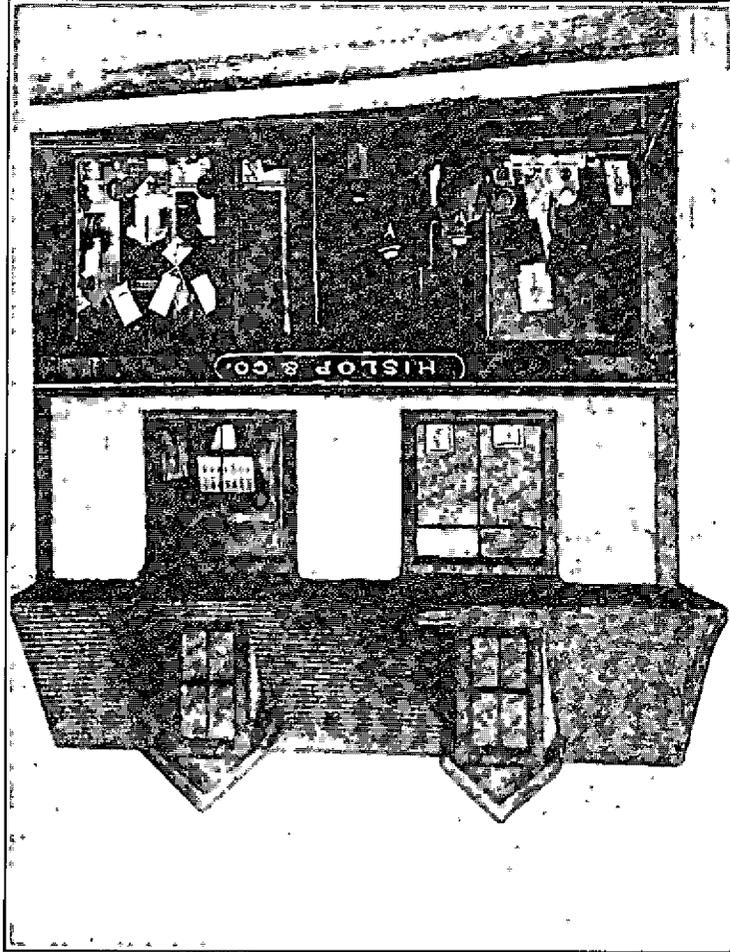


Photo by Wheten.
 HISLOP & COMPANY.
 Men's and Boys' Ready-to-wear Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Trunks and Travelling Bags.

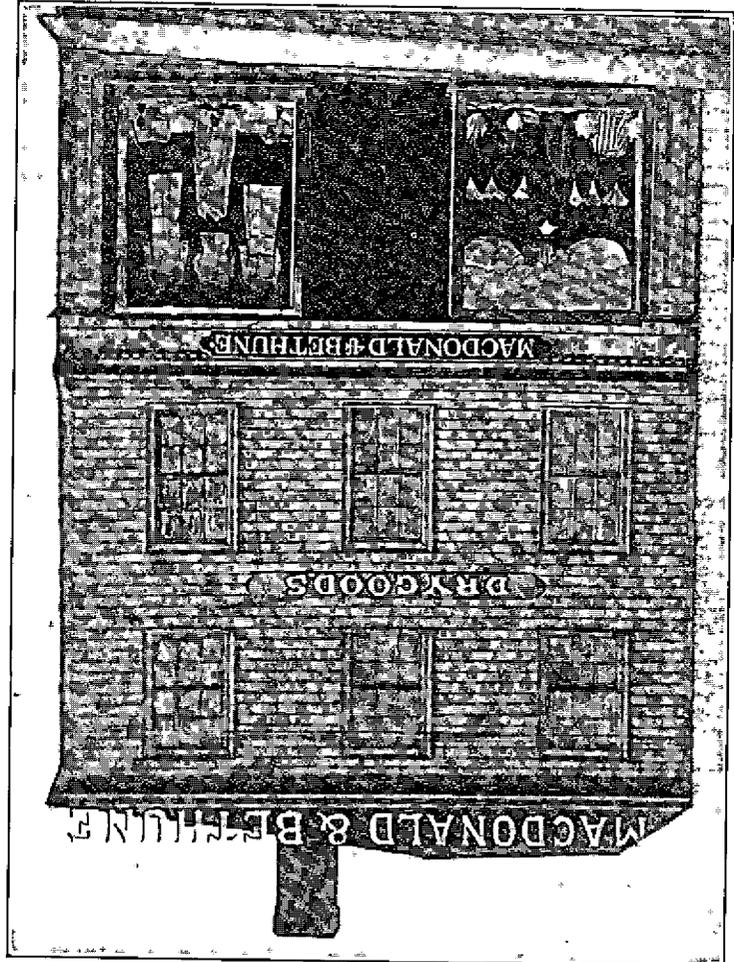


Photo by Wheten.
 MACDONALD & BETHUNE.
 Dry Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments, Costumes, Carpets and House Furnishings.

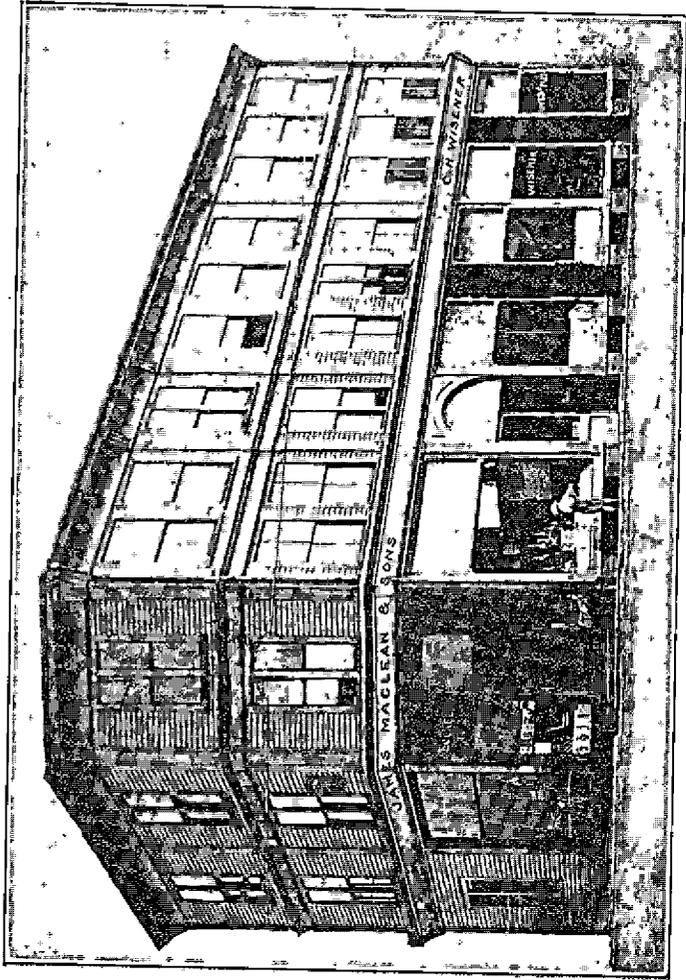


Photo by Wheten.
 JAMES MACLEAN & SONS.
 Dealers in Books, School Supplies, Newspapers, Magazines, Post Cards, Wall Paper and Souvenir Goods of all kinds.

HEALTH & SPORTS.

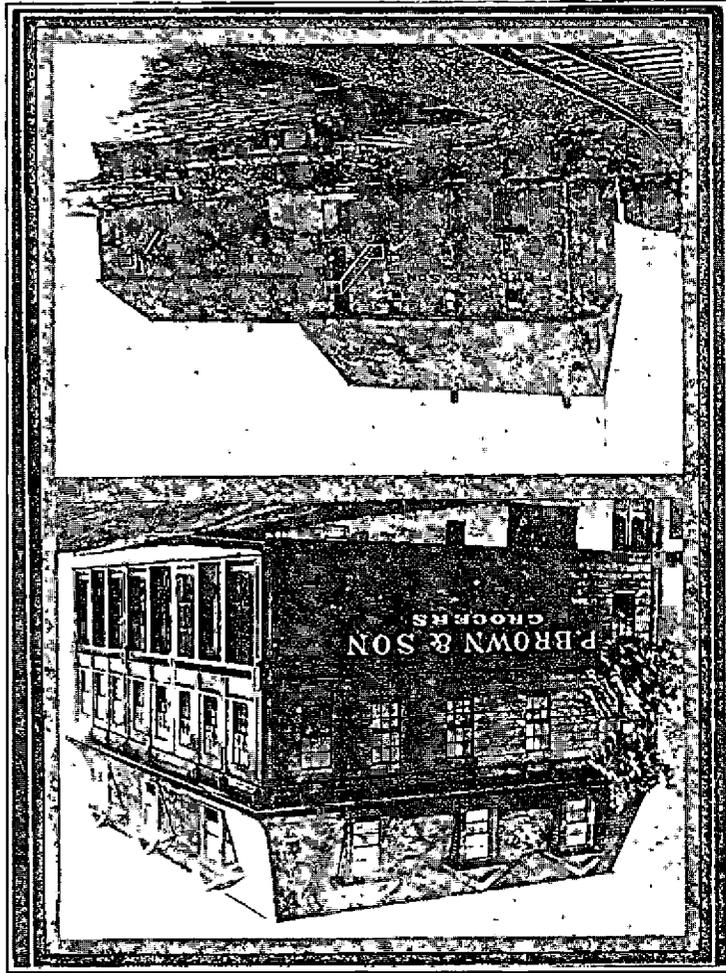
PICTOU is a healthy town. It has exceptional possibilities as a summer resort. A large number of people come from the towns and cities of the Province and the New England States to spend the summer in the town, finding enjoyment on its harboured waters, in long country drives and the invigorating sea breezes, blowing landward from the Strait shore.

From almost every point of the residence section a magnificent view is had of the harbour and the shores beyond, rising terrace like to form an amphitheatre of scenic beauty, which has few superiors any where. Seaward, the high ground, gradually breaks into low rolling hills and long stretches of beach land extending along the water to the entrance of the harbour. On the

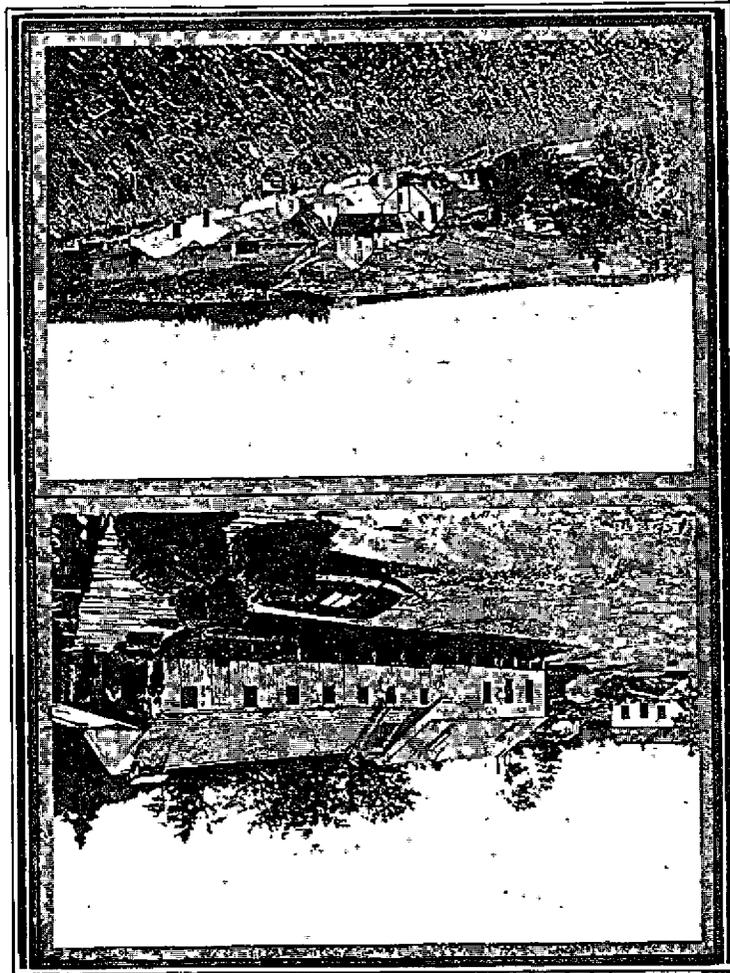
Pictou Landing side, a large number of families from New Glasgow, Stellarton and other towns own summer cottages at Little Harbour, while Rustico Park offers moving picture vaudeville, dancing and other entertainment, twice a week during the summer months.

The air is clear and dry. Fog is rare. The midsummer heat is tempered by the ocean breezes and the nights are cool. The sandy beaches along the harbour front and beyond its mouth offer fine warm salt water bathing, while the harbour waters have no superior for boating and sailing. In the winter, horse racing is indulged in on the harbour ice and curling and other games furnish unequalled winter sport.

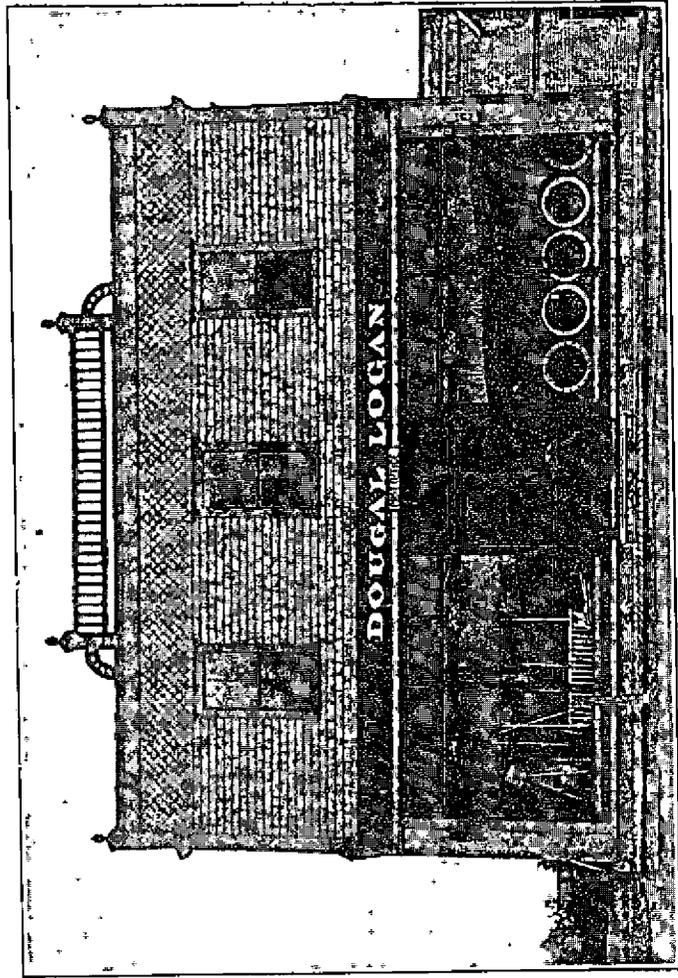
From Pictou easy access may be



P. BROWN & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Grocery, Provision, and Coal Dealers.
Photo by Wheten



LOGAN & MURDOCK'S, LOBSTER FACTORY.
View of plant and houses of employees.



DOUGAL LOGAN, LYON'S BROOK.
Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Paints, Kitchen Ware and Household Goods.
A. F. Logan, Agent for Ford Cars.
Photo by Wheten

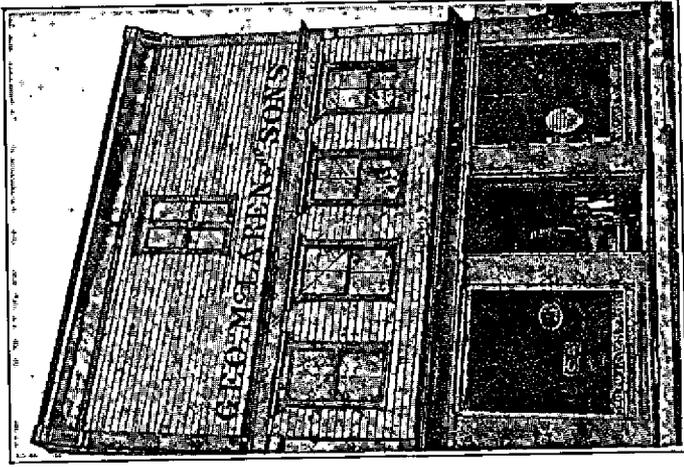
had by boat to any part of Prince Edward Island and Magdalen Islands, as well as other points along the Strait shore. New Glasgow and intermediate points may be reached by railroad, river steamers, as well as by carriage and automobile, passing through a section of country of unequalled nature scenes, while all around lie beauty spots of matchless charm, to visit which the tourist should find both pleasure and delight.

Pictou is the sportsmen's Mecca. The trout fishing is good from May until August. Trout range in weight from one-half to three pounds. The West River, flowing into the harbor, the Big and Little Carribou Rivers, Toney River and River John abound in sea trout. The Earltown lakes, McIntosh, Gully and Wood Lakes at Loganville, and Bezanson's Lake, at

Mount Thom, are all well stocked with lake trout, while Barney's, French and Sutherland Rivers, Eight Mile Brook and Six Mile Brook, flowing into West River, as well as many smaller streams within an hour's drive from the town are rich in river trout.

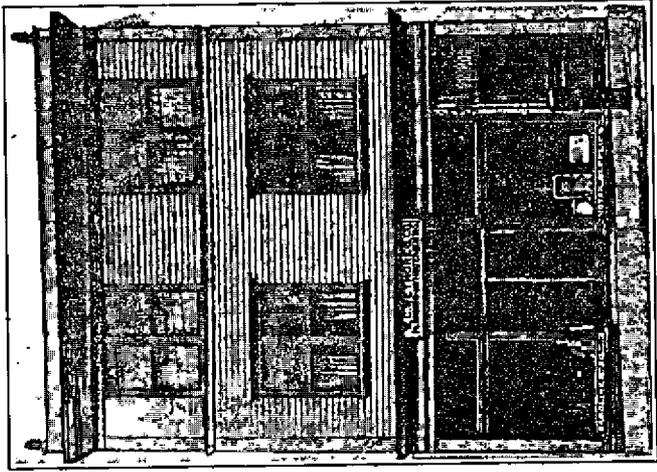
The waters along the Strait shore abound in cod, mackerel, bass and other fish. Boat and Chance Harbour and Carribou Harbour offer fine goose and duck shooting during March and April, while from the latter month to June the Brent-Goose and in the fall the blue wing ducks may be found in large flocks in the marshes along the strait shore.

The Sheet Harbour woods and the territory toward Mount Thom, furnish moose shooting, and deer are numerous throughout the county. Little Liscombe Lake, Big Brook, and Rocky River have



GEORGE McLAREN & SONS
Furniture and Upholstering. Undertaking and Embalming.

and all the country round about offers fine partridge, woodcock and snipe shooting, besides rabbits and other small game.



W. C. WETMORE & CO.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

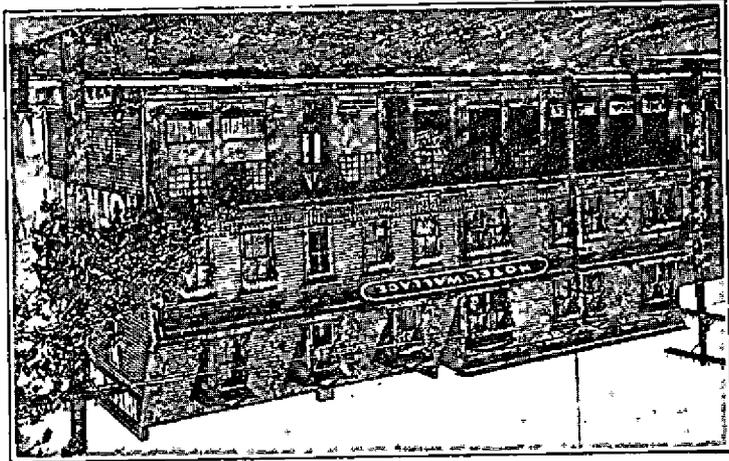
trout and other fish. From the Garden of Eden Settlement not far distant is reached a territory abounding in wild geese and ducks,

NEWSPAPERS, BAR, BANKS AND HOTELS.

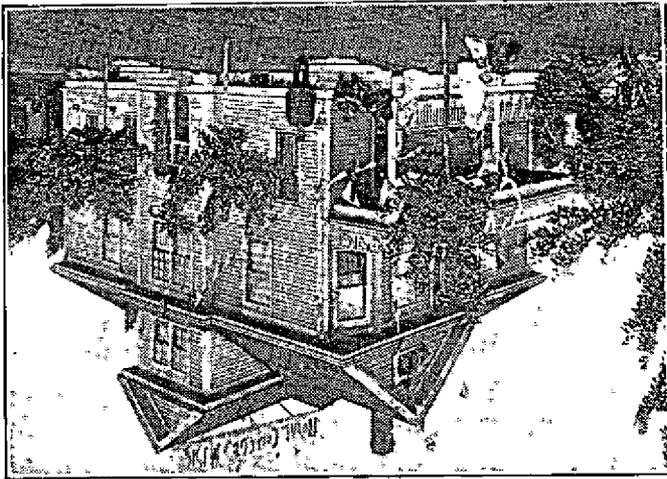
The first newspaper published in Pictou was the Colonial Patriot, which was also the first paper in the Lower Provinces to advocate the principles of responsible self-government. It was followed in 1831 by the Pictou Observer, which like the Juvenile Entertainer, started the same year, and the Patriot, ceased to be published in 1833, although the Observer was revived in 1843, only to suspend publication the next year. The Bee was published about 1835 to 1838. It was followed by the Mechanic and Farmer in

1838, and the Presbyterian Banner in 1842, both of which in 1845 were merged in The Eastern Chronicle, appearing at present as a bi-weekly in New Glasgow.

In 1858 the Colonial Standard appeared, which in turn was replaced by the Pictou News, to be followed by the Pictou Advocate, the only paper published at present in the town. The latter, an eight to twelve page weekly paper, is liberal in politics. It takes a deep interest in local affairs, and by reason of its amount of local news, has a large number of sub-

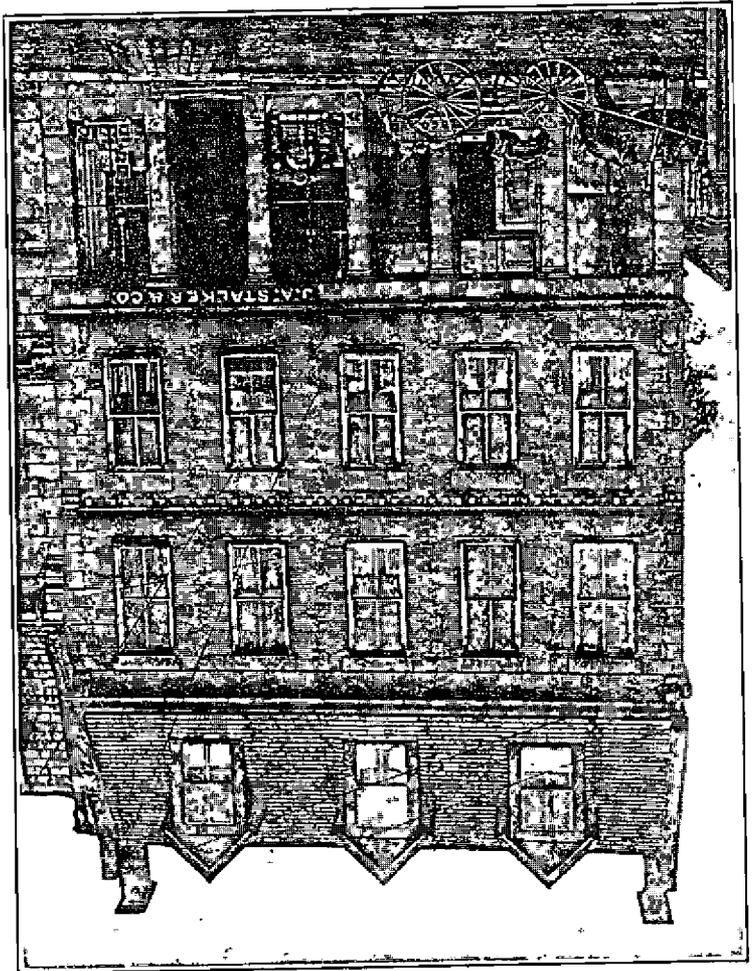


HOTEL WALLACE-COMMERCIAL HOTEL.



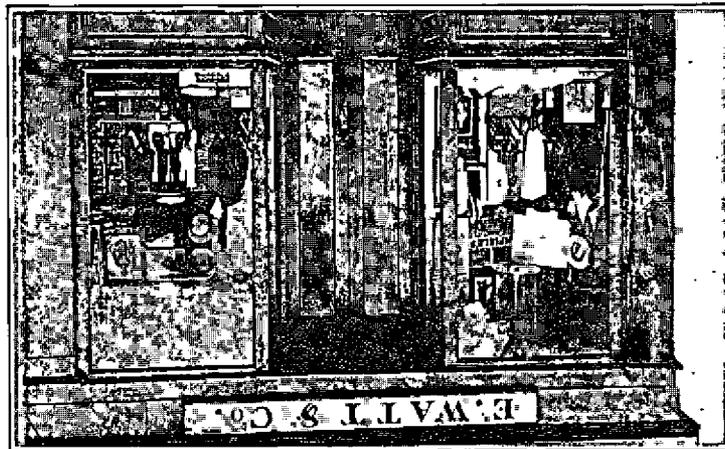
PICTOU SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Professor T. Singleton, Proprietor.

T. A. STALKER & COMPANY
General Store, Specializing in Groceries and Crockery.
Photo by Wheten

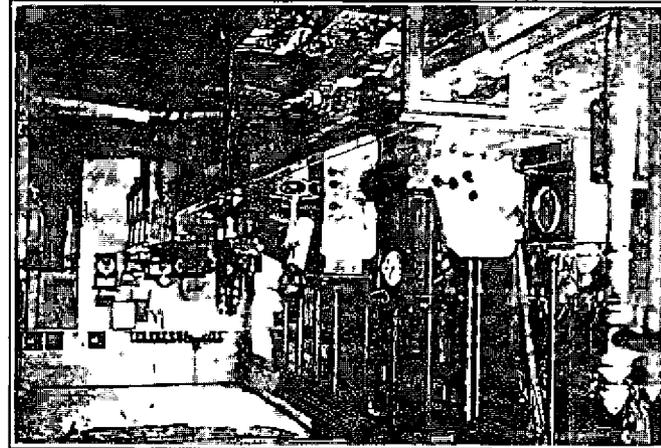




BARRY'S MILLS, ALFRED D. BARRY, PROPRIETOR
Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber and Building Material.



E. WATT & CO.
Men's and Red Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Trunks and Bags.
An Up-to-date Drug Store.



WILLIAM ROSS, JEWELLER
One of the oldest Jewelry Stores in Pictou.



THE MINTO PHARMACY, K. J. MACKENZIE, PROPRIETOR

scribers both in and out of town.

The Bank of Nova Scotia distinguished for having the largest reserve fund in proportion to its capital of any bank in Canada, with its 189 branches has had a branch in Pictou since 1839 and occupies a three story stone building, the ground floor of which is utilized for banking purposes, while the two upper stories are occupied by the Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada, a branch of which was established in Pictou in 1870 has 376 branches, a paid up capital of \$12,000,000.00 a reserve fund of \$13,236,000, and assets over \$200,000,000, making it one of the largest banking institutions in the Dominion.

The town has four physicians and eight members of the Bar. Hon. E. M. Macdonald, is at present the Dominion Member for Pictou County, which has had a representative in every Provincial ministry since 1875.

Pictou has a number of good hotels and restaurants, among which the Wallace is the largest. It is conveniently located near the railway park on Front Street. The hotel has 63 bed rooms in addition

to office, parlor, writing, lounging and dining rooms, all of which are well lighted and comfortably furnished and command a magnificent view of Pictou Harbour and the country beyond.

The dining room seats 48 guests. The cuisine is choice and the service efficient and courteous. It is largely patronized by business men and tourists, who coming to Pictou for a day or a week find it a home of rest and comfort.

The St. Julian is the outgrowth of a restaurant established by J. W. Hogg in the Hogg Block in 1912. The business prospering he converted the whole three story building into a hotel in 1916. It has a parlor and 16 bed rooms on the upper floors, all of which command a fine view of harbour and town. The dining room seats forty people. The meals are substantial, well cooked and properly served, every effort being made to see that guests are as well treated as possible.

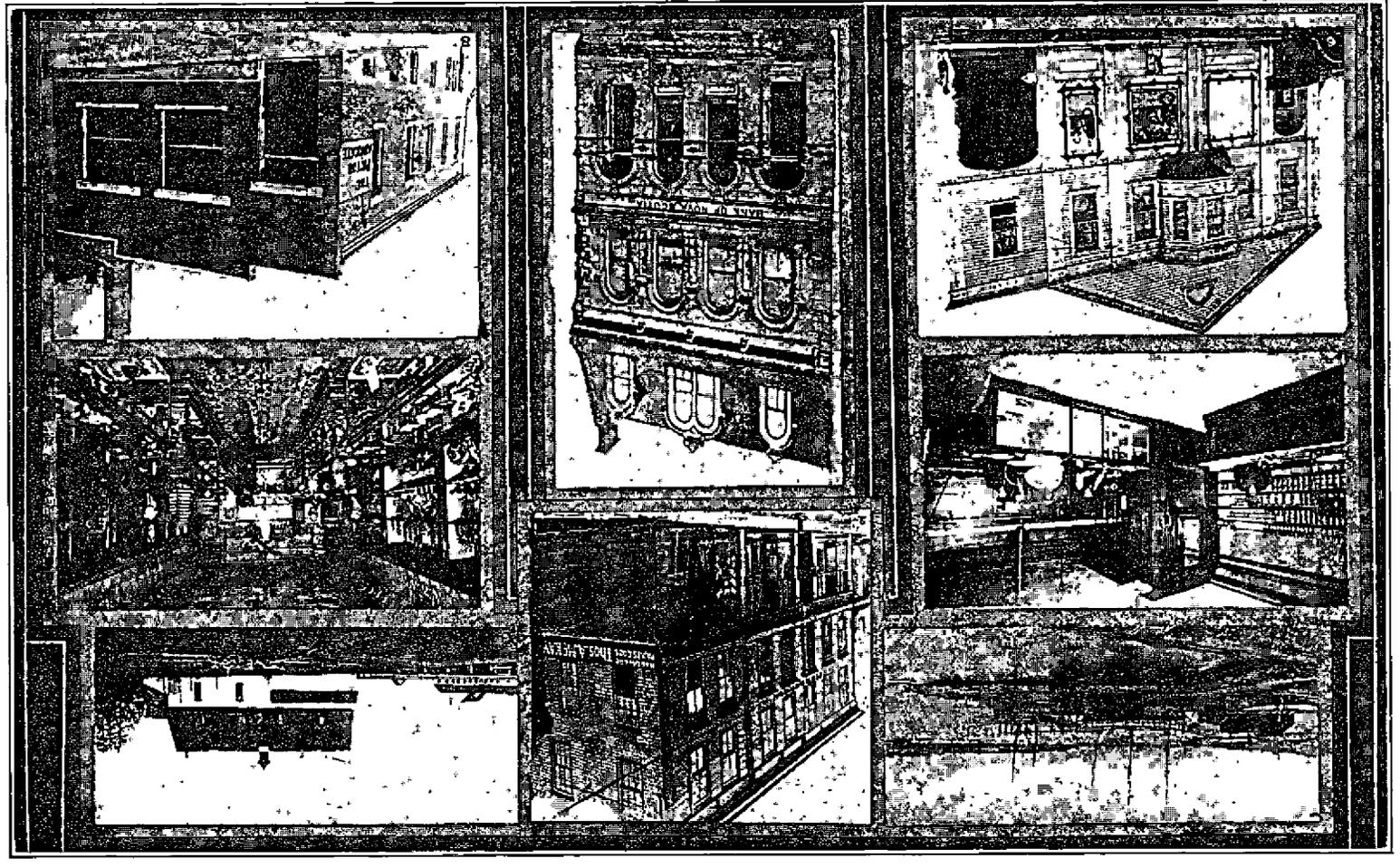
The town has four or five other hotels, as well as restaurants and boarding houses, where accommodation and meals may be had at moderate prices.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

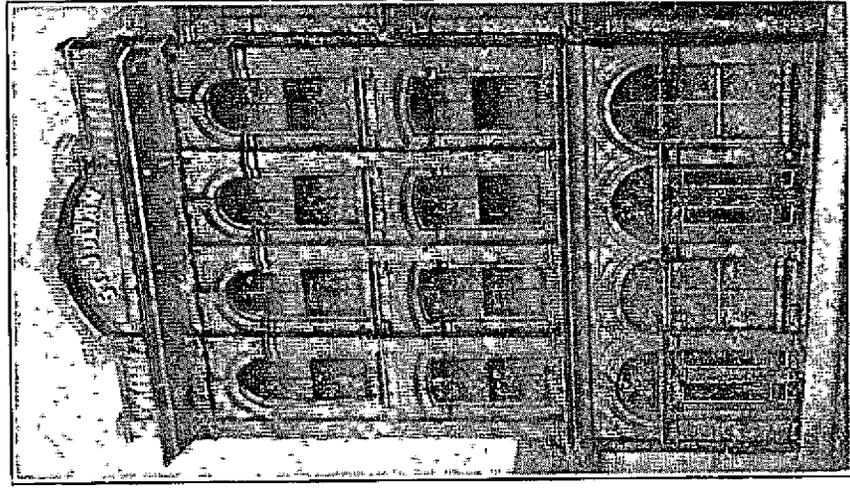
WHEN the first settlers arrived in Pictou in 1767, they found the whole of the 719,000 acres of land the county contains covered with white pine, oak, fir, maple and other wood. For a number of years it was the chief source of income to the inhabitants and even to-day lumbering is an important industry.

The county has many well cultivated farms. It is one of the best agricultural counties in the Province. It is well suited for dairying and sheep raising. Of late years the dairy industry has rapidly expanded. It has two creameries, both of which are doing an increasing business.

According to the the census of 1911, the county produced livestock, grain and dairy products, valued at



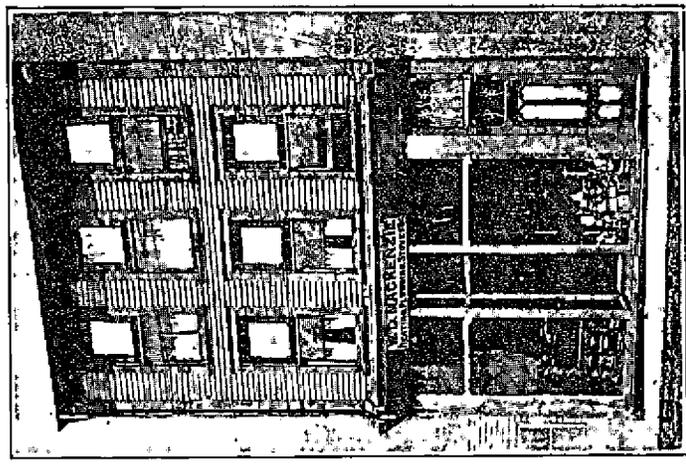
GROUP INDUSTRIES, THEATER, BANK AND BUSINESS HOUSES. (1) Marine Railway, J. & J. Yonston, Proprietors. (2) A Henderson & Son, Shoe Dealers. (3) Lobster Hatchery. (4) Pope Brothers, Meat Dealers. (5) F. I. Tobin, Jeweller. (6) Pictou Theatre. (7) Bank of Nova Scotia. (8) The Pictou Advocate Office and showing part of plant. Photo by Whelan.



ST. JULIAN HOTEL, J. W. HOGG, PROP.
European Plan. Rates Moderate.

\$2,407,348, an amount which far exceeds its output of coal, large as that is, while it is more than twice the sum realized for brick, tile, pottery, logs, lumber, preserved fish and leather, which were valued that year at \$1,014,430.

The county has large deposits of coal, as well as iron, limestone and other mineral products. The coal district embraces an area of some twenty square miles. Under it are located seven or eight seams to a depth of nearly 2000 feet, the largest of which, called the "Big Seam" or main seam has a vertical thickness of forty seven feet eight inches. The coal supply is almost inexhaustible and mined at the

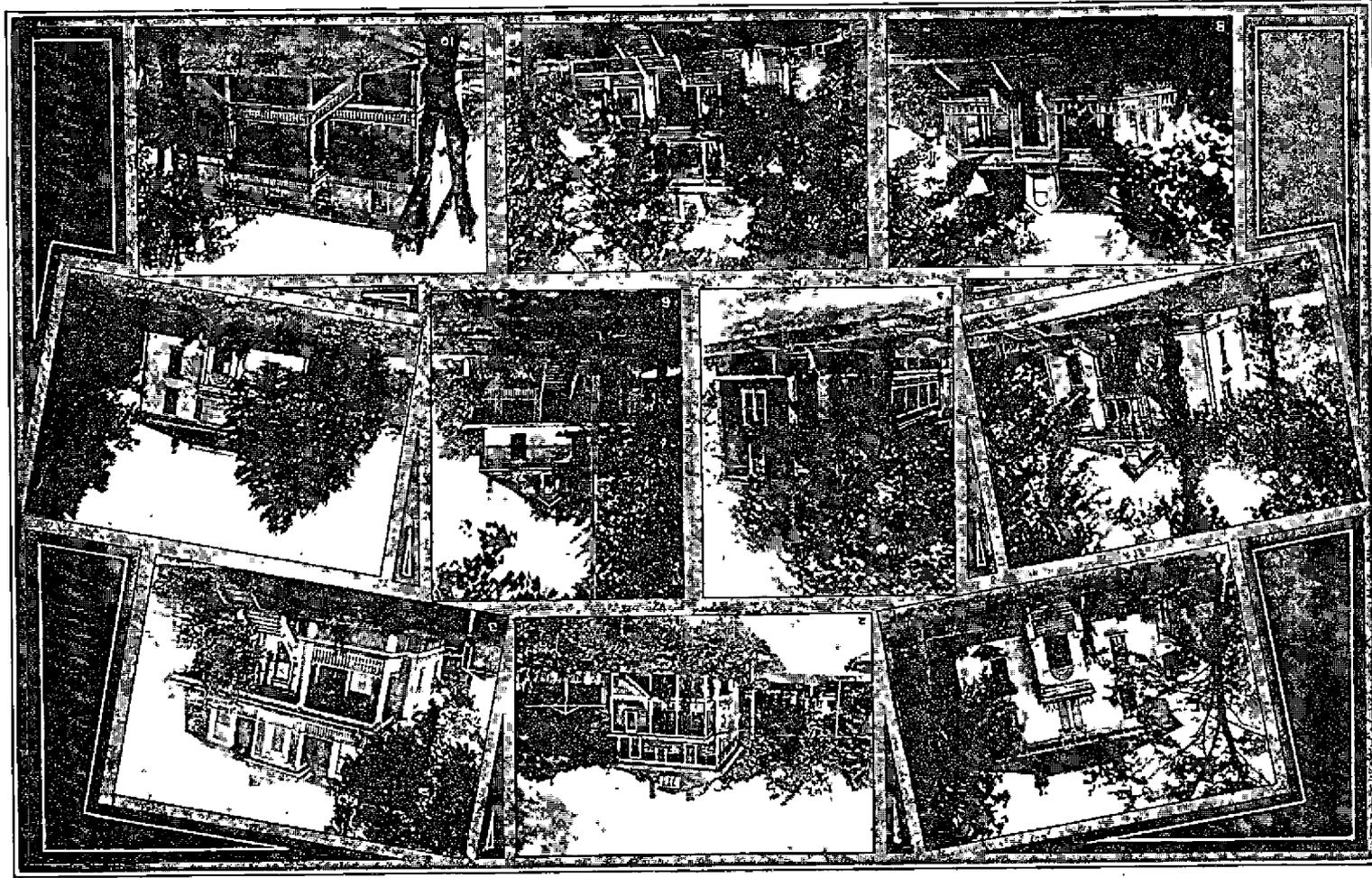


W. D. MCKENZIE
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

rate of 1,000,000 tons annually, will furnish coal on a paying basis for hundreds of years to come.

Coal was first discovered in the county by Dr. James McGregor in 1798. Nine years later John McKay discovered what has since become known as the "Big Seam". The organization of the General Mining Association, to whom all the reserved mines in Nova Scotia passed in 1825 opened a new era in coal mining operations. They sank new shafts, equipped them with more modern machinery and on Sept. 6, 1827 raised their first coal, while by December they had the first steam engine in the Province in operation.

To market the coal more advantageously, they constructed a railway on which the cars were drawn by horses to a point a little below



PICTOU RESIDENCES. (1) David Logan. (2) G. A. Dunn, M. D. (3) E. A. Fullerton. (4) J. I. Yorsion. (5) D. R. Sutherland. (6) John Yorsion. (7) Wm. M. Duxson. (8) D. Sutherland. (9) J. J. Mackay. (10) Howard Hamilton.

New Glasgow, from where the coal was conveyed in lighters to the loading ground, opposite the town of Pictou, for loading it into ocean vessels. In 1839 the company began the construction of a six mile steam railroad from the mines to the loading ground. It cost \$160,000 and was the first steam railway built in Canada. With the railway completed the company extended its mining operations over a tract of land covering some 40 acres. In 1872 the General Mining Association sold all its rights in Pictou County to the Halifax Company, retaining only a territory of four square miles, situated on both sides of the East River from the Albion Mines to New Glasgow.

About this time too, James D. B. Fraser, of Pictou, discovered the well known Stellar coal. The discovery gave a new impetus to coal mining in the district. He organized the Acadia Coal Company and began working the original McGregor seam and the Acadia seam, discovered about two miles southwest of the Albion seam. With the years the company further extended its operations, while the Intercolonial, Vale, and some eight more companies were formed. All of these, with the exception of the Intercolonial, however, have been abandoned or merged with the Acadia Coal Company, which with the Intercolonial, employ about 2100 men and mine a little over 700,000 tons of coal in the county yearly, the greater part of which is sold throughout Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The county also has large deposits of iron. The district along

Sutherland River has a valuable deposit of spathic iron ore. Near Springville in the East River valley is a vein of Limonite from five to twenty-five feet wide, 65 per cent of which is metallic iron. Eastward from New Laing near Glen-garry a vein of specular iron has been traced, containing from 64 to 69 per cent of metal. The county has large deposits of limestone, as well as fine fire clay suitable for brick, pottery and terra cotta products. It has an abundance of silica sands for the manufacture of glass, while moulding sand of the finest quality is plentiful along the East River and its tributaries.

Pictou is the center for the lobster trade of northern Nova Scotia. The lobster season continues from about April 25 to June 25th, and during that time about 85,000,000 lobsters are caught in Canadian waters, the greater number of which come from Northumberland Strait.

The town not only has a number of packing houses, but the Strait shore further away and the islands adjacent have some nine to ten additional factories. Of these Logan and Murdock's plant, located at Spring Point, Carrihou Harbour packs about 800 cases each season. The industry includes the factory, packing plant, boarding house and dwellings for their employees and families, the former of whom numbering about 50 men. The industry with its numerous houses is very attractively located, and besides handling lobster, have a good opportunity for packing fish of which the adjacent waters offer an ample supply.

Burnham & Morrill own eleven

factories about Northumberland Strait and buy the output of nine more, handling in a season about 1,000,000 cans of lobsters. Fred Magee Limited, puts up about 7000 cases. J. W. Windsor packs about 5000 cases and J. Atkins & Co., 1100 cases, during the season, while George Smith & Co., in addition to lobsters, also pack salmon and herring.

The hatchery begins about the first of May and continues until the 15th of July, and during that time 100,000,000 fry are hatched and distributed in and about Pictou Harbour.

The Canadian Government maintains a lobster hatchery, established in 1891 at Bay View, about 6 miles from Pictou. Work at

The Strait shore also abounds in Cod, Mackerel and other deep sea fish as well as clams and oysters, which find not only a ready market in Nova Scotia, but are also shipped with its large output of lobsters to Upper Canada and to foreign countries in increasing quantities.

MANUFACTURING PROSPECT.

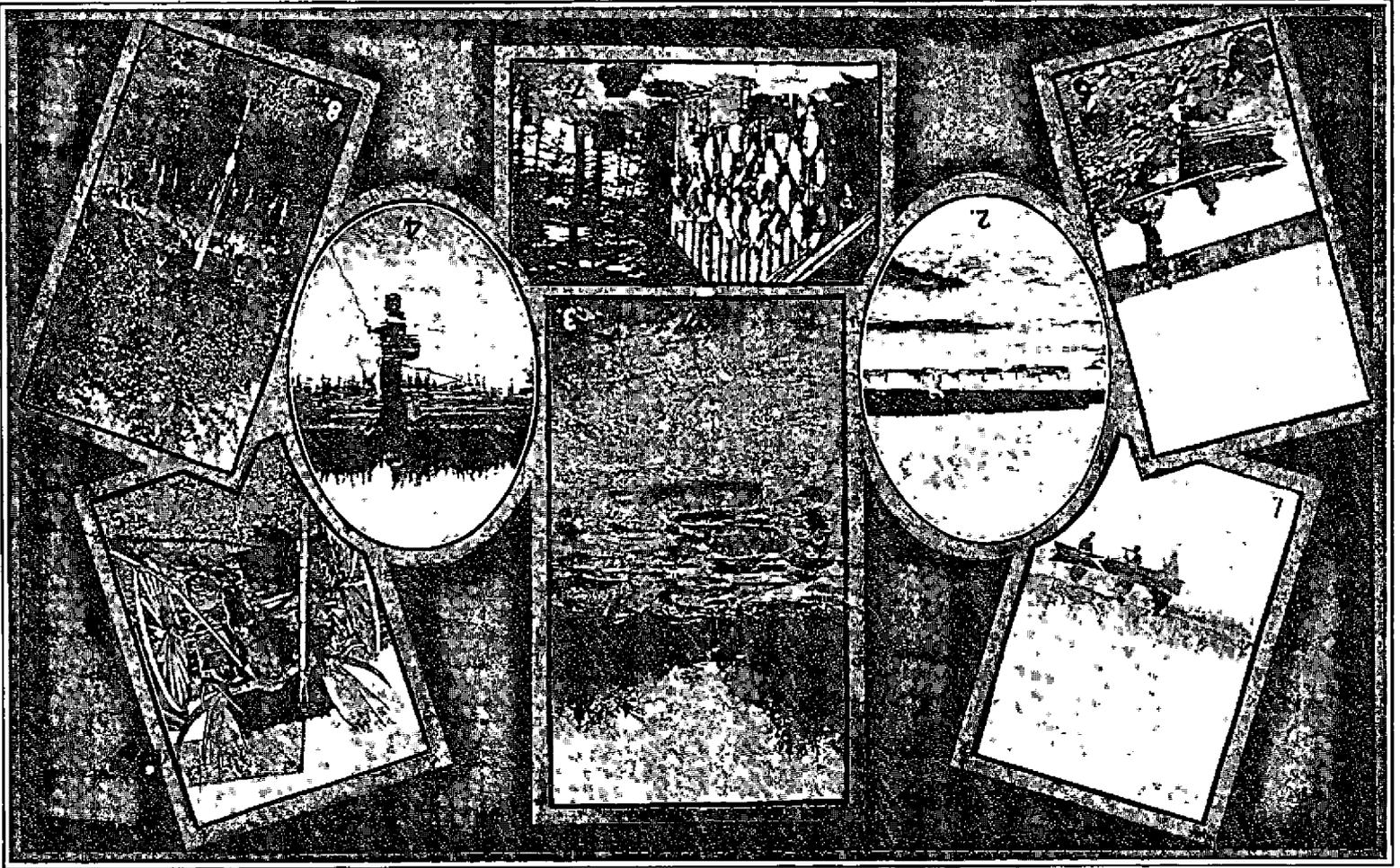
PICTOU owns valuable sites along the harbour and railway which are available for manufacturing plants. Industries requiring coal, steel and iron would find Pictou a good location, as the iron and steel industries at Trenton are less than six miles from town and the coal mines of the county are only a short distance away.

tation and by means of the railway inland towns are conveniently reached. New industries should not only employ the surplus labor, but also bring additional workers. Rents are reasonable, and living expenses low when compared with Upper Canadian cities, as nearly every householder has an opportunity to raise the vegetables and fruits his family consumes. In encouraging new industries the town has no fixed policy as to their treatment, but it is willing to consider them on their merits and if found worthy to make their coming profitable.

There is also a demand for a barrel and shooek factory to supply the fisheries, pork packing plant, carriage factory, clothing factories, and other industries. The harbor furnishes cheap water transport-

NOTICE.

For further information as to its residential, summer resort, industrial and business possibilities, write to the Town Clerk, Pictou, N. S.



SPORTING SCENES. (1) Calling Moose, early morning Little Lascombe River. (2) Shooting Geese over decoys. (3) Middle Rocky Lake. (4) Trout Fishing. (5) Hunter's Trophy. (6) Moose head spread 68 inches. (7) A bag of wild geese. (8) Bag of ducks.