

# THE CANADIAN CRITIC.

## EXHIBITION NUMBER.

CONTAINING SPECIAL ARTICLES UPON

COMMERCE, FINANCE, AGRICULTURE, MINING, FISHING, MANUFACTURING AND SHIPPING

— OF —

### EASTERN CANADA.

ALSO, A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

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"THE FUTURE GREATNESS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA DEPENDS UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HER VARIED NATURAL RESOURCES, THE APPLICATION OF MENTAL CULTURE, AND THE INDUSTRIOUS HABITS OF HER PEOPLE."

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The Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and the North West Territories occupy a central position in the belt of fertile lands which extend in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

British Columbia, which is the most westerly province of Canada, is washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

The distance from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Port Moody, British Columbia, is 3,848 miles. The journey can now be made in six days via the Intercolonial Railway, connecting Halifax with Quebec, and the Canada Pacific Railway, which extends from Quebec to the Pacific Coast. These roads throughout the entire distance are built upon Canadian soil.

There are in the Dominion of Canada thirty-seven cities and towns, having a population of 5,000 and upwards, and seven cities the inhabitants of which number upwards of 25,000. These latter are:

Montreal.....	140,747
Toronto.....	86,415
Quebec.....	62,446
Halifax.....	36,100
Hamilton.....	35,961
Ottawa.....	27,412
St. John.....	26,127

The following are the abbreviations used to denote the several provinces of Canada, N. S.—Nova Scotia; N. B.—New Brunswick; P. E. I.—Prince Edward Island; P. Q.—Province of Quebec; Ont.—Ontario; Man.—Manitoba; B. C.—British Columbia; N. W. T.—North West Territories.

Our standards of measures are similar to those used in Great Britain, while the weights, which are alike in the terms used to denote them, vary in their signification, the ton in this country representing 2000 lbs. The decimal currency adopted by Canada is similar to that used in the United States. One pound being worth \$4.867, one shilling, a fraction over 21 cents, and one penny, a trifle above 2 cents, in round numbers one dollar is equal to 4s.

The facilities for travelling, and for the transportation of goods and minerals, are steadily improving. Fifteen hundred and fifty two miles of railway are already completed and in operation in the Maritime Provinces, and each year new lines are being constructed. The communication between Halifax and the outlying ports is provided for by steam and sailing packet services, the same being true of St. John, Charlottetown and Quebec. The markets are accessible to farmers at all seasons of the year.

Our mineral resources should make Nova Scotia the Britain of America. Large deposits of coal and iron ore lie in close proximity. Immense smelting furnaces such as that now being operated at Londonderry, will eventually be erected in other parts of the Province.

The gold mines of Nova Scotia have not as yet been worked to any great depth, but experienced miners are of the opinion that a second pay streak exists in many of the leads at a depth of from eight hundred to twelve hundred feet.

Copper, manganese, antimony and other valuable minerals are found in different parts of Nova Scotia, and there can be no doubt that upon a more thorough geological survey being made other minerals will be discovered.

#### NOTES.

In issuing this special number of THE CANADIAN CRITIC for circulation at the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition, now being held in London, we have endeavored to furnish for the intending emigrant, as well as for the British public generally, a brief and reliable account of the extent and variety of the natural resources of this country, and the social, moral, and religious condition of its inhabitants. We trust that the wide circulation of this number of THE CANADIAN CRITIC may have the effect of removing from the minds of our fellow subjects in Britain many erroneous impressions respecting the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, and that it may be the means of inducing many intending emigrants to seek a home in our midst. In these Provinces the settler will find many thriving cities and towns, with their busy mercantile and industrial populations, and many extensive tracts of country, in which the well-cultivated fields and fruitful orchards, the rich meadows and the herds of thoroughbred cattle, testify that agricultural pursuits have long since passed beyond the primitive stages. Here he may enjoy all the comforts of civilized life. Books, periodicals and newspapers are easily obtainable, churches and school-houses are within easy reach; while the facilities for communication are excellent.

The terms Maritime Provinces and Lower Provinces are used to designate that portion of the Dominion of Canada included in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Maritime Provinces of Canada have an area equal to that of England with a population of about 1,000,000 inhabitants. These are principally of English, Scotch, Irish, French and German origin.

The Atlantic or Eastern Provinces of Canada include the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, being that portion of the Dominion washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.