

the expense and trouble of the passage, and fetter his movements. Clothing, boots and shoes, and such like articles, form the best kind of stores and have no duty to pay, being considered as personal luggage. Pins, tape, needles, sewing thread, thimbles and similar items, should also be taken, as they occupy but little room, and will be frequently required. Articles of female dress, such as gowns, bonnets, &c., are procurable in Canada almost as cheaply as in England. A list of the various articles in each box or trunk should be written out on paper and placed under the lid, so that should the packages be opened by the Canadian Custom-house officers, it may be taken out without having to unpack the articles. This will prevent much trouble, delay, and expense. If a couple or more long, narrow pieces of wood, about three-quarters of an inch thick, be nailed to the bottom of the trunk, it will prevent it from becoming damp with the wet floor. Recollect, however, that when once any luggage has been placed in the ship's hold, it cannot be got at until the end of the voyage. The number and character of the articles required during the passage depends much on the kind of vessel in which the voyage is made. If it be a sailing ship, a larger number will be requisite than on board a steam-boat. The most essential for each adult emigrant are a mattress, costing 18d.; pillow, 6d.; blanket, a pint tin mug, tin hook saucepan, tin tea-pot, tin bason, gallon water-can, knife, fork, spoon, couple of towels and 1lb. of marine soap. The latter costs 6d., and all the articles can be bought for about 10s.

With respect to going on board ship, the emigrant should ascertain the exact time it leaves the dock, and take care to be at the shipping office at the time mentioned in the paper of instructions. When on board, the emigrant should not lose sight of his luggage until the vessel is safely out of the dock and actually sailing down the river—for the time of departure is generally selected by dock and river thieves as being the best for their nefarious operations, the noise and confusion consequent on the ship leaving its moorings increasing the difficulties of detection. The emigrant should also beware of dishonest lodging-house keepers, crimps, slop-dealers, and others, who make a profitable market of his inexperience, and do not hesitate to plunder him without mercy. If not actually resident at the port of departure, he should arrange so as to arrive therein a day or two before the hour named for sailing, and, directly after his arrival, proceed straight to the shipping office, where he will be directed to suitable lodging places. On no account whatever should he listen to strangers who may accost him in the street, or heed the readily proffered advice of beer-shop keepers and lodging-house keepers to remain on land to the last moment, on the plea of there being "plenty of time." If it be necessary to purchase all or any part of the outfit immediately before the vessel leaves, the emigrant must take care that he has every article he pays