

the long voyage, and having the care of large families of young children. Arrived at last at their destination, other hindrances are allowed to occur, as if purposely to delay and frustrate as much as possible the Emigrants' plans and intentions. For those who are obliged to remain for some length of time in Quebec to hear from friends or receive remittances, no decent provision is made. A large shed, dirty and without floor, or forms to sleep on, is the only accommodation, whilst neither the appearance or character of the cheap public houses in the ancient Capital is inviting or safe.

So at every stage in the Emigrant's journey, from the time he leaves his home in this country till he arrives at his destination, fresh obstacles are being continually placed in his way, unheeded and unopposed by those whose duty it is to remove them and open up a ready and easy road.

Look at this matter from whatever point you may, you will find, if you give yourself the trouble to inquire and look into it, that there is a wide, wide field for improvement; in fact, that a practice has yet to be adopted where a theory only now exists, and that its serious consideration demands your special attention, I am sure you will admit.

But, a word or two more. You may adopt measures in Canada to rectify evils there. You may commence a more liberal policy with the Crown Lands—you may give free passages and help to needy settlers—you may make better provision for the comfort and general convenience of Emigrants when they first land on our shores—you may publish, and advertise, and circulate information by every possible means. All or any of these, were they applied by a strong directing hand, would prove of immense benefit, but if engrafted on the old system, and unaccompanied by any influential measures on this side, would be unsuccessful in a great degree. For until these advantages be clearly shown to the classes in this country for whose benefit