

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING SETTLERS IN CANADA.

When it has been decided to come to Canada, one of the Canadian Steamship Lines, whose advertisements can be found in the newspapers, should be written to, so as to secure a berth. There are vessels sailing from Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, Londonderry and Cork.

The fare from any of the places named to Quebec, the port of landing in Canada, depends upon the class of passage that is taken. The saloon fare ranges from £10 to £18; the intermediate is £8 8s.; and the ordinary steerage passage is £6 6s., but agriculturists and domestic servants have the benefit of a lower rate, which can be ascertained from the steamship offices, or at any of the Government offices, who will also supply the necessary forms to be filled up; children under ten years are charged half-fare, and infants under one year a nominal sum. The fares include a plentiful supply of food, and good sleeping accommodation on board.

To Manitoba *through* tickets are issued by all the steamship companies. The fare from London or Liverpool to Winnipeg ranges from £9 10s. assisted steerage to £28 the saloon passage. Passengers are advised to take advantage of these tickets.

To secure a berth in the steamers it is necessary to send a deposit of £5 for a saloon passage; £1 for an intermediate or steerage passage.

Twenty cubic feet of luggage are allowed to *each* saloon passenger, ten to *each* intermediate, and ten to *each* steerage.

Any information or advice as to the most useful things to take to Canada, or upon any other subject, may be obtained at the offices of the steamship companies, or at any of the Canadian Government offices.

Steerage passengers have to provide bedding, and certain utensils for use on board, which are enumerated in the bills of the steamship companies. They can be purchased at the port of embarkation, or hired for the voyage, from some lines—for a few shillings—leaving bed covering only (a rug or blanket) to be provided by the passenger.

Government agents are stationed at the principal places in Canada, and they should be inquired for on arrival. They will furnish information as to free grant and other lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for labor, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; receive and forward letters and remittances for settlers, and give any other information that may be required.

Persons with capital should not be in a hurry to invest their money. They can get good interest for it by depositing it in the banks, and can give themselves time to look around before settling. There is good banking accommodation in most of the towns, and letters of credit can be obtained from any of the English banks.

The classes which may be recommended to emigrate to Canada are as follows:—

1. Tenant farmers, who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms, may be advised to go with safety and with the certainty of doing well. The same remark will apply to any person who, although not agriculturists, would be able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, and who have sufficient means to enable them to take up farms.

2. Produce farmers and persons with capital, seeking investment.

3. Male and female farm laborers, female domestic servants and country mechanics.

The classes warned against emigration are females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen and persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labor. To this class Canada offers but little encouragement.

The following are the Government agencies in Great Britain and Ireland:—

CHIEF OFFICE: 10 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W.,

MR. J. COLNER.

LIVERPOOL...MR. JOHN DYKE, 15 Water Street.

GLASGOW.....MR. THOMAS GRAHAME, 40 St. Enoch Square.