

steerage accommodation only. If cabin or intermediate accommodation be preferred, a higher rate is charged. In the selection of vessels great care is necessary, especially in the case of sailing ships, incautious emigrants frequently finding themselves the victims of misrepresentations respecting the quantity and quality of the food and accommodation provided. The steamships most largely used are those connected with the "Allan line," belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, the vessels of which leave Liverpool every Thursday, calling at Londonderry on their way. The above-mentioned fares include provisions, but emigrants have to provide their own bedding and table necessaries. It should, however, be observed that the dietary scale is more liberal in the steamers than in the sailing vessels. In winter the vessels proceed to Portland; in summer to Quebec—the average length of passage to the latter place being, by sailing vessel, thirty-six days; by steamer eleven or twelve days. Emigrants should proceed to Canada about the end of March, so as to be in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before winter sets in.

If the female members of the emigrant's family are acquainted with the useful art of bread-making, so much the better. If not, it is most desirable, nay, essential, that this knowledge should be obtained as speedily as possible before leaving the mother country. The females should also know something of cooking, curing meat and making butter and cheese. A little practical acquaintance with knitting, dressmaking and tailoring—so far as the repairing of clothing is concerned—will also be found an advantage, especially during the long winter evenings in the country districts. All these things will largely assist in keeping down the emigrant's domestic expenses, economy of means being the great desideratum during the earlier months of his residence in the colony. If suffering from ill-health, there is great difficulty in procuring a passage, as ship-owners invariably refuse to take out persons not belonging to any emigrant family, likely, from bodily or mental infirmity, to become permanently a charge on the colony, and such persons are not allowed to land on any pretence whatever. Should the emigrant die on the passage out, his effects have to be delivered over by the captain of the vessel to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, unless there be on board some relative or other person entitled to take charge of the same. The goods are afterwards accounted for by the Collector of Customs to the British consular authorities, through whom the value is handed over to the relatives in England on their making application for the same to the English Emigration Commissioners, 8, Park-street, Westminster. The deaths at sea are, however, comparatively rare, especially on board the steamboats, the passage being so short in duration, and there being efficient medical attendance.

In the selection of a proper vessel the emigrant will find him-