

Transport is thus speedier, and the cost lighter, than by the southern route *viâ* New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, where the frequent transshipments and breaks in the railroad connection are sources of constant expense and annoyance to the emigrant. Another important consideration is, that by the St. Lawrence route the emigrant's luggage costs him nothing, while on most of the railroads in the States, only 50 lbs. of luggage are allowed each adult passenger free of charge, and all above that weight is charged extravagantly high, to make up for the lowness of passenger fares. If the passenger, on his arrival in the Upper Province, wishes to complete his trip to the Far West more expeditiously, he can take the Great Western Railway, to Detroit, where he again has the choice of steamboat travel, *viâ* Lakes Huron and Michigan, or the Central Railroad across the State of Michigan to Chicago.

If bound still further west he has at Chicago a choice of several roads, radiating to different points on the Mississippi River, which will put him in speedy communication with Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, Nebraska, and other new states and territories beyond the Mississippi River.

And, lastly, that considering the great advantages of a choice of railroad or steamboat travel which the St. Lawrence route presents, the increased facilities and information guaranteed to the emigrant by duly appointed Government Agents throughout both Provinces, and the fine climate and beautiful scenery of the country to be travelled through, it is, unquestionably, the SAFEST and MOST DESIRABLE.

The arrangements made by the Government of Canada for the reception and protection of emigrants on their arrival at Quebec, contrast in a remarkable manner with the want of such arrangements at New York and other ports of the United States, to which emigrants are conveyed from Europe. Nor is the Colonial Government one whit less mindful than the mother country, of the necessities of her adopted subjects. On the arrival of each emigrant ship in the River St. Lawrence, she is boarded by the medical officer of the emigrant hospital at Grosse Isle, situated a few miles below Quebec; and whenever disease prevails in a ship, the emigrants are landed, and remain at the hospital, at the expense of the Colonial Government, until they are cured. On the ship's arrival at Quebec, Mr. Buchanan, the Government Agent of immigrants, proceeds at once on board, to advise and protect each emigrant; he inquires into all complaints and sees that the provisions of the Passenger Act are strictly enforced. If just cause of complaint exist, he institutes, under a very summary law of the province of Canada, legal proceedings against the master, but, so thoroughly are the value and efficiency of this officer felt, that since a very short period subsequent to his appointment, it has very rarely been found necessary to take such proceedings. In cases where emigrants have arrived without sufficient funds to take them to