

the promise of high wages held out by agents from the United States to leave Canada for the States. These promises should not be entertained without much caution and inquiry.

Emigrants arriving at Quebec—which is reached before Montreal—holding through tickets for their inland transport, and desiring to obtain information, may delay their journey for that purpose, as the railway or steam-boat company to whom they are addressed will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed. Passengers are entitled by the Imperial Passengers' Act to be maintained on board, in the same manner as during the passage, for 48 hours after arrival, unless within that time the ship should quit the port in the prosecution of her voyage. As regards those bound to Quebec, the Canadian Passengers' Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 86 [1852], imposes a penalty on the master who compels passengers to leave before the expiration of 48 hours (except in cases where the vessel has a mail contract), and provides that they shall be landed free of expense, and between the hours of 6 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. The names of the Government Immigration agents in Canada are as follows:—L. Stafford, Esq., Old Custom House, Quebec; — Daley, Esq., Montreal; W. J. Willis, Esq., Ottawa; J. M'Pherson, Esq., Kingston; J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Toronto; R. H. Rae, Esq., Hamilton.

—Once landed on Canadian shores the emigrant will naturally be anxious to learn all he can respecting the home of his adoption. The larger the amount of information possessed by him on this point, the better will he be enabled to judge what particular course he should pursue. One of the best and most reliable works published on this subject is the "Canadian Settler's Guide," published by Stanford, Charing-cross, price 5s. Many useful items of information may also be procured from a small tract on "The Province of Ontario," issued by authority of the Government of Ontario, and which can be procured gratis of Mr. Dixon, Canadian Emigration Agent, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. Regarded as a whole, Canada may be considered as one of the most diversified countries on the surface of the globe. Comprising the whole of the vast district forming the basin of the St. Lawrence, it includes almost every description of soil and climate found outside the tropics. The general notion that it is an intensely cold and sterile country is one of the most absurd mistakes imaginable, and arises from confused geographical notions and from the false reports industriously circulated by the Hudson's Bay Company, with the view of preventing the stream of emigration arriving too near the vast territory so long preserved by them in its normal state of savage wildness. The general healthiness of the Canadian climate is shown by the fact that while in England the annual number of deaths is 211 in every 10,000, in Norway 181, in the United States 124, in Canada it does not exceed 98, an exceptionally low rate, even making allowance for the con-