

directions, in the manner which the immigration agents may deem most advantageous for the emigrants. By allowing their little capital to be taken care of in this manner, emigrants are spared the risk of loss or robbery during the voyage. Larger sums can be transmitted, at a merely nominal charge, through any of the English banks having agencies in Canada, or the Canadian banks having agencies in England. The Canadian currency differs somewhat from that of England. It consists of a silver and copper coinage, the usual coins met with being Canadian 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces of silver, and one cent pieces of copper; English shillings and sixpences, which pass for 24 and 12 cents respectively; and United States half and quarter dollar, and 10, 5 and 3 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces, of copper or nickel. There are also copper coins issued by the banks, which go by the name of "coppers," the value of which is a little less than the British halfpenny. Gold coins are very rarely used, the bank-notes having almost altogether superseded them. These notes are of various denominations, from one dollar to five hundred and upwards. In Upper Canada the English sixpence is generally called in retail dealings "one York shilling," or a shilling, thereby frequently leading to mistakes on the part of new comers.

On the emigrant vessel approaching Quebec it is boarded by the Government immigration officer, who will readily inform emigrants where to find work, the distance of the place where it is obtainable, how to get there, cost of the journey, &c., and furnish any other necessary details. Emigrants arriving by steamer will land at Point Lévi, where there is also a Government office. Emigrants should not listen to the opinions or advice of persons hanging about the places of landing, whose business it is to make profit out of them. Many young females and unprotected persons have been deceived and suffered from acting on such advice. For the better protection and convenience of Immigrants desiring to wash their clothes and obtain information as to their future journey, temporary accommodation has been provided at the Government Emigration Wharf, Quebec, where they will be allowed to remain for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. Emigrants who go out to join friends or relations already settled in the country should go at once to their destination. Farm labourers will get plenty of work in the farming districts. The Canadian immigration agents will not assist anyone who loses his time by staying in the city, unless detained by sickness or other good reason. Any offer of work had better be at once accepted, even if the wages are not so much as the emigrant thought they would be, because until he gets into the ways of the country he is not of much use to the farmer, and has a great deal to learn. Any complaints of bad treatment on the passage out should be made, upon landing, to the chief immigration agent, who will at once attend to them. Newly arrived immigrants are frequently tempted by