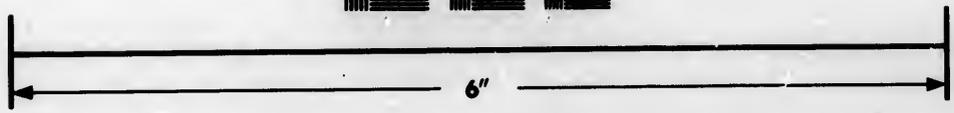
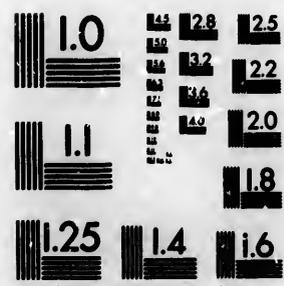


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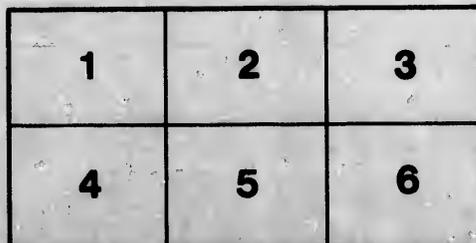
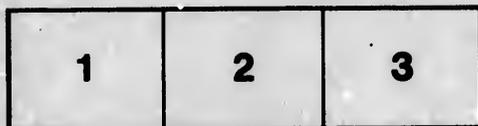
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TO EMIGRANTS.

CANADA:

ITS ADVANTAGES TO SETTLERS.

"BE CONTENT, AND PLENTY AND HAPPINESS SHALL TURN AND FOLLOW THEE IN THIS  
THY ADOPTED COUNTRY."

BY JOHN MILLER GRANT,  
MONTREAL.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:  
ALGAR AND STREET, 11, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET;  
AND  
W. WESLEY, 32, PATERNOSTER ROW.  
1856.

PRICE THREEPENCE; POST FREE, FOURPENCE.

# WATER POISONED BY LEADEN PIPES.



"The above engraving represents accurately a section of a leaden pipe, which was employed for a short time in conveying water from a well on the grounds of Mr. Dick, of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. The water has cut these deep pits almost through the pipe, and not only upon the portion which we have illustrated, but has formed similar chasms throughout the entire length."—*Expositor.*

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## POISONED WATER PREVENTABLE

BY THE USE OF

### GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

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*The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter*

From Dr. MURRAY, Hall.

"It is impossible to conceive of anything more injurious or destructive to the health of the community than the use of *leaden pipes* for the conveyance of water. The poisonous salts of lead thereby communicated are most insidious and subtle. I hail with gratitude the substitution of Gutta Percha Tubing. I have had the leaden pipe of my own house removed, and its place supplied with one of Gutta Percha. Nothing can be better. I have also recommended it to others, who have adopted the expedient."

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## RESISTANCE OF FROST.

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*The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following letters in reference to the non-conducting property of Gutta Percha Tubing, in the resistance of frost.*

From J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., M.D., Gravesend.

"My private house, which was supplied with your Gutta Percha Tubing some five or six years ago, has never required the slightest attention, and previously there was no winter passed that we were not almost deluged in consequence of the bursting of the old leaden pipes."

From HENRY BROWN & SONS, Western Works, 108, Rockingham Street, Sheffield.

"We have now a positive proof of the frost-resisting properties of Gutta Percha Piping. On our premises we have a leaden pipe and a Gutta Percha one lying side by side. The leaden one has been completely frozen up at least ten days, and the Gutta Percha one is still unaffected."

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Every variety of Gutta Percha Articles, such as Mill Bands, Tubing, Soles, Goloshes, Sheet, Pump Buckets, Fire Buckets, Bosses, Union Joints, Flasks, Bottles, Bowls, Chamber Vessels, Toilet Trays, Sponge Bags, Curtain Rings, Galvanic Batteries, Talotype Trays, &c., &c., manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, and sold by their wholesale dealers in town and country.

*Submarine and Subterranean Telegraph Wire insulated with Gutta Percha.*

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,  
18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.**

TO EMIGRANTS.

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CANADA:

ITS ADVANTAGES TO SETTLERS.

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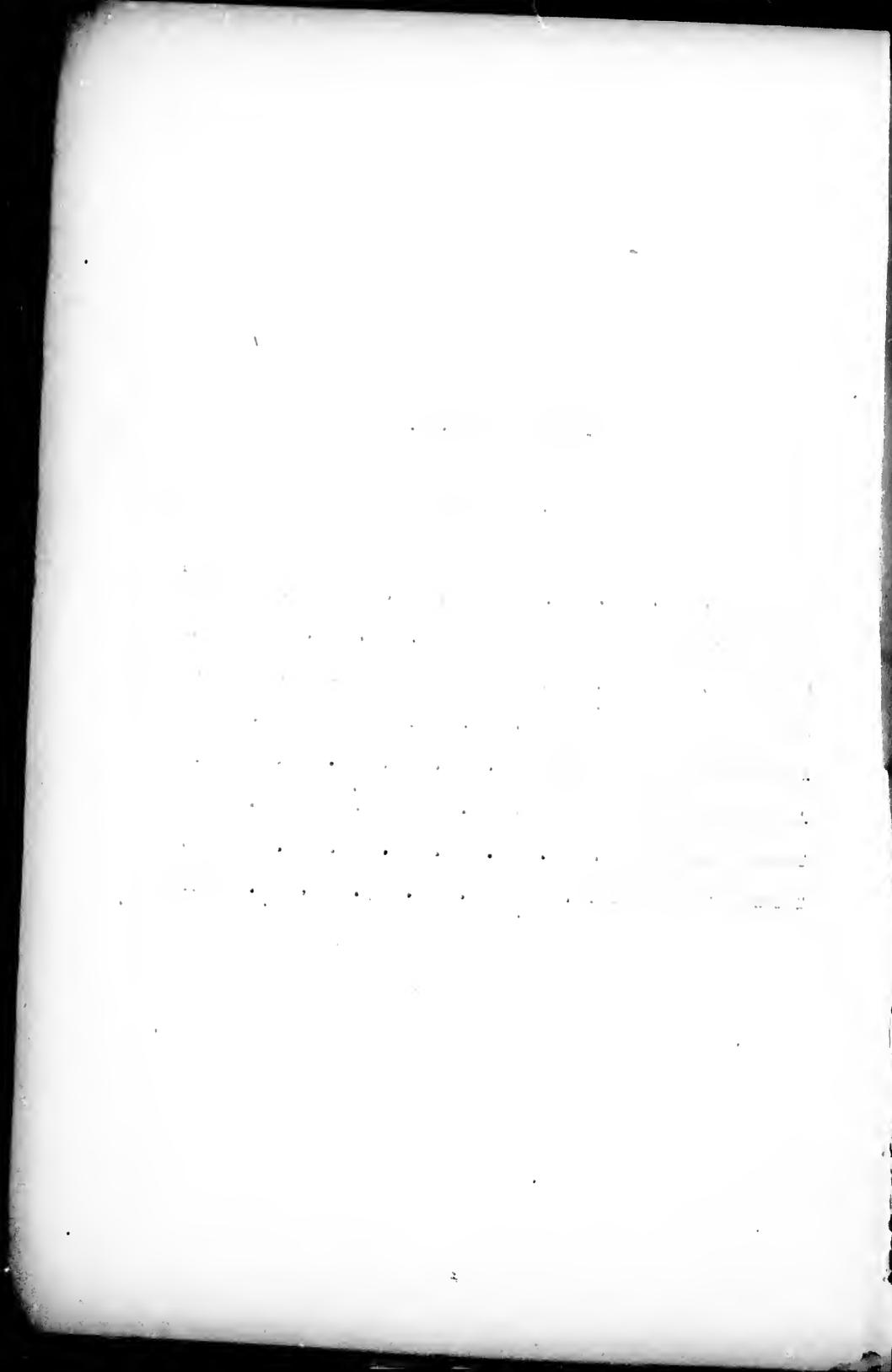
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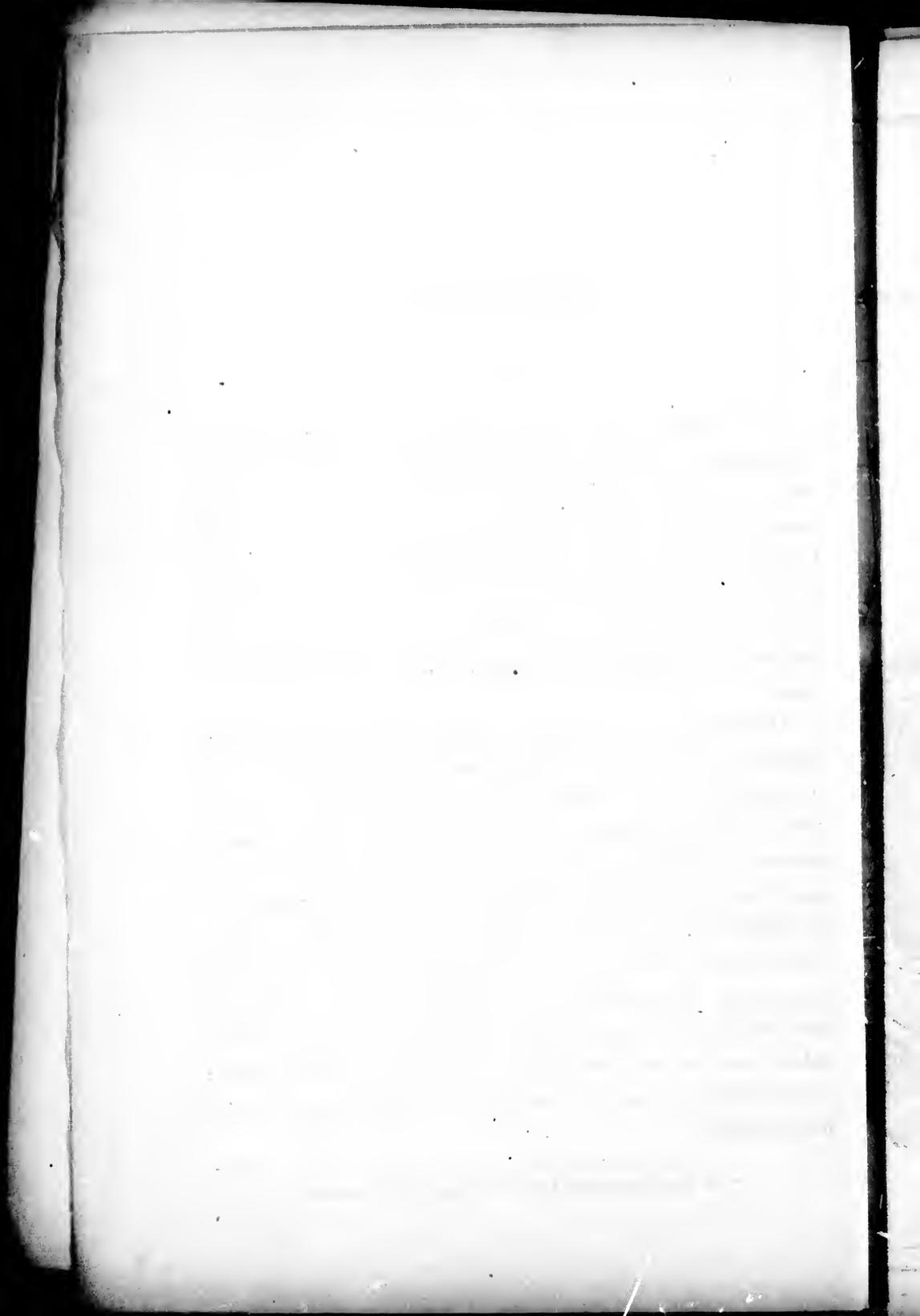
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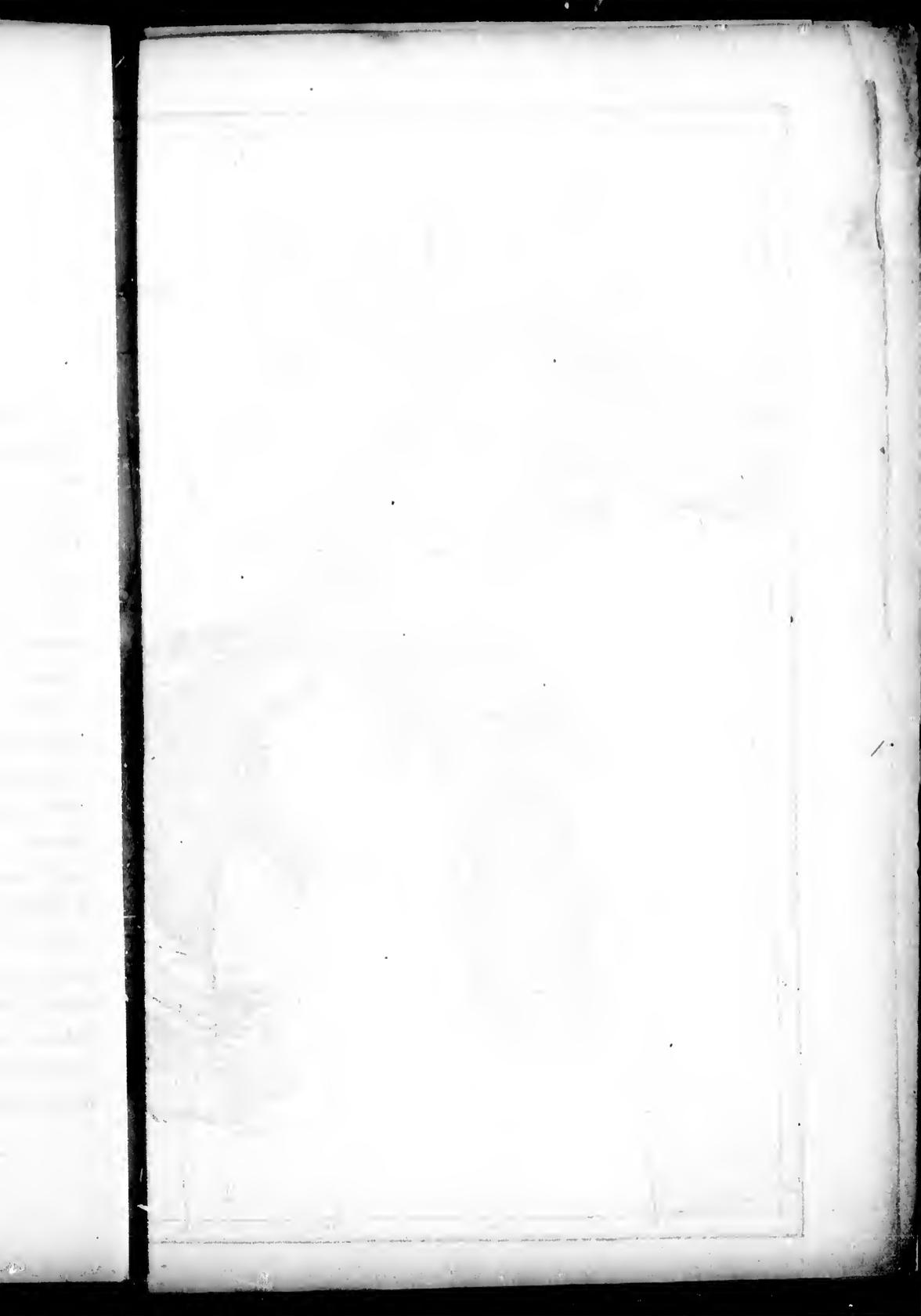
It has been truly said, that among the causes which "impede the flow of Emigration towards our colonial possessions, deficiency of sound information concerning them may be reckoned the chief; and this cause not only keeps great numbers in this country who could emigrate with advantage to themselves and the colony to which they might transfer their industry, but leads many others to colonies for which they are unsuitable, and from which they often return in disappointment, thus retarding the healthy emigration of the labour that is wanted, and may be advantageously employed."

This little Work is issued for the purpose of supplying all necessary information. It is well and proper for the Author to remark, that its contents are rather a compilation from valuable and trustworthy works (particularly the recent Essays on Canada\*) than any original writings of his own. To these cullings are added his own experience of the province; and if, hereafter, he should learn that this little book has been instrumental in guiding the Emigrant to a new and happy home in the Western Hemisphere, its object, so far as the Author is concerned, will have been fully accomplished. But to attain this, he would impress upon the Emigrant, with all the force his words can impart, the absolute necessity of sobriety, industry, and resolute determination to overcome all temporary obstacles: then will he find in Canada a home which, for substantial comfort, could not be excelled.

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\* Published by Sampson Low & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.





# CANADA AND LOWER PROVINCES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Scale of English Miles



Grand Trunk Railway.



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NORTH AMERICA





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# CANADA.

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## A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CANADA, AND THE ADVANTAGES IT HOLDS OUT TO EMIGRANTS.

---

THE sea voyage over, and the ship ascending the mighty river St. Lawrence, it is well the Emigrant should know something of the country to which he has come. The following brief description of Canada will therefore be found both interesting and useful:—

“ This extensive tract of country, and most important colony of England, may be described as a great belt of territory stretching from the centre of North America to the shores of Labrador, and from the waters which flow into the Northern Ocean to the parallel of Pennsylvania, in the United States. Its extent from east to west is computed at about 1400 miles, and from north to south at from 200 to 400 miles. Its precise geographical limits are between the parallels of 41, 71, and 50, N. lat., and between the meridian of 57, 50, and 117, W. long.

“ Canada, lying diagonally along the frontier of the United States, from N.E. to S.W., and possessing an inland navigation along its entire border, in a series of lakes and rivers unrivalled for extent and grandeur, has, especially of late years, been making such rapid progress, that it promises soon to become, in conjunction with its sister British provinces, a power of first-class importance, commercially and politically. The entire surface of the present territory of Canada, exclusive of its great waters, has been estimated at 196,000,000 acres, or between two and three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

“ This country, formerly divided into two provinces, known as Upper and Lower Canada, was in 1841, by an act of the imperial parliament, constituted one province with one legislature. Although now united, however, for legislative and other purposes, the country will most probably continue to be viewed and spoken of under its formally recognised divisions of Upper and Lower Canada.

“ Canada may be said to comprise one vast valley, through which the great river St. Lawrence take its course, issuing from Lake Superior and flowing successively through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, until it falls into the ocean after a course of 2000 miles. This immense valley is on each side encompassed by different mountain ranges, sometimes nearly approaching the water, and at other times receding into the interior; and thus forming extensive plains, for the most part alluvial, and suitable for nearly every description of produce. The high table-land along the northern boundary of this valley separates the streams which take their rise within it, and flow into its basin from those that take their rise in the almost unknown territory beyond, and which fall into Hudson's Bay. The high land along the southern boundary of the valley separates the streams which flow northwards into its basin, from those that have their course southwards towards the Atlantic and Mississippi.

" Commencing at the northern shore of the St. Lawrence towards the mouth of that river, where the width is 90 miles, we find one of the walls of this vast valley which constitutes Canada rising boldly in mountainous form, close to the river, continuing its rugged bank for upwards of 100 miles. One of the most remarkable of the heights of this northern bank is Cape Tourment, overhanging the very brink of the river, and somewhat preparing the voyager for the still bolder and more magnificent grandeur of Cape Diamond, the Gibraltar of America, which rises to a height of 400 feet, and is crowned by the citadel of Quebec."

It must be borne in mind by all emigrants that Canada is no longer a new province with little means of absorbing labour: she is far advanced, and her power of absorption far exceeds the quantity of labour likely to be thrown upon her shores in any particular year. An English, Irish, Scotch, French, Swedish, Norwegian, or German emigrant, of the labouring class, is safe enough, if on landing at Quebec he has sufficient means to carry him to the old settlements of the eastern townships of Upper Canada, or the neighbourhood of those railroad, and other public enterprises, everywhere going on. A few dollars will suffice for each individual; and every able-bodied man is certain of obtaining immediate employment at four shillings sterling a day, and more on the railways and other public works. As the ultimate object of every emigrant accustomed to agricultural labour should be to become the farmer of his own land, he cannot too soon begin to acquire that knowledge which he will find essential in his vocation. There is necessarily a wide difference in the mode of farming here from that pursued in an old country; and the poorer the settler, the greater will he find that difference. It must be the fate of all agricultural emigrants, without other resources than their labour, to clear the land of its forests. This is to all emigrants a new occupation; and it is better that every emigrant should learn something of this and similar new occupations by working for another before he settles down to clear a farm on his own account. Whether he work as a railroad or an agricultural labourer, the emigrant can hardly remain any length of time in the country without acquiring some knowledge that will be useful to him as a settler on his own land hereafter. As a farm-labourer the knowledge he will acquire will be of the most useful kind; but many would at first obtain better remuneration as railroad labourers. There is one thing which all emigrants of the labouring class who have a desire to better their condition—and that we take to be the main object of all voluntary emigration—should be careful to do: they should shun cities and towns as places of settlement. If they remain there, ten chances to one they will be mere labourers for life; *but if they go to the country, there is no reason in the world why they should not become independent farmers, owning 100 or 200 acres of excellent land, and enjoying as much real independence as can well fall to the lot of man.* The agricultural emigrant should always keep in view as his great object the obtaining of land for settlement; and whatever he does should always be made subservient to that end.

If it is important for the class of emigrants who are bred to agriculture to avoid a residence in the town, as the grave of their prospects, it is no less needful to warn professional men, and all who follow any description of skilled labour, against the seductions of a farming life. There is no greater mistake than for persons of these classes to become amateur farmers in Canada. No economy could possibly be worse. It is to render valueless what it has taken

years to learn, and to embark in a pursuit where they cannot hope to rival the labourer who has no pretensions to skill. It is a mistaken idea that because Canada is a colony mechanical labour is not in demand; and that if mechanics emigrate to this country they must necessarily turn their attention to agriculture. Mechanical labour is equally sought after as agricultural; and the competition among employers has, during the last year, been severely felt in some branches of industry. There is a great demand for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, and several other classes of mechanics.

Emigrants of some means, especially if farming be their pursuit, should not be precipitate in making purchases of land or any thing else. Their success depends upon precaution. Let them first acquaint themselves with the country, its various resources and capabilities, and the modes of cultivation which prevail.

When the emigrant has spent a year or two in the country, and earned sufficient to pay an instalment on land, he will then have obtained some valuable knowledge to assist his future operations. The worth of this preliminary knowledge can hardly be over-estimated. It is more valuable than a considerable amount of ready cash. The emigrant who brings a small capital with him, and goes to work as a farmer, on his old country plans, instead of waiting to learn the methods which experience has proved to be profitable here, is almost sure to miscarry; while he who brings not capital, but his labour, and is, therefore, necessitated to accustom himself to the prevalent modes of farming, invariably succeeds. In such cases failure is comparatively unknown. The terms on which the Government disposes of the public lands are most advantageous to the poorer emigrant—the arrangement being that one-tenth only of the purchase money is required down—the remainder to be paid in nine annual instalments.

“In giving Canada the preference among England’s colonies, the reasons for so doing may be briefly stated as follows:—It is the nearest of our Colonies, and the consequent cheapness of the voyage recommends it to all those who, with limited means of realising their wishes, are desirous of improving their condition by emigration. With a healthy and bracing climate, a soil which produces all the crops usually raised in this country, land so cheap and so easily attainable that every industrious man may become a freeholder, unsurpassed means of internal communication through its rivers and lakes, and a greater degree of security than can be enjoyed in any other British colony,—render it a most eligible field for industry and enterprise; nor should superior educational and religious advantages be reckoned among its least recommendations. Churches and chapels of every denomination are to be found in even the most remote localities, a national system of education extends its advantages over the whole colony, and private schools of a respectable character are to be met with in all the towns. The qualification of an elector is the possession of a freehold of the annual value of 40s., which is easily attainable. Taxation is about 80 per cent. less than in Great Britain, and more equitably apportioned.

The mineral treasures of the colony are immense, but until very recently have been much neglected. Ores of copper, iron, lead, and antimony are frequently met with; and in the neighbourhood of the Coppermine River, gold, silver, and tin have been discovered, as well as large masses of pure copper. The iron mines of St. Maurice, near three rivers midway between Quebec and

Montreal, have long been famed for their productiveness and the excellence of the ore; and those of Charlotteville, near Lake Erie, and Marmora, 32 miles east of the Bay of Quinte, are little inferior. On the north shore of Lake Erie are immense beds of gypsum, and marble is quite common. Granite, limestone, sandstone, and slate are found all along the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Niagara. The soil is everywhere extremely fertile, having been formed by the decay of forests for thousands of years upon sub-strata produced by aqueous deposits. In some districts wheat has been raised for twenty years successively on the same ground, without manure. The potato crops are excellent, and all the vegetables and fruits grown in England are produced in abundance. Tobacco thrives well in the western districts, and hemp and flax are indigenous."

The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, as well as for farm servants and female domestics, is very great, and there can be no doubt but that the province will afford for ever steady and profitable employment for all denominations of the working classes. The wages of common labourers average about five shillings a day, while those of the artizan vary from seven to twelve shillings. The wages of the agricultural labourers differ somewhat in the several sections of the province; *but in all parts they are double, and in many districts they are treble, and even quadruple those in England.* The following table, recently compiled, gives the average rates of wages throughout the colony:—

				Per Day.						Per Day.						
				s.	d.	s.	d.					s.	d.	s.	d.	
Bricklayers .. ..	..	..	..	8	9	11	3	Shoemakers .. ..	..	..	..	5	0	to	6	3
Masons .. ..	..	..	..	8	9	10	0	Upholsterers .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	7	6	
Stone-cutters .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	8	9	Coopers .. ..	..	..	..	3	0	5	0	
Joiners .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	8	9	Farm-labourers (with board)	..	..	..	2	6	3	9	
Carpenters .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	7	6	Day-labourers .. ..	..	..	..	3	0	5	0	
Tinsmiths .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	6	10	Boys and Girls (12 to 14)	..	..	..	1	3	1	6	
Painters .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	7	6	Dressmakers (with board)	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	
Grainers .. ..	..	..	..	7	6	8	9	Railway-labourers .. ..	..	..	..	5	0	6	3	
Hatters .. ..	..	..	..	0	3	8	9	Needle-women (with board)	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	
Printers (Compositors)	..	..	..	6	8	7	0									Per Month.
Printers (Pressmen)	..	..	..	7	6	8	4	Servant-maids .. ..	..	..	..	15	0	to	25	0
Tailors (Male) .. ..	..	..	..	5	0	6	3	Servant-boys .. ..	..	..	..	20	0	35	0	
Tailors (Female) .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	Servant-men .. ..	..	..	..	50	0	70	0	

### CLIMATE.

As much error prevails concerning the climate of Canada, I give the following extract from the Prize Essay of last year:—

"The salubrity of the Province is sufficiently proved by its cloudless skies, its elastic air, and almost entire absence of fogs. The lightness of the atmosphere has a most invigorating effect upon the spirits. The winter frosts are severe and steady, and the summer-suns are hot, and bring on vegetation with wonderful rapidity. It is true that the spring of Canada differs much from the spring of many parts of Europe; but after her long winter the crops start up as if by magic, and reconcile her inhabitants to the loss of that which, elsewhere, is often the sweetest season of the year. If, however, Canada has but a short spring, she can boast of an autumn deliciously mild, and often lingering on, with its 'Indian summer,' and golden sunsets, until the month of December,

"A Canadian winter, the mention of which, some years ago, in Europe, conveyed almost a sensation of misery, is hailed rather as a season of increased enjoyment than of privation and discomfort by the people. Instead of alternate rain, snow, sleet and fog, with broken up and impassable roads, the Canadian has clear skies, a fine bracing atmosphere, with the rivers and many of the smaller lakes frozen, and the inequalities in the rude tracks through the woods made smooth by snow—the whole face of the country being literally Macadamized by nature for a people as yet unable to Macadamize for themselves.

"It must not be supposed that the length of this season is necessarily prejudicial to the farmer, for mild winters are generally found to be injurious to fall crops of wheat, and a serious hindrance to business and travelling. The summer, short and eminently fructifying, occupies the whole of the farmer's time. It is in winter that the land is cleared of timber, the firewood dragged home from the woods on sleighs over ground impassable by wheel carriages, and that the farmer disposes of his produce, and lays in his supplies for the future. The snow forms a covering for his crops, and his road to the market."

---

#### SOCIAL ASPECT.

For all classes in Canada there is an unequalled opportunity for the attainment by industry and integrity of independent positions in the several stations in life they occupy. The following remarks by Mrs. Traill, in her *Emigrant Guide*,\* most truthfully illustrate the present social condition of the Canadian colonist. She says:—

"There is one thing which can hardly fail to strike an emigrant from the Old Country, on his arrival in Canada. It is this—The feeling of complete security which he enjoys, whether in his own dwelling, or in his journeys abroad through the land. He sees no fear—he need see none. He is not in a land spoiled and robbed, where every man's hand is against his fellow—where envy and distrust beset him on every side. He is in a country where the inhabitants are essentially honest, because they are enabled, by the exertion of their own hands, to obtain in abundance the necessaries of life. Does it not also prove to him that it is the miseries arising from poverty that induce crime? Men do not often violate the law of honesty, unless driven to do so by necessity. Place the poor Irish peasant in the way of earning his bread in Canada, where he sees his reward before him, in broad lands that he can win by honest toil, and where he can hold up his head and look beyond that grave of a poor man's hope—the parish workhouse—and see in the far-off vista a home of comfort which his own hands have reared, and can go down to his grave with the thought that he has left a name and a blessing for his children after him:—men like this do not steal. In Canada you may sleep with your doors unbarred—your confidence is rarely if ever abused, and your hospitality never by any claim violated."

---

\* A little work that no emigrant should fail to possess on entering into his new colonial home.

To those who are not content with their present position in the old country, there awaits a home and independence in the new world, which cannot be taken advantage of too soon. For at this time a large number of labourers and mechanics are required for the numerous railways now in course of construction in the country, and also for the lumber trade,—the Ottawa, and other districts, offering great advantages to the settler in respect to high wages and the cheapness of land, the poor man, in a very short time, being able to become a prosperous freeholder. The rate of wages given has, during the past year, in many instances, been more than doubled, owing to the great demand for labour. Female servants get from 15s. to 25s. per month.

#### LAND—PRICES AND REGULATIONS.

Land is as easily obtainable in Canada as in any other British colony: the Crown Lands may be purchased at from 1s. to 4s. per acre in Lower Canada, and in Upper Canada from 4s. to 20s. per acre, the value being regulated by their situation. In the former the purchase money is payable in five, and in the latter in ten, years. The Government seldom sell less than 100 or more than 200 acres to an individual, and these are, by a regulation of the Crown Lands Department, for actual settlement. The town plots, however, especially those possessing the advantages of water power, are sold in small lots at from £10 to £15 per acre, and the purchaser is required to give security for the erection of such a saw and flour mill as will suffice for the wants of the community. There are Crown Land Agents in every county, from whom information and advice can be readily obtained.

Independently of public lands, there are, it is supposed, above 2,000,000 acres in the hands of private individuals, improved and unimproved, and sold from 5s. and upwards per acre. Improved farms, according to their intrinsic value and the outlay in houses, barns, stables, orchards, and fences upon them, are sold at from £2 to £20 per acre. Many private holders dispose of their lands at a credit of twenty years, the tenant paying yearly interest, with the power of completing his purchase at any time. There is still another mode adopted by the Government in Lower Canada, viz., that of allotting lands to individuals of twenty-one years of age and upwards, to the extent of fifty acres, *without purchase*, on condition that they satisfy the Commissioner, or his agent, that they can support themselves until a crop can be raised.

The British American Land Company sell their lands in Lower Canada at from 8s. to 12s. per acre, requiring interest only for the first four years, and then allowing four years for the payment of the principal: the emigrant thus gets 100 acres of land by an annual payment of from £3 to £4 10s.

The Canada Company possess large tracts of land in various parts of the Upper Province, but principally on the south-east shore of Lake Huron. The price of their lands varies from 10s. to £2 10s. per acre, increasing as the settler approaches the Huron tract. Those who cannot purchase may lease these lands for ten years, paying ordinary interest, with the right of converting their leases into freehold at any time. Besides the valuable Huron Tract, this Company possesses more than 300,000 acres of land in other counties.

## ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

They should burden themselves as little as possible with furniture, cooking utensils, and such like, as these things can be obtained almost as cheaply in any section of the Province as in England; and in nearly every case the charges for carriage, warehouse room, and customs duties will amount to more than the original value of the articles. *Personal luggage* under a certain weight is conveyed *free of charge*; emigrants would therefore do well to make the effects which they take with them consist, as much as possible, of clothes, flannels, boots, and such like.

In all cases each box or trunk should be legibly marked with the name of the owner, and destination, if known (otherwise have *Quebec* marked on it); so that in case of being lost it may remain in the Government warehouse at Quebec till called for.

Good and well tried sailing or steam ships should be selected, and where large parties intend emigrating, cabin accommodation should be taken and meals also arranged as for a "family,"—a course found to effect a saving in expenditure both for passage and food, and greatly conducive to comfort on the voyage.

The emigrant must not fail to remember that personal cleanliness preserves health, and to provide a good supply of warm clothing, including flannel to be worn next the skin during the voyage.

All passenger-tickets should be purchased by emigrants themselves, at the offices of the brokers or actual agents for the ship in which they intend sailing; and it should be borne in mind that vessels with one sleeping-deck are preferable to those with two; and the smaller the number of passengers, the better for general comfort. It would be well to ascertain that the vessel carries a medical officer.

In addition to the provisions supplied by the ship, every adult should be provided with the following extras:—1½ stone wheaten flour; 6 lbs. bacon; 2½ lbs. butter; a 4 lb. loaf, hard-baked; ¼ lb. of tea; 2 lbs. brown sugar; salt, soap, and bread-soda for raising cakes. These extras cost 10s. 6d. The following articles—the prices as follows—will be found useful on board,—multiplying plates, knives, wash-basins, &c., according to the number of the party:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tin water-can, holding six quarts . . . . .	1	6
Large tin hooked saucepan . . . . .	0	10
Frying-pan . . . . .	0	9
Tin wash-basin . . . . .	0	9
Tin tea-pot . . . . .	0	9
Tin kettle . . . . .	1	6
Two deep tin plates . . . . .	0	3
Two pint mugs . . . . .	0	3
Knife, fork, and two spoons . . . . .	1	0
Mattress . . . . .	3s.	3d. to 4 9
Blanket, single . . . . .	3	6
Rugs . . . . .	1	0
Sheets, each . . . . .	1	9

The handles and spouts of the tin-ware should be rivetted as well as soldered. Families would do well to take out a covered slop-pail and a broom. The bottoms of the chests and trunks should have two strips of wood nailed to them, to keep them from the damp floor. In addition to the extra stores, a cheese, a few herrings, with some potatoes and onions, may be added. [The eyes or shoots can be destroyed by drying the roots in an oven, after the baking heat is off, for a few minutes; or they may be rubbed off with a coarse cloth from time to time.]

Lastly, emigrants would do well to take the temperance pledge before sailing, as, no liquors being allowed on board ship, they would have an excellent opportunity of learning to abstain from a practice too often debasing and proving a curse to the emigrant,—undermining health (which, in his case, is wealth), and robbing families of many little comforts which could otherwise be afforded.

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 the other ports of the United States, to which emigrants are conveyed from Europe. 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 Emigrants, proceeds at once on board, for it is his duty to advise and protect each emigrant on his arrival. He inquires into all complaints, and sees that the provisions of the Passenger Act are strictly enforced. This he is enabled to do in a most effectual manner, as, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Commissioners of Emigration in Great Britain, whenever an emigrant vessel leaves any British port for Quebec, the emigration officer of that port forwards to Mr. Buchanan, by mail steamer, a duplicate list of her passengers, with their names, age, sex, trade, &c. This list is usually received by him two or three weeks before the vessel reaches Quebec, so that he is not only fully prepared for her arrival, but is furnished with every particular which may be useful to him in protecting the emigrants. 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 places where employment is abundant and remunerative, their fares have been paid by Mr. Buchanan, out of the funds in his possession, provided for the purpose. *Emigrants from other than British ports experience precisely the same protection at the hands of Mr. Buchanan.*

To the artisan and general labourer we would say, make the best of your way to the manufactories with which all the cities of the province abound. We would advise the intending settlers and agricultural labourers, as well as female servants, to immediately proceed to the office of Mr. Buchanan, in Quebec, where they will receive every information and assistance. In Montreal,

Toronto, and Hamilton, sub-agencies of the Emigration Office are also established, where similar attention is afforded. The most eligible part of Canada for emigrants desiring to buy wild land, is the western portion of the Upper Province—that section that lies between the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron; though the district around Sherbrooke, in the eastern townships, is particularly deserving the attention of emigrants of every class, as also the section on both sides of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal. The country between Montreal and Toronto possesses great fertility of soil. Facilities of access to and from the land selected should be carefully ascertained, as this is a most important feature in the carriage of the produce *at all seasons* to the market.

New townships afford excellent openings for mechanics settling in small villages, where such trades as the shoemaker, blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, and others, are much needed; and in these new settlements such labour pays well, because there is less competition to regulate the prices; and we all know how advantageous it is to “grow up with the place.” In conclusion, to quote the words of a recent essayist on this noble colony,—the brightest gem in England’s territorial crown,—

“No country in the world—we boldly aver it—offers a more desirable residence than Canada, for her attractions consist not only in every material comfort, but also in the gift of political liberty and educational advantages to all her inhabitants; and these attractions are held out, not merely to that class of emigrants who have some small means, or to that other class who are possessed of comparatively greater means, but to whom increasing families and the keen competition of the old world make a change to the new desirable, but also to the industrious mechanic, to the hardy agriculturist, and, in fact, to all classes of settlers.”

And 'tis here—

“Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull,  
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;  
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride,  
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;  
Where these signs be, they clearly indicate  
A happy people and well govern'd state!”

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#### TABLE OF DISTANCES—MONEY CALCULATIONS (STERLING AND CURRENCY).

On arrival at Quebec, passengers should proceed for tickets to the office of the Grand Trunk Railway, where tickets can be procured for all parts of Canada and the “western countries” of the United States. By taking tickets *via* Montreal and Brockville, *all the way by railroad*, passengers avoid the canals, thereby saving twenty-four hours in time; and all the steamers plying on the lake touch at Brockville. At the Grand Trunk Railway Office, Quebec, and at the Emigration Office, every information with reference to distances, routes, &c., can be obtained.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Distance from Quebec to Montreal, by Rail 108 miles, by River 180 miles.

FROM MONTREAL.	MILES.	FROM MONTREAL.	MILES.
To Cornwall .....	78	To Eckford .....	506
Prescott .....	127	Chatham .....	550
Brockville .....	130	Windsor .....	596
Kingston .....	180	Detroit, Michigan .....	875
Cobourg .....	202	Chicago, Illinois .....	54
Port Hope .....	208	Carillon .....	66
Bond Head .....	313	Grenville .....	73
Darlington .....	317	L'Original .....	129
Whitby .....	337	Bytown .....	157
Toronto .....	367	Kemptville .....	175
Hamilton .....	410	Morricksville .....	100
Dundas .....	416	Smith's Falls .....	199
Flamboro' .....	419	Oliver's Ferry .....	216
Paris .....	430	Isthmus .....	226
Woodstock .....	458	Jones' Falls .....	258
Ingersoll .....	467	Kingston .....	
London .....	486		

By the Canal

Passengers for the Eastern Townships will take Tickets for Sherbrooke—distance from Quebec 134 miles.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STERLING MONEY AND CURRENCY.

One Pound Sterling equal to One Pound Four Shillings and Fourpence Currency.

PENNY.		SHILLINGS.		POUNDS.		POUNDS.		POUNDS.	
Stg.	Currency.	Stg.	Currency.	Stg.	Currency.	Stg.	Currency.	Stg.	Currency.
d.	£ s. d.	s.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1	0 0 1	15	0 18 3	21	25 11 0	51	62 1 0	81	98 11 0
2	0 0 2	16	0 19 5	22	26 15 4	52	63 5 4	82	99 15 4
3	0 0 3	17	1 0 8	23	27 19 8	53	64 9 8	83	100 19 8
4	0 0 4	18	1 1 11	24	29 4 0	54	65 14 0	84	102 4 0
5	0 0 5	19	1 3 1	25	30 8 4	55	66 18 4	85	103 8 4
6	0 0 6	20	1 4 4	26	31 12 8	56	68 2 8	86	104 12 8
7	0 0 7			27	32 17 0	57	69 7 0	87	105 17 0
8	0 0 8			28	34 1 4	58	70 11 4	88	107 1 4
9	0 0 9			29	35 5 8	59	71 15 8	89	108 5 8
10	0 1 0			30	36 10 0	60	73 0 0	90	109 10 0
11	0 1 1			31	37 14 4	61	74 4 4	91	110 14 4
12	0 1 2			32	38 18 8	62	75 8 8	92	111 18 8
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				34	41 7 4	64	77 17 4	94	114 7 4
				35	42 11 8	65	79 1 8	95	115 11 8
				36	43 16 0	66	80 6 0	96	116 16 0
				37	45 0 4	67	81 10 4	97	118 0 4
				38	46 4 8	68	82 14 8	98	119 4 8
				39	47 9 0	69	83 19 0	99	120 9 0
				40	48 13 4	70	85 3 4	100	121 13 4
				41	49 17 8	71	86 7 8	200	243 6 8
				42	51 2 0	72	87 12 0	300	365 0 0
				43	52 3 4	73	88 16 4	400	486 13 4
				44	53 10 8	74	90 0 8	500	608 6 8
				45	54 15 0	75	91 5 0	600	730 0 0
				46	55 19 4	76	92 9 4	700	851 13 4
				47	57 3 8	77	93 13 8	800	973 6 8
				48	58 8 0	78	94 18 0	900	1095 0 0
				49	59 12 4	79	96 2 4	1000	1216 13 4
				50	60 16 8	80	97 6 8		

SHILLINGS.

Stg.	Currency.	Stg.	Currency.
s.	£ s. d.	s.	£ s. d.
1	0 1 2	1	0 1 2
2	0 2 5	2	0 2 5
3	0 3 8	3	0 3 8
4	0 4 10	4	0 4 10
5	0 6 1	5	0 6 1
6	0 7 3	6	0 7 3
7	0 8 6	7	0 8 6
8	0 9 9	8	0 9 9
9	0 10 11	9	0 10 11
10	0 12 2	10	0 12 2
11	0 13 4	11	0 13 4
12	0 14 7	12	0 14 7
13	0 15 10	13	0 15 10
14	0 17 1	14	0 17 1

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