



THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario is situate to the north of the River St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec. The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed: in mineral wealth it is probably equal to any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are two well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

No portion of the Dominion offers greater inducements to emigrants. Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. The producing class, then, is that which the country needs men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to build houses, to make the ordinary household goods, and to open up communication from one part of the country to another, by the construction of roads and railways. The classes most needed, consequently, are farmers, agricultural and other labourers, building mechanics, such as bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and glaziers; other mechanics, as cabinet-makers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths; also tailors and shoe-makers. Men to whom plenty of work and good wages are an object, will find Ontario just the place for them. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the intending emigrant that of professional men, and of book-keepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare. Of the female sex the class most in demand are household servants: these are always sure of immediate employment, at good wages. There is also a considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, all of whom can obtain much better wages than they can at home.

Farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved; and, by ordinary discretion and industry, can scarcely fail, if blessed with health and strength, very materially to improve their condition in a few years, and to afford their children, as they grow up, a favourable start in life. Uncleared land varies in price from 2s. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from 4l. to 10l. an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate. Emigrants possessing means would do well not to

be in a hurry to purchase, but to get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers would study their own interest by accepting employment as it may be offered on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve permanently their condition. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools, who intend turning their hand to farming, will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

Experienced farmers will find excellent chances of acquiring suitable farms at moderate prices in different parts of Ontario. In the older settlement land is higher in value than in the newer districts, where farms are only partially cleared. There are always lands of both kinds for sale.

Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a period of more or less duration they generally become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certanty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes and stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

When the extent and resources of Ontario are considered, with the salubrity of the climate, and the fact that it is within ten day's journey of the mother country the greatly increased attention which it is now receiving as a promising field for emigration is perfectly natural; and in proportion as correct information regarding its capabilities, and the substantial inducements it holds out to industrious settlers, is disseminated and understood, will be the amount of immigration to its shores.

In coming to Ontario, old country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilization similar to those that they left in the old land; the means of educating their children universally diffused; and religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished; and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with the central heart of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

The climate of Ontario is warmer in summer, and colder in winter, than that of England; but the air being dry, the heat of summer is not found to be oppressive; while the clear sky and bracing air of winter render that season, in the opinion of many, the most pleasant of the year. The frosts of winter have a powerful effect in opening the soil, and the snow protects the ground from the winds and sun of the early spring; then the melting snow fills the soil with moisture, and replenishes the wells with an abundant supply of water.

The productions of Ontario are similar to those of Western Europe. Cereals, grasses, and root-crops find here their appropriate climates while fruit is produced in great above description.

priate climate; while fruit is produced in great abundance.

The following statement, due allowance being made for bad farming in many instances, shows the productiveness of

the soil and the excellence of the climate.

Statement, showing average yield per acre of Fall and Spring Wheat, Oats, Ryc, Barley, Peas, Beans, Hay, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Mangel Wurzel, and demand for labour and rate of wages for the following Counties, as condensed from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1873.

COUNTY.		Fall Wheat. No. of Bushels.	Spring Wheat. No of Bushels.	Oats. No. of Bushels.	Rye. No. of Bushels.	Barley. No. of Bushels.	Peas. No. of Bushels.	Beans. No. of Bushels.	Hay. No. of Tons.	No of	No of	No of	. Carrots. No. of Bushels.	No of	Mar mir sel	Remarks.
Addington Algoma		20 20	10 15	26 50	18	17 40	11 30	14	1 11	30	50 130	60 250	100 200	200	120	Labour very high.
Bothwell		20	12	35	25	25	20	20	11	46	100	500	500		200	" " " " And and District
Brant		10	10	40	15	30	25	25	1	15	200	300	300	,,	400	, very inadequate. Apples and Plums in abundance.
Bruce, North		35	35	50	17	35	40	,,	11	***	200	Very good.	Very good.	.,,	,,	scarce and wages high.
" South	***	24	18	40	22	30	25	,,	1	,,	150	600	8000.	,,	400	,, ,, and much needed.
Cardwell	***	25	20	40	25	20	35	",	Light	"	150	300	,,	,,,	400	" " "
Carleton	•••	25	20	45	30	32	23	{	Crop.	15	200	500	500	**	600	" in great demand and wages high.
Dundas		35	20	35	30	40	30	,,	11/2	40	200	"	"	"	350	,, scarce.
Durham, East	•••	25	18	50	11	30	25	,,	11	35	100	400	300	,,	300	wages £3 15s. to £4 3s. 4d. per month with board.
., West		20	15	40	10	25	20	,,	1	,,	150 }	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Farm labourers in great demand.
Elgin		16	10	40	.,	25	27	,,	11	33	150	600	Good.	Good.	Good.	Labourers deficient. Pears abundant.
Essex		15	8	30	**	15	16	,,	1	25	150	,,	,,	,,	,,	Labourers much wanted and wages high.
Frontenac		15 30	20 15	30 45	20	18 45	25 30	"	1 2	25 40	200	125 600	1000	","	250 1000	Plums, Cherries, and Grapes good. Labour from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. per day and scaree.
Glengarry Grenville, South		25	10	35	20	25	30	40	3	60	200	,,	,,	"	300	Labour scarce and wages high.
Grey, N		27	20	45		35	35	***	1	***	170 200	400 300	600 500		700	. " " "
,, S Haldimand		30 21	17 19	40 45		33 24	30 30	***	18 cwt. 1 ton.	50	100	1000	1000		1200	Labour \$1.50 per day in summer. Labour scarce and wages high.
Halton		18	15	30	25	***	30		3	***	120	200	250		300	Labour scarce. Machines in general use.
Hastings, S ,, W	***	20	14 15	25 40	12 15	20 30	15 20	20	1	25 50	100	200 600	300 600		400	Demand for labourers greater than supply. Labour high and machines in use.
Huron, N		20	18	35	1.17	40	45	***	1		70	800	1000	***	700	
,, S	***	35	15	50		40	35		12 cwt.	111		400	600	***	800	1,000 barrels of Apples shipped to Europe.
Kent		20	15	40	***	25	30	25	1 ton.	50	125	Aver- age.		Good.	Good.	Fruits of most kinds have produced well.
Lambton		20	14	45		30	25	***	13 cwt.	40	200	Not	much	raised.		Wages high, £4 3s. 4d. to £5 4s. 2d. per month, with board in haytime and harvest.
Lanark, N	***	20	15	30	14	20	18	35	13 cwt.	25	200	300			***	Farm labourers £3 15s. to £5 8s. 8d. per month with board.
, , S		25	10	35		25	25	35	1 ton.	30	200		500	Not	raised.	Labour, in general, high.
Leeds, S Lennox		15 20	15 10	30 15	25 15	25 12	30 20	***	112	25 35	50 65	***	2 ton.	***	4 ton.	,, ,, scarce.
Middlesex, N.		28	12	40		25	30	***	1	50	75	500	500		500	Apples, a splendid crop.
,, E.		25 Aver-	8 Below	40 Aver-	(20 Below	30 Avor		11	30	100	300	250	***	400	Labourers scarce.
" W.	}	age,	average.	age.	}	average.	Aver- age.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Notcul	tivated	much.	Good demand for labour.
Niagara		15 }	Not cul- tivated.	25		20	18		1	80	300	500	600		700	Apples, Pears, and Peaches average crop.
Norfolk, N	***	15	10	40	174	20	30		1	30	50	400	200		300	Good demand for labourers.
., S	r	15	10	30	10	10	20	411	, 3	30	150 65	300	200		iii.	Labourers in demand.
Northumberland,	W	20 25	15 15	30 35	20 10	25 23	25 25	18	1	50 30	100	150 300	150		200 350	Farm labourers £4 3s. 4d. per month with board. Labour rather scarce.
Ontario, S		20	22	40	25	35	30	***	1	35	250	500			450	Good demand for labour.
Oxford, N ,, S		20 25	7 12	40 50		25 35	25 30		$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	27	100 80	500	500 300	***	450 500	\$ £4 3s. 4d. per month with board for farm
Peterboro, S		23	14	38		30	19	***	3		150	250	***			£4 3s. 4d. to £4 18s. 8d, per month with board for farm labourers.
,, W. Prescott	•••	20 35	15 30	35 50	***	27 20	20 16	40	13	40	100 200	250	***		400	Labour scarce.
Prince Edward		20	25	40	30	20	30	10	14	45	65	***	***		111	Labour scarce, wages high,
Rentrew, N		25	20	50	30	90		40	1 3	90	150 300	***			111	" " "
., S	***	20	12	50	18	20	20		4	Good		Not	mary 1			Labour scarce and dear. , ,, and wages from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per
Russell	***	25	15	40	25	20	25	Good.	1 2	Good.	200	Not	much	eultiva	ted.	· diem.
Simcoe, S	***	30	25 20	40	30	35 35	35 30	477	11/2	80	150 200	200 300	***		111	Labourers short and in much demand,
Victoria, S	***	27	22	85	28	00	28	30	3	11.	150	450	**	***	***	Labourers scarce."
Waterloo, N		25	15	50	40		45		1	50	200	400	600			" " and high.
W. 11d S	***	15	12	35	12	30	25	90	1	95	150	150			200	11 11 11

Note.—It must be remembered that in the above Districts the high class farming general in England is not common, and therefore the returns indicate how much might be accomplished in Canada with a greater expenditure of labour and capital.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

On the first of January, 1874, there were sixty-nine townships open for location, under the "Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868," and the following have been opened since that time, viz.. Bangor, Faraday, M'Clure, Carling, Ryde, Oakley, Ridout, Mattawau, and Plummer, making in all seventy-eight townships, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres.

Besides the above, there are twelve more townships appropriated but not yet opened, making in all ninety. Other townships will be opened as railways and colonization roads are constructed; and this year, the Georgian Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway will be in course of construction through townships in Ontario that will be open to settlers as Free Grants.

Harvest wages 6s. 3d. per day.

400 Labour demand beyond supply.

300 Great want of labour in summer.

Labourers scarce and wages high.

The following is a summary of the Act respecting Free Grants, as amended in 1869, and of the Orders in Council made thereunder:—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appropriate lands, not being mineral lands or pine timber lands, as free grants to actual settlers, under regulations to be made for that purpose; no such grant is to be made to a person under eighteen, or for more than 200 acres. Failure to perform the settlement duties forfeits the location. The mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown. Every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age can obtain, gratis, 200 acres of land; and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain a grant of 100 acres, in the Free Grant Districts.

Any locatee under the Act, being the male head of a family as aforesaid, is allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre cash, at the time of such location, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties, as are provided in respect of Free Grant locations by the 9th and 10th Sections of the Act, except that actual residence and building on land

purchased will not be required.

The settlement duties are: to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16 × 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

The Free Grant Lands are marked on the official map by being shaded with fine lines.

The settler may not cut any pine timber, except for fencing, building, or other farm purposes, and in clearing for cultivation, until the issue of the patent; or if it be cut, the settler must pay timber dues to the Crown. The object of this reservation of timber is to protect the bond fide settler, and to ensure the actual settlement of the land. It is to prevent persons going upon it, under pretence of settlement, but in reality for the purpose of stripping it of the timber, which is very valuable. It does not in any way interfere with the man who settles upon the land in good faith, as he is authorized to clear it as rapidly as his industry or means may permit; and after the patent issues, all pine trees remaining on the land become his property absolutely. On the death of the locatee, the land vests in his widow, during her widowhood, unless she prefers to accept her dower in it. The land cannot be alienated, except by will, nor mortgaged until the patent issues, nor within twenty years of the location, without the consent of the wife, if living. Nor will it at any time be liable to be sold under execution, for any debt contracted before or during the twenty years after the location, except for a mortgage or pledge given after the issue of the patent. It may be sold for taxes.

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at least £40 to £50 (\$200 to \$250) after reaching his location. But immigrants on their arrival in the country are advised to go out first for a year or more as agricultural labourers. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost. The settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from £8 to £10 (840 to 850); but with the assistance which the settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less. The best season of the year to go on to a free. grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. Their is time to put up a house and ge comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way a crop can be got in during the first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it-or it may be carefully made and well

FREE GRANT OF 200 ACRES

of Land can be obtained, on condition of settlement, by every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age; and any person over eighteen years of age, can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres on condition of settlement. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the Patent and for twenty years after its issue, by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

EMIGRATION.

Tenant Farmers.—Improved Farms, with Dwellings and Farm Buildings, can be purchased at from £4 to £10 sterling per Acre, or for the amount required to carry on a leased farm in Great Britain. There is no class to which Canada offers a better field than to the Tenant Farmers of Great Britain and Ireland who are anxious to change their condition of lease-holders to that of owners of the soil.

holders to that of owners of the soil.

Canada is comparatively so close to England (Liverpool to Quebec being the shortest sea passage to America, average 9½ days), and the means of inter-communication are so numerous and expeditious, that within a very few years it is not unreasonable to expect that the Dominion will supply the home market with farm produce as readily as did Ireland

twenty years ago, and with far more profit to the producer.

The superiority of Canadian dairy produce has now been

fully established.

The Winter Wheat of Ontario, exhibited at the Paris World's Exhibition in 1866, took the First Prize; and at the Fruit Show in Boston, U.S., in 1873, the largest ever held, Canada took the First Prize for outdoor hardy Grapes and Plums, and six Medals for Peaches, Pears, &c., in competition with each and all of the States of the American Union.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS, SERVANT GIRLS.—Employment can readily be obtained at good wages.

FREE GRANT AGENCIES.

1. The Parry Sound Agency. — This contains nine townships, McDougall, Carling, Foley, Humphrey, Cardwell, Christie, McKellar, Hagarman, and Fergusson. In summer the best route is from Toronto to Collingwood by the Northern Railway, and from Collingwood to Parry Sound by Steamer. In winter the route is from Toronto to Barrie by the Northern Railway, and from Barrie to Parry Sound by Stage. J. D. Beatty is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at Parry Sound, in the township of McDougall.

Note.—The townships of Croft, Chapman, Spence, Monteith, and McMurrich, have been added to the Free Grant list; and an Agent sill shortly be appointed.

2. The Muskoka Agency.—This contains sixteen townships, Muskoka, Draper, Monck, Macaulay, McLean, Watt

Stephenson, Brunel, Sisted, Chaffy, Medora, Morrison, Wood, Oakley, Ryde, and Ridout. In summer the route is from Toronto to Gravenhurst, at the foot of Lake Muskoka, by the Northern Railway, and from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, and the ports on Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph, by Steamer. In winter the route is from Toronto to Gravenhurst by the Northern Railway, and from thence to Bracebridge by Stage. C. W. Lount is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at Bracebridge, in the township of Macaulay. Also J. G. Best, Rosseau, and J. Sharp, Gravenhurst.

3. The Bobcaygeon Road Agency.—This contains six townships, Anson, Hindon, Minden, Stanhope, Snowden, and Glamorgan. The route is from Porte Hope to Lindsey by the Midland Railway, and thence to Bobcaygeon by Steamer or Stage. Joseph Graham is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at Bobcaygeon, in the township of Verulam.

4. The Burleigh Road Agency.—This contains four townships, Anstruther, Chandos, Monmouth, and Cardiff. The route is from Port Hope to Lakefield by the Midland Railway, and thence to Apsley by Stage. D. Anderson is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at Apsley, in the township of Anstruther.

5. The Hastings Road Agency.—This contains nine townships, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, Carlow, Wicklow, Faraday, McClure, and Bangor. The route is from Belleville, along the Hastings Road, to l'Amable by Stage. J. R. Tait is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at l'Amable, in the township of Dungannon.

6. The Mississippi Road Agency.—This contains five townships, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Abinger, and Denbigh. The route is from Brockville to Perth by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and thence to Gemley, by Stage. E. Playfair is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at Buckshot, in the township of Clarendon.

7. The Ottawa and Opeongo Road Agency.—This contains six townships, Gratton, Wilberforce, South Algoma, Hagarty, Richards and Sherwood. The route is from Brockville to Amprior by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and thence to Eganville by Stage. James Reeves is the Government Agent for these townships; his office his at Eganville, in the township of Gratton.

Note.—The following townships along the line of the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, and South thereof, have been added to the Free Grant List:—Brougham, Sebastopol, Brudenell, Radcliff, Raglan, Lyndoch, Griffith, and Matawatchan. C. F. Halterman is the Agent; his office is at Vanbrugh.

8. The Pembroke and Mattawan Road Agency.—This contains eight townships, Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, and Head. The route is from Brockville to Arnprior by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and thence to Pembroke by Stage. A. Kennedy is the Government Agent for these townships; his office is at Pembroke, in the township of Pembroke.

Note.—The township of Mattawan has been added to the Free Grant

List. The Agent is Michael Reed, his office is at Mattawan.

9. The Algoma District Agency.—This contains three townships, Prince, Aweres, and Korah. The route is from Toronto to Collingwood by the Northern Railway, thence by Steamer to the Sault Ste. Marie. Charles P. Brown is the Government Free Grant Agent at the Sault.

10. The St. Joseph Island Agency.*—The route is the same as to Algoma. John Bowker is the Government Agent; his Post Office is Bruce Mines.

* This contains the Islands of St. Joseph and the township of Plummer.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CANADIAN MODE OF SETTLEMENT.

In all European countries the lands were divided among fortunate families in times of violence and war. In many of these countries the tendency is still to keep the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few individuals. The masses toil incessantly to accumulate riches for their superiors.

In this Province the large mass of the people started in life nearly on equal terms; each man had his 100 or 200 acres of bush land, and very little else. By his own labour he cleared for himself a valuable homestead out of the forest. A large part of the population of Ontario is composed of these, who are owners of their own farms gained from the wilderness through their own selfreliant exertions.

CAUSES OF GENERAL PROSPERITY IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

In travelling over the farming districts of Ontario, one often sees a small empty log-cabin in the rear of a large brick or stone mansion. In the small log-cabin the farmer and his family lived for several years, while clearing his farm. After his struggles are over, the cabin is still retained as a mark of the small beginning. This contrast in the buildings is a fair indication of the progress and prosperity of the district. Sixteen or twenty years before the erection of the new building, the country round was probably covered with bush, with small clearings around log-cabins on each lot of one or two hundred acres. The clearings become larger each year, and the value of land rises in proportion. The man who sticks to his farm and keeps out of debt, will soon find himself well off in his improved property.

Villages and towns, with stores, mills, foundries, churches, &c,, and all the conveniences of civilization, soon spring up in the new settlements.

One of the chief attractions of Ontario as a home for immigrants, is its admirable system of Free Public Education. It has been brought to its present perfection by much care and study. The systems prevalent in the United States, and in the most advanced countries of Europe, have been carefully studied, and their best points appropriated.

The Public Schools are under a Board of Public Instruction and a Chief Superintendent. There are fifty-three Inspectors, who visit each school twice a year. The Public Schools are all free. All resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one years are allowed to attend them, and the children of all classes are educated therein without distinction. The Public Schools are non-sectarian. The children of

The School funds are derived from four different sources.

1. The sale of lands set apart for School purposes, from the proceeds of which sale is paid the Legislative Grant, which is apportioned among all the Public and separate Schools, according to School population, and is used only for the payment of teachers' salaries; 2. Municipal Assessment; each city, town, or county is to raise by assessment an amount equal at least

all denominations are admitted without distinction.

to the Legislative Grant; 3. Money received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources; 4. Trustees' School

The Schools are governed by Trustees elected from and by the ratepayers of the district; and it is imperative on the Trustees of each School to levy a tax on the rateable property within their section sufficient to supply any deficiency that may be required after obtaining the Legislative and Municipal Creats.

The following is a statement of the amounts received from

\$224,935	00
601,351	
680,748	00
1,439,390	00
82,946,424	00
	\$224,935 601,351 680,748 1,439,390 \$2,946,424

Amounting to nearly three million dollars raised for School purposes in 1873, besides \$83,269 for Roman Catholic separate Schools

The total School population of Ontario in 1873 was 504,869; the number of pupils attending the Public Schools, 460,984; the number reported as not attending any School, 12,480; and the remainder were attending separate and Private Schools. There were 4,732 Schools open in 1873, with 5,642 teachers; and 170 separate Schools, with 22,073 pupils. It is a pecular characteristic of our School system, that the whole Province is so divided into sections as to afford the means of obtaining a good common School Education to the inhabitants of the most remote and destitute districts.

Intermediate between the Common Schools and the Provincial University stand the high of Grammar Schools. They are 108 in number, and attended by 8,437 pupils. These Schools are established for the purpose of teaching classical and English subjects to advance boys and girls.

It is not uncommon in Ontario to see the sons of poor labourers enter the Common School, push their way through the High School, into the Provincial University, and carry off the highest honours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS BEFORE LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM, AS TO TAKING PASSAGE.

Having determined on making the Province of Ontario his future home, the intending emigrant should at once apply to one of the Canadian or Ontario Government Emigration Agents, whose names are mentioned in the margin of the within map, or to one of the Agents of the different steamship lines running from ports in the United Kingdom to Quebec, for information as to the passage to Canada. In all cases when practicable the emigrant should book through to his final destination. On arrival at the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom, the emigrant, if with a family, should leave them at the railway station and proceed at once to the steamship owner's office; and, if not already informed by letter, inquire what outfit is required for the voyage, the cheapest place to procure it, and at what time and place he is to embark.

OUTFIT.

The steerage emigrant has to provide his own bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, which consist in general of one mattress, 1s. 8d.; one pillow, 6d.; one blanket, 3s. 6d.; one water-can, 9d.; one quart mus 3d.; one tin plate, 3d.; one wash basin, 9d. one knife and lora, 3d.; two spoons, 2d.; one lb. of marine soap, 6.; one towel, 8d. -total 9s. 6d. The whole of these articles can be obtained at a sea-port in a few minutes' time, or may be hired on some of the Steamship lines for the voyage at much less cost. The greater part of this information the emigrant will doubtless have received by letter; but it should be confirmed on arrival at the port of embarkation, as the published time for the departure of steamers is sometimes changed. The emigrant must be careful to embark in vessels that sail direct for Canada, as by going vià the United States they will be put to extra trouble and expense. The emigrant should not give heed to any representations made to him by runners and other interested parties who infest the Docks and Shipping Offices, but, if requiring information, should apply to the Steamship Company's Offices, or to her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, or to the Canadian Agents named hereafter.

LUGGAGE.

Household articles such as bedding and bed-linen, carpets, curtains, cutlery, and articles of ornament, when already possessed by the emigrant, should be brought out, as the freight on these will be much less than similar articles would cost in Ontario, if bought there; and many other little household necessaries which if sold would not bring much, but would add greatly to the comfort of the emigrant in his new home; there should also be brought wearing apparel; also mechanics' tools and implements of trade, if not too cumbersome in their nature; but tools should not be bought for the express purpose of bringing them out to Canada, as those best suited to the work can readily be procured in any part of the Province. Furniture of every kind should be disposed of at home, as furniture more suitable in Canada can be bought there more cheaply.

The emigrant should, when able, pack his luggage in common wooden boxes, with iron bands at the corners, ordinary trunks and portmanteaus being liable to be broken on the journey. In these boxes should be placed all the property of the emigrant, except what is necessary for use during the voyage. The name and destination of the emigrant should be painted on the box in letters at least 4 inches long; it should also be numbered and marked whether wanted on the voyage or not. These boxes should not be more than 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches in width, and the same in depth. The following diagram will exemplify:—

Per S. S. _______ vid Quebec.

No. 1.

JOHN BROWN,

Passenger to Toronto,

Not wanted on the voyage.

ONTARIO, CANADA.

By adopting the foregoing rules, emigrants will be able at once to claim their luggage on arrival at Quebec.

The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to customs duties on arrival in Canada.

ON BOARD SHIP.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board ship, he should read the rules he is expected to obey. He will find them hung up in

By Toronto & Nipssing R.R.

Toronto to Uxbridge... 43 Miles.

Washago... 103, Gravenhurst. 116, Gravenhurst. 116, Coboconk... 87, Coboconk... 87, Collingwood 94, Revenue and Collingwood 94, Revenue a

different parts of the steerage. He should do his best to keep himself and all about him clean, as this will add to his own good health and comfort, and also to that of others. If he has any grievance or cause of complaint, he should while on board apply to the Captain for redress; and if the grievance occurs after landing, then to the Government Immigration Agent, who will at once take steps to investigate the case. Emigrants are especially cautioned not to attend to any of the remarks and tales told them by interested parties, either on the voyage or after their arrival.

ON ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

After debarkation at Point Levis, Quebec, the immigrant should at once secure his luggage as it is landed from the steamer, and collect it in one place. This will enable the Custom House Officers to expeditiously complete their work, and the immigrants will be able to proceed on their westward journey without any delay.

The Government Immigration Officer for the Province of Ontario attends the arrival of every steamer, and is instructed to give every necessary information and assistance; and the immigrant should immediately after landing report himself at the Ontario Immigration Office on the wharf, near the steamship landing

The women and children, and small articles of luggage, should at once be taken to the Immigration Depot, where they can remain until the train is ready. The heavier luggage, after being passed by the Custom House Officer, will be carted to the Immigration Depot free of expense. Before leaving Point Levis, the immigrant should see that his luggage is properly checked, as otherwise the Railway Company will not be responsible for it.

Immigrants will find themselves accosted by runners for different Hotels and public houses, offering cheap refreshments: they will do well not to accompany these persons, as everything requisite will be found provided for them in the Immigration Depot, at the lowest charges. Immigrants will also do well not to change any English money at Quebec, but to wait until their arrival in the Province of Ontario, as English money is more valuable there; but if obliged to do so, they should inquire of the Immigration Agent the amount of Canadian money they should receive for their English, or consult the following Money Table:—

MONEY TABLE.
STERLING MONEY IN CANADIAN CURRENCY.

Sterling Money.	Its equivalent in dollars and cts.	Canadian currency.	Its equivalent i Sterling Money
£ 1 d.	Dols. Cts. O 02	Dols. Cts.	£ s. d O O O
	0 04	0 02	0 0 01
$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array}$	0 06	0 03	0 0 1
0 0 4	0 08	0 05	
0 0 5	0 10	0 10	0 0 2 0 5
0 0 6	0 12	0 15	0 0 7
0 0 7	0 14	0 20	0 0 10
0 0 8	0 16	0 25	0 1 0
0 0 10	0 20	0 50	0 2 1
0 0 11	0 22	1 00	0 4 1
0 1 0	0 24	2 00	0 8 3
0 1 3	0 30	3 00	0 12 5
0 1 6	0 36	4 00	0 16 5
0 1 9	0 43	5 00	1 0 6
0 2 0	0 49	6 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0 2 6 0 5 0	0 61	10 00	2 1 1
	1 22	20 00	4 2 2
0 10 0	2 43	25 0	5 2 9
1 0 0	4 87	50	10 5 6
5 0 0	24 33	100 00	20 10 11

For general purposes it will be sufficient to remember that the Canadian cent and the english half-penny are almost identical in value.

The safest manner in which to bring or send out money to Ontario in large sums, is by bill of Exchange or letter of credit on any good Bank in the Province. These can be obtained from Banks in the United Kingdom. The Immigrant should not bring Bank bills for personal and immediate expenses—bring sovereigns; or, for small sums, Post Office Money Orders on Offices in Ontario will be perfectly safe.

ASSISTANCE TO EMIGRANTS.

The Dominion Government issues orders for Passenger

Warrants at reduced rates to approved Emigrants.

The Ontario Government grants a further assistance of £1 4s. 8d., in reduction of passage money, to female domestic servants of good character, who declare their intention of settling in that Province.

Full information may be obtained on application to Mr. Peter Byrne, 31, Queen Victoria Street, London, or to any authorised Agent of Canada in the United Kingdom.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,

S. C. WOOD,

Commissioner.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, January, 1877.

TABLE ON DISTANCES.

By Grand Trunk R.R.	By Toronto, Grey and Bruce R.R.
Quebec to Montreal172 Miles. ,, Cornwall239 ,, ,, Prescott284 ,, ,, Brockville297 ,,	Toronto to Orangeville 40 Miles. ,, Mt. Forest 88 ,,
" Kingston 344 " " Belleville 392 "	By Prescott & Ottawa R.R.
,, Cobourg436 ,, ,, Port Hope442 ,, ,, Whitby475 ,,	Prescott to Ottawa 54 Miles.
", Toronto505 ", ", Ottawa338 ",	By Brockville & Ottawa R.R.
Toronto to Guelph 48 ,, ,, Stratford 88 ,, ,, London 120 ,, ,, Goderich 133 ,, ,, Sarnia 168 ,,	Brockville to Perth 40 Miles. ,, Carleton Pl. 45 ,, , Arnprior 69 ,, , Ottawa 73 ,, , Sandpoint 74 ,,
By Great Western R.R. Toronto to Hamilton 39 Miles.	By Midland R.R.
"Harrisburgh 58 ", "London115 ", "Chatham179 ", "Windsor225 ", By G. W. and the Wellington, Gray & Bruce R.R.	Port Hope to Peterboro' 31 Miles. "Lakefield 40 ", "Lindsay 43 ", "Beaverton 66 ",
Hamilton to Harrisburgh 19 Miles, Galt 31 ",	By Northern R.R.
Guelph 47 , Elora 60 , Fergus 63 , Harrison 95	Toronto to Richmond Hill 18 Miles , Newmarket 34 ,, ,, Belle Ewart 53 ,, ,, Barrie 64 ,,
By Toronto & Nipissing R.R. Toronto to Uxbridge 43 Miles.	" Orillia 86 "
,, Woodville. 63 ,,	" Washago103 , " Gravenhurst116