preserves order amongst the emigrants, ion protects them from imposition, sees are that they procure wholesome food at moderate rates, takes charge of the е. yed sick and destitute, and furnishes all rese enquirers with full and reliable inforwnmation as to railway and steamboat 1ese fares and the best routes to reach their destination. The Minister of Agriculnile ach ture, who has had long experience as ach. to the requirements of emigrants, and set thoroughly understands how they can h of best be assisted, has also placed trustobworthy and intelligent agents at Monauntreal, and other important stations ally along the main line of travel; hence t to the emigrant who appeals to any of the king Government agents at any station in s are the Dominion for advice or assistance, t inmay feel confident that he will be protent, by a tected from imposition, and aided in

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reaching his destination. The sober, honest, and industrious emigrant, in the enjoyment of good health, can at once command wages more than sufficient to house, clothe and feed his family; and if he be prudent and place his spare wages in the Government Savings bank, where he will receive 5 per cent. interest on deposits, he must in a few years become independent. The climate of the Dominion is as healthy as that of England, and longevity equally common, though those who indulge in the whisky bottle in Canada are doomed to an early One special advantage the emigrant can command in almost every part of the old settled Provinces, namely, an excellent education for his chil-

## AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN CANADA

dren, free of cost.

AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN CANADA.								
Currency. Stg	7.							
Blacksmiths, per day \$1 50 £0 6								
Bakers, " 1 50 0 6	0							
Brickmakers, " 1 50 0 6	0							
Bricklayers. " 2 75 0 11	0							
Carpenters, " 1 75 0 7	0							
Cabinetmakers, " 1 75 0 7	0							
Laborers, " 1 25 0 5	0							
Millwrights, " 2 00 0 8	0							
Masons. " 2 75 0 11	0							
Painters # 1.75 0.7	0							
Plasterers, " 1 75 0 7	0							
Printers, " 1 50 ^ 6	0							
Stonecutters, " 2 75 0 11	0							
Shoemakers, " 1 50 0 6	0							
Tailors, " 1 75 0 7	0							
Watchmakers, " 1 50 0 6	0							
Farm laborers, per \ 17 00 8 8	0							
month, and board)	^							
Servant Maids, " 6 00 1 4	0							

Currency, Stg.

Lumbermen, common hauds, per month, and board

It is to be observed in connection with this table that many mechanics and skilled artisans work by the piece, and consequently earn much higher wages. Printers, for example, working by the piece, earn from \$15 to \$20 per week. Likewise stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, brickmakers, carpenters, quarrymen, &c.

The hours of labor in Canada are generally from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and 7½ a m. to 6½ p.m. in winter, 10 hours. In a few large establishments 9 hours constitute a day's labor; in some others the workmen are granted a half holiday on Saturdays. Saturday is the usual pay day.

It may be stated in connection with the rate of wages that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in. The following are average prices in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Bruuswick:

Currency. Stg.

					•	•
Bread, 3 lb. loaf	. §	80	12	£0	0	6
Butter, per lb., salt		0	20	0	0	10
Beef, per lb		Ō	10	0	Ō	7
Cheese, per lb		0	15	0	Ŏ	7
Coffee, per lb		0	80	Ō	ĺ	Š
Flour, per brl. of 200 lbs.		6	50	1	6	ō
Firewood, per cord		5	00	1	0	0
Ham, per lb		Ō	13	0	0	6
Herrings, per brl		5	00	1	0	0
Oatmeal, per 200 lbs		5	75	1	3	Ó
Mutton, per lb		0	12	0	0	6
Pork, per lb		Ō	10	Ŏ	Ŏ	5
Potatoes, per bushel		0	30	0	1	3
Soan, yellow, per lb		0	05	0	0	3
Sugar, brown, per lb		0	10	0	0	0
Tea, per lb		Ò	50	Ò	2	2
Tobacco		Õ	30	Ó	1	5
" Native grown			20	ŏ	ō	ŏ

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kent in mind, in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States.

Emigrants to Canada are strongly advised to take the St. Lawrence route. It is 448 miles shorter than that by way of New York, and possesses the advantage of smooth water—of inland navi-