

4. The Commissioners appoint a surgeon superintendent for the protection and medical charge of the emigrants. The single women are placed under the care of a matron, and when practicable, a schoolmaster is appointed, for the benefit of adults as well as of children.

DIET SCALE.

5. The emigrants are victualled on board, in messes of six or eight each. Each person over 12 years of age receives weekly—3½ lbs. of meat, 8 oz. of suet, 4 oz. of butter, 2½ lbs. of biscuit, 3½ lbs. of flour, 1 lb. of oatmeal, ½ lb. of rice, 2 lbs. of potatoes, or ½ lb. of preserved ditto, peas and other vegetables, 6 oz. of raisins, 1 oz. of tea, and 2 oz. of coffee, ¾ lb. of sugar, and ½ lb. of West India molasses, with salt, pepper, and pickles and 3 quarts of water daily. Children between one and 12 years of age receive half rations, and for those under one year old there is a special dietary scale. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, wine, preserved milk, &c., for use in case of sickness. Every ship carries a baker, and a large oven for baking bread, pies, &c.; and the emigrants, besides their other allowances, receive an issue of fresh bread three times a week, made from a portion of their flour.

OUTFIT, &c.

6. The emigrants must find their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners. The smallest quantity which will be passed is:—for each male over 12, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, two warm flannel shirts, two pairs of new shoes or boots, two complete suits of strong exterior clothing, four towels, and 4 lbs. of marine soap; and for each female over 12, six shifts, two warm and strong flannel petticoats, six pairs stockings, two pairs strong shoes, two strong gowns, one of which must be warm; three sheets, four towels, one comb, and one hair brush, and 4 lbs. of marine soap. If any difficulty is experienced in procuring good marine soap where the applicants reside, there will be ample opportunity for purchasing it after their arrival at the depôt. The larger the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months; and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. An extra supply of flannel is strongly recommended.

7. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more strong boxes or cases; but no box must exceed in size 15 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken. Neither the Commissioners nor the Colonial Government will be responsible in any way for loss or damage at sea of emigrants' baggage.

8. The Commissioners supply, free of charge, provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils at their depôts and on board the ship. They also provide new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes; canvass bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles are given at the end of the voyage, to the emigrants who have behaved well.

9. The Commissioners also supply bags containing stuffs, and sewing and knitting materials, which are placed in charge of the matron, to be given out for the benefit and recreative employment of the single women during the voyage.

10. On reaching the colony, emigrants by the Commissioners' ships are received into the Government depôts, and lodged and maintained there free of expense for a few days, till they can obtain employment. They are not bound in any way to the Government, or required to make any payment in the colony for their passages, but are at perfect liberty to choose their own employers, and to make their own bargains for wages. No employer is admitted into the depôt to hire servants who is not known to be of good character, or who does not bring a certificate of respectability from a clergyman or magistrate.