

The burdens of State and local taxation are comparatively light, while the blessings and advantages of cheap postage, cheap newspapers, savings banks, building societies, co-operative associations, railways, electric telegraphs, &c., are enjoyed almost as fully as in the mother country, in some cases more so.

The average rates of wages per day, without board, are, according to the latest accounts, as subjoined:—Bookbinders and printers, 4s. to 7s.; blacksmiths, 4s. to 6s.; bricklayers and masons, 5s. to 6s.; curriers, 3s. to 4s.; carpenters and joiners, 6s. to 7s.; cabinetmakers, 5s. to 6s.; coopers, 4s. to 6s.; carters (with horse and cart), 7s. 6d. to 8s.; common labourers, 3s. to 4s.; gardeners (in spring time), 5s. to 6s.; millwrights and mechanics, 6s. to 8s.; millers, 6s. to 8s.; painters and glaziers, 5s. to 6s.; plasterers, 5s. to 6s.; plumbers and glaziers, 5s. to 6s.; printers (compositors), 1s. per 1,000; quarrymen, 3s. to 4s.; ropemakers, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; shoemakers, 4s. to 6s.; sawyers, 4s. to 5s.; shipwrights, 6s. to 7s.; stonecutters, 6s. to 8s.; saddlers and harness-makers, 5s. to 6s.; slaters and shinglers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; tanners, 4s. to 5s.; tailors (generally piecework), 4s. to 6s.; tinsmiths, braziers, &c., 5s. to 6s.; wheelwrights, 5s. to 7s.; whitesmiths, 6s. to 8s. Per month, with board and lodging:—Bakers, £2 10s. to £3; butchers, £2 to £3 4s.; coachmen, 30s. to 45s.; female cooks, 26s. to 35s.; dairywomen, 25s. to 30s.; farm labourers, 40s. to 60s.; men servants, 35s. to 45s. Milliners and dressmakers, 2s. to 3s. per day, with board and lodging. In many instances English artisans, labourers, operatives, mechanics, and others can obtain a considerably higher rate of wages.

The average retail prices of provisions in February, 1869, were as follows:—Bacon, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; beef (fresh or salt), 5d. to 6d.; bread per 4 lbs., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto seconds, per 6 lbs., 9d.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt butter, 7d. to 8d.; candles, 7d.; English cheese, 1s. 3d.; ditto colonial, 8d. to 10d.; coals per ton, 26s. to 32s.; coffee per lb., 1s. to 1s. 3d.; eggs 1d. each; flour (best), per barrel of 196 lbs., 21s. to 25s.; ditto seconds, 19s. to 22s.; milk per quart, 3d.; mutton per lb., 5d. to 6d.; oatmeal per cwt., 14s.; soap per lb., 3d.; white sugar, 7½d. to 8d.; brown ditto, 4d. to 4½d.; potatoes per bushel, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; rice per lb., 2½d.; tea, 2s. to 4s.; pork (salt or fresh), 4d. to 5d. In most of the country districts prices are much lower. The average retail prices of clothing at the same date were as follows:—Blankets per pair, 16s. to 28s.; strong women's boots, colonial make, 8s. to 10s.; long boots, 10s. to 15s.; stout calico per yard, 8d.; cotton for gowns, 10d. to 1s.; cloth for coats, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; flannel, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fustian, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; velveteen, 2s. 3d.; ready-made clothing, about same prices as in England.

Among the most important Canadian industries are those connected with the various fisheries. These latter are said to be attracting much attention, and will prove a prolific source