

formed nearly all the year round. In Canada East the snow begins to fall in November when calm frosty weather sets in, with a clear blue sky, alternated with five or six snow-storms during the winter. The snow disappears early in May, when the vegetation, which has been advancing for a month or more under the snow, bursts all at once into profuse luxuriance. As for the toil which awaits the settler on the new lands, it is amply rewarded by the prosperity which comes after, in proportion to his industry; and where is the struggling farmer or down-trodden labourer who would not prefer a few years of active labour, followed by independence and comfort, to his present position?

The population of Canada in 1848 was nearly a million and a half, and had doubled in the preceding fourteen years, so that it may now be estimated at 2½ millions. The coloured people number 30,000, and the Indians about 16,000.

The country between Montreal and Toronto presents a very desirable field for the emigrant, both from the fertility of the soil and the numerous rivers, which, besides being navigable for boats and barges, afford many eligible sites for the erection of corn and saw mills. The Huron district is equally fertile, and even the far-west shores of Lake Superior will soon echo the sound of the settler's axe, as copper has been found there in great purity and abundance, and associations have been formed for developing this new source of Canadian prosperity.

The points of greatest interest to emigrants of the industrial class are, the demand for labour, the rate of wages, the price of provisions, and the cost of the voyage. Upon these subjects we propose to give briefly the information required: In the first place, the finer descriptions of manufactured goods are imported from Britain, and artisans engaged in such branches are not wanted; and inferior workmen find some difficulty in obtaining employment. Bricklayers, house-carpenters and joiners, if good workmen, are in unceasing demand, at from 6s. to 7s. per day; masons are in still greater demand, and earn from 8s. to 10s. per day. Plasterers are now much required, at from 6s. to 7s. per day. Painters are in brisk demand, as, besides inside painting, wooden houses receive two or three coats of paint on every part of the outside: wages from 6s. to 7s. per day. Blacksmiths are in constant demand, at from 6s. to 7s. per day, without, or £6 per month with, board and lodging. Carriage-makers are required in the towns, and are able to earn from 5s. to 7s. per day. Tinsmiths earn 6s. per day, with board and lodging; and many masters send waggons into the western parts of the country, bartering tin-wares for furs, which are sold at Montreal for shipment to England. Shoemakers usually succeed well in finding employment, notwithstanding the quantity of cheap shoes imported from the United States: they are paid by piece-work, as in this country. Tailors, if first-rate hands, find ready employment, at good wages. The demand for printers is limited; wages from £2 to £2 10s. per week. Good seamen are much sought for, the trade upon the great lakes, especially as regards steam navigation, being rapidly on the increase: wages, from £3 4s. to £3 12s. per month; mates, £4 to £5; masters, £10 to £12. The rations are good, too; but it must be remembered that navigation is suspended from Christmas till the beginning of May, when the lakes are frozen. Most of them have been Scotch fishermen, and find employment at farm-work during the winter, so that they often save money, and not a few have purchased land and become farmers. Farm-labourers get 12s. per week and their board: employment is easiest found in the west. Female servants get from £10 to £12 per annum, and good cooks from £12 to £15: English or Scotch are preferred to natives. Dressmakers, milliners, needlewomen, &c., are in very great demand, and earn at least twice as much as in England.

It is only in West Canada that mechanics and labourers are lodged and boarded by their employers; but board and lodging of a very superior description are to be had in all the towns at from 10s. to 12s. per week. The usual hour for breakfast is seven or eight, when the table is spread with steaks, chops, ham, or bacon and eggs, with good bread, roasted potatoes, and coffee or tea. The dinner hour varies from twelve to two, when roast or boiled beef or pork, with fruit pie or pudding, is served; in cold weather, good soup is sometimes substituted for meat, and poultry or game occasionally vary the good cheer. The hour for tea, or supper, as it is generally termed in Canada, is six or seven, when the cold meat is placed on the table, with tea or coffee, and a liberal supply of preserves, such as apples, plums, peaches, or cranberries.