

And so on, on alternate days during the voyage. Children not exceeding 10 years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing allowance for females; if 10 years of age and upwards, to be victualled as adults, viz., the boys as men, and the girls as women. In addition to this scheme, each male and female emigrant, whether adult or child, is to be allowed two gallons of wine during the voyage, and the usual Government supply of medical comforts is also to be put on board in case of sickness; say, the proportion for 100 persons during the voyage,—

- One hundred and thirty-one pounds preserved meats including soups.
- Four hundred and eighty-six pounds lemon juice.
- Four hundred and eighty-six pounds sugar, to mix with it.
- Sixty pounds Scotch barley.
- Eighteen bottles port wine.
- Eight gallons of vinegar.
- Six pounds three quarters of tea.
- Forty-eight pounds of sugar.
- Fifty pounds of soap for every 100 men, and
- Five hundred pounds of ditto for every 100 women.

Appendix.  
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No. 4.  
Minutes of  
Evidence.

The wine and medical comforts to be used as the surgeon may think proper.

In substituting any of the foregoing articles, half-a-pound of currants or suet, or one pound of raisins is to be considered equal to one pound of flour.

One pound of rice, one pound of biscuit, one pound of flour, or one quart of oatmeal, are to be considered equal to each other.

Three pounds of potatoes are to be considered equal to one pound of biscuit. One quarter of the allowance of flour to be substituted by suet and raisins, or by suet and currants; three pounds of rice for each person to be provided for the voyage, and to be used as a substitute at the discretion of the surgeon.

When fresh meat and vegetables are used in port, it is to be in the following proportions:

One pound of fresh meat, with half-a-pound of vegetables of any kind, except onions or leeks, being equal to three quarters of a pound of salt beef, with three quarters of a pound of flour, or to three quarters of a pound of salt pork, with half a pint of peas; and one pound of onions or leeks is equal to four pounds of any other kind of vegetables. A proper proportion of the flour to be provided in suet and raisins.

*Friday, 28 July 1837.*

*Sir John Jamison, Member of the Legislative Council; Examined.*

THE circumstances of the colony, of late years, have so materially changed, and the increase of flocks and herds, and the enterprise of our settlers developing new profitable resources, require a very increased number of labourers to enable them to carry into successful effect their industrious pursuits. It is only a very few years ago that the arrival of emigrants, the number of prisoners becoming free by servitude, together with those receiving the indulgence of tickets-of-leave, and the annual supply of prisoners of the Crown, furnished the settlers, generally, with useful mechanics, shepherds, herdsmen, and labourers, at the moderate wages, for free persons, of from 10 *l.* to 15 *l.* per year. At present, trustworthy shepherds, herdsmen and labourers, cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, even at from 20 *l.* to 30 *l.* per year, together with the usual rations; and the want of labour appears to be increasing daily, and is so much felt, that many sheep proprietors have been compelled to increase the numbers in the flocks entrusted to the charge of their several shepherds from one-third to double the numbers that used formerly to be in a flock; from which cause, great injury and losses may be apprehended; their over-crowded and consequent neglected state will generate scab and other diseases; and their increased numbers extending over so much ground, will render them more liable to the attacks of native dogs, and considerably increase the risk of their being lost in the bush. The necessity of settlers attending to flocks and herds, as being more profitable than most other pursuits, has compelled many to send their most useful agriculturists to take charge of their flocks and herds, thereby materially abridging the extent of agriculture; which must soon operate in considerable diminution of the culture of the common necessities of life, and increase their prices in our markets, which will bring unjust reflections upon our fertile soil and climate; so that, in my opinion, unless prompt and immediate measures be taken to provide the colony with a present supply of at least 10,000 labourers, to furnish shepherds and herdsmen, necessary for our increasing flocks and herds, including a proportionate number of mechanics, and a subsequent annual importation to supply the places of those who will acquire independent establishments of their own, and will themselves become employers, the advancement and prosperity of the colony must be materially retarded and curtailed; and it appears to me that the hill coolies of Bengal would be very desirable labourers herdsmen and shepherds, to supply our immediate wants, and until a sufficient number of Europeans reach our shores; it appearing that their climate, habits and mode of living suit them for this colony; and the shorter passage from India, and the facility with which they can be obtained, make their immediate services more desirable.

Sir John Jamison.  
28 July 1837.