

of gardening, in addition to that of farm work, will generally find such an acquisition advantageous.

DAY LABOURERS.—Labourers working on the railroads, or at sawing and chopping firewood, or other miscellaneous work, can earn from 4s. to 5s. a day, without board.

MECHANICS.—Carpenters get from 6s. to 9s. a day ; bricklayers, plasterers and stonemasons, 7s. to 12s. ; plumbers, painters and glaziers, 6s. to 9s. ; tinsmiths, 5s. to 6s. ; blacksmiths, 5s. to 8s. ; wheelwrights, 4s. to 7s. ; and tailors and shoemakers, who usually work by the piece, 6s. to 8s. ; in all cases without board. There is generally more or less work going on in the building trade during the winter, except in extreme weather, when out-door work is partially suspended.

HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS.—Good general servants are scarce and consequently in great demand, and receive from 24s. to 29s. a month. Housemaids and nursery-maids get from 16s. to 22s., and good professional cooks, from 29s. to 33s. and upwards, according to ability.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Ontario for mechanics and agricultural labourers, when quantity and quality of food are considered, is cheaper than it is for the same classes in the old country. In the smaller towns and in the country, the cost of living is considerably less than in the larger cities.

RENT.—Small houses and cottages in cities and towns, suitable for small families, can be got for from £10 to £20 a year, including taxes. Facilities are frequently available to workmen for purchasing a building lot and erecting a cottage, to be paid for by easy instalments. In the country, rents are much lower than in towns, and besides there is often the advantage of a garden, and the keep of a cow, pigs, and poultry.

FUEL.—This is rather an expensive item ; being nearly equal to the rent. Wood costs in the country from 5s. to 20s. per cord, and in cities, from 20s. to 30s., besides the cost of sawing and chopping, which is from 4s. to 6s. additional. This latter item, however, can be saved, if the workman will saw and chop the wood himself, which is almost universally the case. Coal is burnt only in the cities and largest towns. The price is from 29s. to 33s. a ton for the ordinary soft coal, which is burnt in the open grates, and from 31s. to 39s. for the hard anthracite coal, which is burnt in the stoves. A cord of wood contains 128 cubic feet, the load containing a cord generally being 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. A cord of wood is usually considered equal in heating and lasting power to half a ton of coal, and lasts about a month in winter and about two months in summer.