

ticeship, and cannot be successfully undertaken off-hand by the denizen of a Whitechapel slum.

Given the most favourable conditions, strength, opportunity, and previous knowledge of the work required, a man may earn from two pounds to four pounds a week out here, which seems at first sight princely; but we must remember how much he is bound to spend to procure the mere necessaries of life. Meat is certainly cheaper than with us, but most other things are dearer; house rent and clothing especially so, and everything in which manufacture or preparation of any kind is involved.

An unmarried man, living frugally and with self-denial, may, of course, save largely; but where a wife and family are in question, the conditions are very different. Even firewood, which ought to be cheap enough in this land of forests, sells for ten shillings the half cord. Emigrants are apt to forget that increased wages mean increased prices on everything that labour has touched, and their powers of saving must therefore be in direct proportion to the reduction of their wants. Every child who cannot earn enough to defray his own board, lodging, and clothing must, of course, increase the wants and reduce the savings of the family very considerably.