

and lodged in the families where they are employed. House servants, especially females, are much wanted in all the towns and villages. Places are easily obtained and wages are good, ranging from 12s. to 20s. per month. They are provided with everything but clothing. Boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age would be readily taken by the farmers as apprentices.*

Workmen in the various mechanical trades generally receive better wages than in England. The price of labour varies at different times, so that no sum named here would furnish a true criterion. The mechanic will learn from Chap. VI. sec. Manufactures, the occupations most in request in the country.

Carpenters and Joiners receive per day from	5s. to 6s. sterling.
Masons and Bricklayers,	6s. to 8s. “
Blacksmiths, &c.,	do. do. “
Tailors,	5s. to 6s. “
Other trades in proportion, and labourers	3s. to 4s. sterling.

Mr. Philips, in his paper on “Gold Mining and the Gold Discoveries made since 1851,” (read before the Society of Arts in London on the 14th of May last,) when describing the Gold Discoveries in Nova Scotia, judiciously observes: “It must also be taken into consideration that Nova Scotia possesses many decided advantages over both California and Australia. Each of these countries is situated at a great distance from Europe, and can only be reached after a long and expensive passage, and, as a natural consequence, wages were for a long time exceedingly high and provisions proportionately dear. Nova Scotia, on the contrary, is within an easy distance both from Europe and the United States of America, and possesses a considerably settled population of intelligent, industrious, and sober people, eminently adapted after a little experience to become steady and efficient miners. The whole of the gold-bearing portion of the province also lies within a convenient distance from the coast, which abounds with magnificent harbors, affording ample security to shipping, whilst wood in large quantities is to be everywhere procured for all descriptions of mining uses, and an abundant supply of water is generally to be met with for the purposes of washing and amalgamation. From these circumstances, it is impossible that wages can ever reach the extravagant rates that mainly led to the failure of nearly all the gold-mining enterprises of 1852, since which period many of the mines have been advantageously

* From official documents furnished by Crown Land Office.