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INFORMATION

FOR

EMIGRANTS.

TO

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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SECOND EDITION.

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Published by Authority.



LONDON:

CHARLES KNIGHT AND CO., 22, LUDGATE STREET.

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1842.

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## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

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### OFFICE OF THE COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

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WITH the view of obtaining information which might probably be useful to persons proposing to settle in the British Provinces in North America, the Commissioners of Land and Emigration some time since prepared, in order to be transmitted to the authorities of these colonies, two sets of questions, one embracing the points having reference to emigrants taking out capital, the other those which appeared more especially to relate to the welfare of the labourer.

The colonial authorities circulated these questions amongst government officers, public bodies, and private individuals, and digested the answers which were obtained into separate returns for each province. These returns, except with regard to Nova Scotia, from which replies have not arrived, are now published in the following pages, as far as possible in the words in which they were received from the colonial authorities.

The Commissioners take the opportunity of the publication of these returns to prefix some other statements and tables which they believe may be of use or interest to parties contemplating emigration. They will be found enumerated in the annexed list of contents.

By order of the Board,

STEPHEN WALCOTT,

*Secretary.*

9, *Park Street, Westminster;*

*May, 1842.*

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## No. 1.

*Colonial Land and Emigration Commission.*

As this Commission has only been recently constituted, it may perhaps be useful to give a short outline of the nature of its powers and duties, in order that the public may be the better aware in what manner and to what extent it can avail itself of the establishment.

The Board was appointed by Commission under the royal sign manual, and its proceedings are directed by instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The practical duties of the Commissioners may be divided under three heads:—

1. Sale of Colonial Lands.
2. Superintendence of Emigration.
3. Diffusion of Information in respect to the Colonies.

1. The Commissioners are enabled to contract for the sale of waste lands in certain of the colonies. They furnish the parties depositing money in this country with certificates of payment available for the purchase of land in the colony, and apply the money to the conveyance of emigrants nominated by the depositors. They have, however, no authority to perform this office in respect of lands situated in the North American colonies.

2. Whenever persons of the labouring class proceed to the colonies at the public expense, it is intrusted to the Commissioners to see, as far as possible, First, that they have not been induced to emigrate by publications improperly representing the advantages which await them. Next, that they are of the description required in the colony to which they are going. Thirdly, that they are forwarded in vessels fit for the voyage, and having on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, and all other articles requisite for the health and comfort of the passengers. On the other hand, when the expense of emigration is defrayed by private funds, it belongs to the Board, as far as possible, to protect the poor from imposition, and from the effects of improvident arrangements on their part; and to see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are duly carried out and enforced.

3. It is the province of the Commissioners from time to time to make public any authentic information which they may receive on matters connected with the settlement of waste lands in the colonies, and affecting the interest of any description of persons who propose to settle in them. They likewise answer all applications from individuals, and afford them, so far as may be in their power, such information as may be adapted to their particular cases.

The office of the Commissioners is at No. 9, Park-street, Westminster, and all communications should be addressed to their secretary, Stephen Walcott, Esq.

## No. 2.

*List of the Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom.*

Lieut. LEAN, R.N., London (Office, East Smithfield).  
 Lieut. HENRY, R.N., Liverpool (Office, 33, Union-street).  
 Lieut. FORREST, R.N., Leith.  
 Lieut. HEMMANS, R.N., Greenock.  
 Lieut. HODDER, R.N., Dublin,  
 Lieut. FRIEND, R.N., Cork.  
 Lieut. STARKE, R.N., Belfast.  
 Mr. LYNCH, R.N., Limerick.  
 Lieut. SHUTTLEWORTH, R.N., Sligo.  
 Lieut. RAMSAY, R.N., Londonderry.

These officers act under the immediate directions of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and the following is a summary of their duties:—

They correspond with any magistrates, clergymen, parish officers, or others who may apply to them for information as to the facilities for emigration from their respective stations. They procure and give, gratuitously, information as to the sailing of ships, and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between ship-owners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are strictly complied with, viz., that passenger-vessels are sea-worthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c., and that they sail with proper punctuality.

They attend personally at their offices on every week day, and generally they afford, gratuitously, all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

*Government Emigration Agents in the Colonies.*

## CANADA.

Quebec.—A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., Chief Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.  
 Montreal.—JAMES ALLISON, Esq.  
 Bytown.—GEORGE BURKE, Esq.  
 Kingston.—JOHN ROY, Esq.  
 Toronto.—A. B. HAWKE, Esq., Chief Agent for Western (Upper) Canada.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John's.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq., Chief Agent.  
 Fredericton.—EDMUND WARD, Esq., Assistant Emigration Agent.

In the other North American provinces there are no Government emigration agents.

The duties of these officers are, to afford gratuitously to emigrants every assistance in their power by way of advice and information as to the districts where employment can be obtained most readily, and on the most advantageous terms, and also as to the best modes of reaching such districts.

The Governor-general of Canada has appointed Thomas Rolph, Esq. to be Emigration Agent in the United Kingdom, on behalf of the Government of Canada. His address is, "Colonial Society, 15, St. James's Square, London."

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No. 3.

**ABSTRACT of AVERAGE LENGTH of PASSAGES made by Vessels with Emigrants from the United Kingdom to QUEBEC during the Year 1841 ; taken from the Annual Report, dated 31st December, 1841, of the Emigration Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.**

Date of Sailing from the United Kingdom.	Number of Vessels.	Shortest Passage.	Longest Passage.	Average Passage.
		Days.	Days.	Days.
March 30th . . . . .	1	49	49	49
From April 1st to the 15th . . .	84	34	62	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
" April 16th to the 30th . . .	46	24	78	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
" May 1st to the 15th . . . . .	32	35	59	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
" May 16th to the 31st . . . . .	27	38	65	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
" June 1st to the 15th . . . . .	15	38	75	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
" June 16th to the 30th . . . . .	13	41	70	59
" July 1st to the 15th . . . . .	17	34	65	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
" July 16th to the 31st . . . . .	11	43	67	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
" August 1st to the 15th . . . . .	23	33	57	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
" August 16th to the 31st . . . . .	16	29	66	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
" September 1st to the 15th . . .	6	31	56	42

TABLE showing the PRICE of CONVEYANCE and other particulars relating to the Passage from those Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents stationed, to QUEBEC, HALIFAX, and NEW BRUNSWICK.—January, 1841.

	CABIN.			INTERMEDIATE.				STEERAGE.					Usual length of Voyage.	Usual Seasons of Sailing.	Whether usual or not to take Intermediate Passengers.	REMARKS.	
	Usual Cost of Passage.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.	Usual Cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual Cost of Passage without Provisions.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.	Usual Cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual Cost of Passage without Provisions.	What can an Emigrant victual himself for?	Berth, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.					
<b>To Quebec:</b>																	
From London . . .	20 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	Fitted with bedding . . .	Usual table supplies . . .	8 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>	Fitted, except bedding	Usually none . . . . .	5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	Fitted without bedding	If found in provisions, bowls, platters, and hook-pots.	6 to 7 weeks.	Spring and summer	Yes.	<i>London to Quebec.</i> —Water, cooking-hearth, fuel, and medicines, are found in all ships, but ship-owners are not obliged to find a surgeon to North America.	
„ Liverpool . . .	About 20 <i>l.</i>	Furnished . . . . .	Every requisite . . . . .	5 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	4 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	About 50 days.	Ditto . . . . .	Yes.	<i>Liverpool to Quebec.</i> —The price of intermediate and steerage passages entirely depends on the number of ships going, and of the applications for passages. The prices given for the cabin passage are those charged in packet ships according as passengers are, or are not, supplied with wines. By packet ships, intermediate and steerage passengers are charged 5 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i> more than by ordinary vessels. Intermediate and steerage passengers to North America generally victual themselves.	
„ Leith . . . . .	10 <i>l.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Water, fuel, and provisions	..	None . . . . .	..	..	Never found in provisions	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Water and fuel . . . . .	45 to 55 days.	Ditto . . . . .	No.	<i>Greenock to Quebec.</i> —The prices here charged are for private traders. Ships laid on for emigrants take them a little cheaper.	
„ Greenock . . .	20 <i>l.</i>	Generally with bedding	Same as for captain . . .	..	4 <i>l.</i>	Berths fitted . . . . .	Water and fuel . . . . .	..	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	5 to 6 weeks.	End of Mar. to Sept.	No.	<i>Dublin to Quebec.</i> —The steerage rate was that paid for the passage of Crown prosecutors in 1840.	
„ Dublin . . . .	11 <i>l.</i>	..	Water, fuel, and provisions	..	None . . . . .	..	..	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6 weeks.	Spring and summer	No.	<i>Sligo to Quebec.</i> —Passengers from this port generally find their own provisions.	
„ Belfast . . . .	14 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Same as for captain . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	Never found in provisions	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6 to 8 weeks.	Ditto . . . . .	No.	<i>Limerick to Quebec.</i> —Some few vessels sail during the summer months, but April is reckoned the best period of departure for emigrants.	
„ Londonderry .	12 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto, and cooking-hous- .	40 to 50 days.	March to July . . .	No.		
„ Sligo . . . . .	10 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	5 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Water, fuel, and medicines	5 to 7 weeks.	April to September	No.		
„ Limerick . . .	{ 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to } 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> }	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto, except bedding . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	4 <i>l.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> without meat	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	{ 1 <i>l.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> } without meat.	Ditto . . . . .	Water and fuel . . . . .	25 to 40 days.	April . . . . .	No.		
„ Cork . . . . .	14 <i>l.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Everything but wine . . .	7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i>	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Fitted except bedding	Water and fuel . . . . .	5 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6 weeks.	March to July . . .	No.		
<b>To Halifax:</b>																	
From London . . .	20 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	Usually without bedding	Usual table supplies . . .	10 <i>l.</i>	6 <i>l.</i>	Not . . . . .	Usually none . . . . .	6 <i>l.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i>	3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	3 <i>l.</i>	Fitted without bedding	Usually none . . . . .	6 weeks.	Spring, summer, and part of autumn.	Yes.	<i>London to Halifax.</i> —But few persons proceed to Halifax.	
„ Liverpool . . .	About 25 <i>l.</i>	Furnished . . . . .	Every requisite . . . . .	5 <i>l.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i>	Without bedding . . .	Berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	4 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>	3 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	About 5 weeks.	Spring and summer	Yes.	<i>Liverpool to Halifax.</i> —Same remark as to Quebec.	
„ Leith . . . . .	12 <i>l.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Water, fuel, and provisions	..	None . . . . .	..	..	Never found in provisions	4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	About 2 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Water and fuel . . . . .	50 to 60 days.	Ditto . . . . .	No.	<i>Leith to Halifax.</i> —The rates here given are those to New York.	
„ Greenock . . .	16 <i>l.</i>	Sometimes . . . . .	Same as for captain . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	..	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	5 to 6 weeks.	End of Mar. to 1st Sep.	No.	The charges to Halifax are about the same.	
„ Dublin . . . .	11 <i>l.</i>	..	Water, fuel, and provisions	..	None . . . . .	..	..	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	..	..	No.	<i>Sligo to Halifax.</i> —No passages taken from this port.	
„ Belfast . . . .	14 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Captain's fare . . . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	Never found in provisions	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6 to 8 weeks.	Spring and summer	No.	<i>Limerick to Halifax.</i> —Ditto.	
„ Londonderry .	12 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto, and cook-house . .	40 to 50 days.	March to July . . .	No.	<i>Cork to Halifax.</i> —Passages very seldom taken.	
„ Sligo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ Limerick . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ Cork . . . . .	14 <i>l.</i> to 16 <i>l.</i>	..	..	..	None . . . . .	..	..	..	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	..	Ditto . . . . .	Water and fuel . . . . .	5 weeks.	..	..	No.	
<b>To New Brunswick:</b>																	
From London . . .	15 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	Usually without bedding	Usual table supplies . . .	..	Same	as to	Quebec.	..	Same	as to	Quebec.	..	6 weeks.	Spring, summer, and part of autumn.	Yes.	<i>London to New Brunswick.</i> —Very few passengers from London.	
„ Liverpool . . .	15 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Every requisite . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Without beds . . . . .	Berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	40 to 50 days.	Spring . . . . .	..	<i>Liverpool to New Brunswick.</i> —No emigration from Liverpool to this colony.	
„ Leith . . . . .	10 <i>l.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i>	Fitted without bedding	Provisions and liquids . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	6 <i>l.</i> , rarely taken.	2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Fitted without bedding	Water and fuel . . . . .	6 to 7 weeks.	April, May, & June	No.	<i>Greenock to New Brunswick.</i> —The prices to Miramichi are a trifle lower.	
„ Greenock . . .	16 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Same as for master . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	5 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> or 1 <i>l.</i> per diem.	Berth fitted . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	40 days.	April to July . . .	No.	<i>Dublin to New Brunswick.</i> —Passage to Miramichi higher.	
„ Dublin . . . .	8 <i>l.</i>	Fitted without bedding	Fuel, water, and ship's provisions.	6 <i>l.</i>	3 <i>l.</i>	Roughly, without bedding.	Fuel and water only, when people find their own provisions.	5 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Fitted without bedding	Fuel and water only, when people find their own provisions.	6 weeks.	10th April to 10th June.	Occasionally done.	<i>Belfast to New Brunswick.</i> —Prices to St. John's and Miramichi are about the same.	
„ Belfast . . . .	12 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Ship's allowance . . . . .	..	None . . . . .	..	..	Never found in provisions	2 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>	Not . . . . .	Fuel and water . . . . .	5 to 9 weeks.	1st April to 1st July	No.	<i>Limerick to New Brunswick.</i> —Ditto.	
„ Londonderry .	10 <i>l.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Provisions, spirits, and ale	..	None . . . . .	..	..	Ditto . . . . .	2 <i>l.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Ditto, and cook-house . .	30 to 50 days.	April to June . . .	No.		
„ Sligo . . . . .	8 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i>	Ditto . . . . .	Cabin fare . . . . .	7 <i>l.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i>	3 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Ship's stores and provisions	Ditto . . . . .	2 <i>l.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>	Fitted without bedding	Fuel, water, and medicines	35 to 40 days.	March to July . . .	No.		
„ Limerick . . .	..	Same as to	Quebec.	..	Same	as to	Quebec.	..	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	Same	as to	Quebec.	..	April and May . . .	No.		
„ Cork . . . . .	15 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Ship's provisions . . . . .	5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Fuel and water . . . . .	..	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	About 2 <i>l.</i>	Fitted . . . . .	Fuel and water . . . . .	35 to 40 days.	March, April, & May	No.		

When not computed by the Passengers' Act, the following rates are charged for children.

London . . . . .	Except when very young, half price.
Liverpool . . . .	Ditto.
Leith . . . . .	Always computed by the Act.
Greenock . . . .	Children of all ages charged one half.
Dublin . . . . .	
Belfast . . . . .	Always computed by the Act.
Londonderry . .	To New Brunswick, between seven and fourteen, 23 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; between seven and one, 15 <i>s.</i> ; under one year, no charge made.
Sligo . . . . .	Always computed by the Act.
Limerick . . . .	
Cork . . . . .	

The limits, as to the use of the deck, imposed upon steerage passengers.

In Vessels proceeding from	London . . . . .	Usually kept before the mainmast; but in vessels with large numbers they are sometimes allowed as far aft as the capstan.
	Liverpool . . . .	Ditto.
	Leith . . . . .	As far aft as the quarter-deck: no limitation in vessels to New Brunswick.
	Greenock . . . .	Allowed as far aft as the quarter-deck.
	Dublin . . . . .	In large vessels not abaft the companion; in small vessels the free use of the deck.
	Belfast . . . . .	The whole run of the deck when there are no cabin passengers; when there are, as far aft as the quarter-deck.
	Londonderry . .	Free run of deck when the ship has not a poop.
	Sligo . . . . .	Free run of deck from the cabin-door.
	Limerick . . . .	Not given.
Cork . . . . .	From before the mainmast.	





## No. 5.

The following is a TABLE of DISTANCES from HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, to QUEBEC, and from the latter City to FORT ERIE, WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA, taken from a Treatise\* on Canadian Agriculture, by Mr. W. EVANS, of Montreal.

Halifax.	Quebec.	Three Rivers.	Sorel and Berthier.	Montreal.	Comwall.	Williamsburg.	Prescott.	Brockville.	Kingston.	Belleville.	Cobourg.	York.	Toronto.	Neilson.	Ancaster.	Grimaby.	Niagara.	Queenston.	Chippewa.	Fort Erie.
700	90	45	90	45	82	22	27	12	56	46	118	72	14	32	16	24	27	7	10	16
790	135	45	90	45	127	49	39	95	68	115	177	132	86	104	48	40	51	34	17	26
835	180	90	45	149	104	61	61	117	95	154	200	150	104	166	48	48	58	44	10	33
880	262	172	127	149	104	143	127	117	115	176	233	191	86	104	48	40	67	34	10	40
962	284	194	149	176	131	149	131	117	59	176	245	209	104	166	48	48	74	58	10	60
984	311	221	176	188	143	149	149	117	59	176	245	209	104	166	48	48	74	58	10	60
1011	311	221	176	188	143	149	149	117	59	176	245	209	104	166	48	48	74	58	10	60
1023	323	233	188	143	149	149	149	117	59	176	245	209	104	166	48	48	74	58	10	60
1079	379	289	244	199	117	95	68	56	46	115	177	132	86	104	48	48	74	58	10	60
1138	438	348	303	258	176	154	127	115	59	176	245	209	104	166	48	48	74	58	10	60
1184	484	394	349	304	222	200	173	161	105	176	245	209	104	166	48	48	74	58	10	60
1256	556	466	421	376	294	272	245	233	177	118	72	14	32	16	24	27	7	10	16	26
1270	570	480	435	390	308	286	259	247	191	132	86	14	32	16	24	27	7	10	16	26
1288	588	498	453	408	325	304	277	265	209	150	104	32	18	Neilson.						
1304	604	514	469	424	342	320	293	281	225	166	120	48	34	16	Ancaster.					
1328	628	538	493	448	386	344	317	305	249	190	144	72	48	40	24	Grimaby.				
1355	655	565	520	475	393	371	344	332	276	217	171	99	85	67	51	27	Niagara.			
1362	662	572	527	482	400	378	351	339	283	224	178	106	92	74	58	34	7	Queenston.		
1372	672	582	537	492	410	388	361	349	293	234	188	116	102	84	68	44	17	10	Chippewa.	
1383	688	598	553	508	426	404	377	365	309	250	204	132	118	100	84	60	33	26	16	Fort Erie.

\* The treatise here referred to is one which the Legislature of Lower Canada in 1836 caused to be translated and published in the French Language.

## No. 6.

The superficies of what before the union of the two provinces was termed Lower (now Eastern) Canada has no defined limits to the north; \* but it has been estimated by Mr. Evans and Mr. Montgomery Martin to contain, exclusively of the surface of the river and part of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, 132,000,000 of acres. The surveyed portion is divided into seignories and townships. The land comprised in the former is upwards of 8,000,000 of acres, and has been all granted by the Crown.† It is occupied chiefly by the French portion of the population. From a Return made by the Surveyor-general of Canada, dated Kingston, 5th March, 1842, it appears that the quantity of land remaining unsurveyed in Eastern Canada may be estimated at 118,980,000 acres; that the surveyed land amounts to 2,734,735 acres; and that the quantity available for settlement is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 acres.

The whole area of the upper (or Western) division of Canada has been estimated at about 64,000,000 of acres;‡ and it appears from the Return above alluded to that the amount of land unsurveyed is 3,180,000 acres; that the amount surveyed is 1,326,343 acres;§ and that the quantity available for settlement may be estimated at 3,754,000 acres.

The area of land in Nova Scotia may be estimated at 8,000,000 of acres; of which about 5,750,000 acres have been granted, and of the remaining 2,225,000 not more than about 280,000 are supposed to be fit for cultivation.||

The area of New Brunswick is about 16½,000,000 of acres.¶ 13,817,573 remain ungranted.\*\* About 11,000,000 are supposed to be fit for cultivation.

The area of Prince Edward's Island contains about 1,360,000 acres of land,†† of which, however, only 6,000 acres now remain at the disposal of the Crown.‡‡

The area of Newfoundland has been estimated at about 23,000,000 of acres.§§ of which nearly 23,000 acres have been appropriated; but there exists no official return of the surveyed and accessible land which still remains at the disposal of the Crown.||||

\* App. B to Lord Durham's Report, p. 4.

† Ibid. p. 4.

‡ Evans's Treatise, and Montgomery Martin.

§ This quantity does not include the land returned to the Commissioners of Crown lands for sale, and which may not have been disposed of.

|| App. B. Lord Durham's Report, p. 12.

¶ Ibid. p. 13.

\*\* Blue Book for 1841.

†† Montgomery Martin, vol. iii., p. 423.

‡‡ Blue Book for 1841.

§§ Montgomery Martin.

|||| Blue Book for 1840.

TABLE of Prices of Agricultural Produce and Farming Stock in the Lower and Upper Divisions of Canada, in New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward's Island.

	Eastern (Lower) Division of Canada.	Western (Upper) Division of Canada.*	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.
	Sterling.	Presumed to be Sterling.	Sterling.	Presumed to be Currency.
Wheat . . . . .	£. s. d. 0 4 2 to 6s.	£. s. d. 0 4 0	£. s. d. 0 6 9	£. s. d. 0 4 6
Barley . . . . .	0 2 0 to 3s.	0 2 2½	0 4 0	0 2 0
Rye . . . . .	0 2 3 to 3s.	6 2 8½	0 4 0	Not cultivated for market.
Oats . . . . .	0 1 0 to 1s. 6d.	0 1 3	0 2 3	0 1 3 (38 lbs. per bushel.)
Maize . . . . .	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 4 0	Not cultivated.
Peas . . . . .	0 3 3	0 2 7½	0 7 2	0 5 0 not much grown.
Beans . . . . .	0 4 2	0 5 0	0 9 0	Not cultivated.
Hay, per ton . . . . .	2 5 0	1 19 7½	2 14 0 per ton.	2 0 0
A good Cart Horse . . . . .	14 0 0	15 18 0	22 10 0	15 0 0
A serviceable Riding Horse . . . . .	19 0 0	17 10 9	27 0 0	20 0 0
A Yoke of Oxen . . . . .	16 0 0	17 13 3	22 10 0	14 0 0
Sheep, per score . . . . .	14 0 0	0 11 0 per head.	13 10 0	12 0 0
A good Milch Cow . . . . .	5 0 0	5 4 7	6 6 0	5 0 0
A breeding Sow . . . . .	2 5 0	1 18 10	2 15 0	2 0 0
Pigs . . . . .	0 15 0	0 10 7	{ Sucking 0 4 6 Weaned 0 9 0 and upds. }	0 10 0 (6 months old.)
A Cart of the description used by farmers . . . . .	5 0 0	8 5 8	9 0 0	10 0 0
A Waggon, ditto, ditto . . . . .	12 0 0	15 0 0	10 15 0	Farm waggons not used.
A Plough, ditto, ditto . . . . .	5 0 0	2 8 7	3 3 0	3 0 0
A Harrow . . . . .	2 0 0	1 17 0	1 16 0	1 10 0

\* The prices for the Upper Division of Canada are the average of the different Returns.

TABLE of RATES of WAGES paid in each

Trade or Calling.	EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.			WESTERN (U.S.)	
	Average Wages per diem.*		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per Diem.	
	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.
				Halifax (U.S.)	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ad and Biscuit Bakers . . . . .	4 0	..	40 0 0	5 0	4 0
Cherries . . . . .	per month, 4/.	By the month, 3/	By the month, 3/.	5 6	4 0
Cookmakers . . . . .	5 0	3 0	Only employed in summer.	5 6	4 3
Cooklayers . . . . .	7 0	6 0	Not hired by the year . . . . .	7 6	6 0
Crofters . . . . .	6 0	4 0	..	7 0	5 6
Carpenters and Joiners . . . . .	6 0	5 0	..	6 10	5 6
Cabinetmakers . . . . .	7 0	6 0	..	7 6	6 0
Carpenters . . . . .	5 0	4 0	45 0 0	6 6	5 0
Carters . . . . .	3 6	2 0	25 0 0	4 6	2 9
Cooks (women) . . . . .	2 0	1 0	18 0 0	..	..
Clothesmakers . . . . .	No employment	in Eastern (Lower) Canada.		7 6	5 0
Crywomen . . . . .	1 6	0 10	15 0 0	..	..
Clothesmakers and Milliners . . . . .	1 3	0 9	15 0 0	2 6	1 3
Coal Labourers . . . . .	3 0	2 0	25 0 0	3 9	2 6
Coiners . . . . .	3 4	2 6	36 0 0	5 0	4 0
Coiners . . . . .	3 0	2 0	30 0 0	4 0	2 9
Carpwrights . . . . .	7 0	6 0	80 0 0	9 0	7 0
Carpenters . . . . .	6 6	5 6	70 0 0	5 3	4 0
Carpentersmiths . . . . .	5 0	4 0	..	6 0	4 8
Carpenters . . . . .	6 3	5 3	..	7 6	5 6
Carpenters . . . . .	6 8	5 6	..	7 6	5 6
Carpenters and Glaziers . . . . .	7 0	6 0	..	7 0	5 6
Carpenters-men . . . . .	3 6	3 0	..	4 3	3 0
Carpentersmakers . . . . .	5 0	4 0	..	5 0	3 9
Carpentersmakers . . . . .	4 0	3 0	..	5 3	4 0
Carpenters . . . . .	5 0	4 0	..	6 0	4 6
Carpwrights and Boatbuilders . . . . .	6 6	..	..	7 6	6 3
Carpentersasons . . . . .	6 0	5 0	..	7 6	6 0
Carpentersmakers . . . . .	5 0	4 0	..	7 0	5 0
Carpenters and Shinglers . . . . .	5 0	4 0	..	6 3	4 6
Carpentersherds . . . . .	None in Eastern (Lower) Canada.			7 6	3 9
Carpenters . . . . .	4 0	3 0	..	5 9	4 6
Carpenters . . . . .	6 0	5 0	..	6 3	5 0
Carpenterswrights . . . . .	6 6	5 6	..	6 6	5 0
Carpentersmiths . . . . .	5 6	4 6	..	7 0	5 0

\* Presumed to be in Halifax currency.

the under-mentioned COLONIES.

CANADA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.				PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.						
Days and nights.	Average Wages per Annum.		Average Wages per Diem.		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per diem. †		Average Wages per Annum.					
	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.					
x Agency.			Sterling.										
d.	£.	s.	d.			s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
0	35	0	0		2l. 17s. to 3l. 3s. †	36l.	3	0	25	0	0		
0	40	0	0	6s. 3d. to 7s. 2d.	4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.	32l. 8s.	0	0	..	..	..		
3	48	10	0	4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 7d.	..	4	0	3	0	..		
0	97	0	0	7s. 2d. to 9s.	5s. 4d. to 6s. 9d.	..	5	0	4	0	..		
6	54	0	0	5s. 4d. to 6s. 3d.	3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.	..	4	6	3	6	40	0	0
6	61	0	0	6s. 9d. to 8s. 2d.	5s. 4d. to 6s. 3d.	..	4	0	3	0	36	0	0
0	61	0	0	7s. 2d. to 8s. 7d.	5s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.	..	4	6	3	6	40	0	0
0	54	0	0	4s. 6d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d.	..	4	0	3	0	36	0	0
9	28	0	0	4s. 6d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	0	0	..	13s. 6d. to 18s. †	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	10	0	..	13s. 6d. to 18s. †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	19	10	0	2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d.	..	2	0	1	6	20	0	0
6	27	10	0	3s. 7d.	2s. 8d.	21l. 12s.	2	6	1	9	16	0	0
0	40	10	0	4s. 6d.	3s. 7d.	27l.	3	4	2	3	..	..	..
9	29	0	0	3s. 7d.	2s. 8d.	22l. 10s.	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
0	93	10	0	8s.	6s. 3d.	..	4	6	3	6	40	0	0
0	58	0	0	9s.	7s. 2d.	..	3	6	2	6	35	0	0
8	55	0	0	7s. 2d.	5s.	..	4	0	3	0	40	0	0
6	78	0	0	7s. 9d. to 9s.	6s. 9d.	..	4	0	3	0	30	0	0
6	78	0	0	7s. 2d. to 9s.	6s. 9d.	..	5	0	4	0	40	0	0
6	78	0	0	6s. 3d. to 8s.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	34	0	0	5s. 4d.	3s. 7d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	54	0	0	Per week, 2l. 5s.	Per week, 1l. 7s.	..	4	0	3	0	40	0	0
6	62	0	0	6s. 9d.	5s. 4d.	..	4	0	3	0	36	0	0
3	50	0	0	6s. 9d. to 9s.	5s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.	..	4	0	3	0	40	0	0
0	78	0	0	6s. 9d. to 9s.	5s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.	..	4	0	3	0	30	0	0
0	..	..	..	Per week, 27s. to 36s.	..	90l.	4	0	3	0	40	0	0
6	..	..	..	7s. 2d.	5s. 4d.	..	5	0	4	0	40	0	0
9	30	0	0	None exclusively.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	44	10	0	6s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	27l.	4	6	3	6	45	0	0
0	57	0	0	Per month, 6l. 6s.	Per month, 4l. 10s.	..	4	0	3	0	40	0	0
0	69	0	0	6s. 9d.	4s. 6d.	..	4	0	3	0	40	0	0
0	60	15	0	Per week, 27s. to 36s.	..	..	4	0	3	0	40	0	0

† Prices presumed in sterling.

† Per month.

TABLE of the RETAIL PRICE of Provisions and Clothing in each of the under-mentioned Colonies.

Articles.	Eastern (Lower) Canada.	Western (Upper) Canada.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>				
Salt beef, per lb. . . . .	Sterling. s. d. 0 3½	Sterling. s. d. 0 3½	Sterling. s. d. 0 4½	Sterling. s. d. 0 2½
Fresh ditto, ,, . . . . .	0 3	0 4	0 3½	0 3½
Mutton, ,, . . . . .	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 3½
Lamb, ,, . . . . .	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 4
Veal, ,, . . . . .	0 4	0 5	0 3½	0 3
Fresh Pork, ,, . . . . .	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 2½
Salt ditto, ,, . . . . .	0 3½	0 4	0 5½	0 3½
Fowls, per pair . . . . .	2 2	1 6	1 9½	1 0
Bacon, per lb. . . . .	0 6	0 4½	0 7	0 5
Salt butter, ,, . . . . .	0 7	0 7½	0 10½	0 8
Fresh ditto, ,, . . . . .	0 10	0 7	0 11½	0 9
Fresh milk, per quart . . . . .	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 4
Cheese, per lb. . . . .	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 7
Eggs, per doz. . . . .	0 8	0 9	0 9½	0 6
Potatoes, per bushel . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1 9½	0 9
Bread, best wheaten, per 4 lb. loaf	0 9	0 6	0 2½ per lb.	0 2 per lb.
Seconds, ,, . . . . .	0 7	..	0 2½ ,,	0 1½ ,,
Best wheat flour, per bar. (196 lbs.)	28 0	20 0	36 0	0 1½ ,,
Seconds, ,, . . . . .	25 0	15 0	31 6	0 1½ ,,
Oatmeal, per cwt. . . . .	12 6	18 9	18 0	0 1½ ,,
Barley meal, ,, . . . . .	12 6	..	None.	0 1 ,,
Coals, per chaldron . . . . .	25 0	..	36 0	24 0
Candles, per lb. . . . .	0 9	0 9	0 10½	0 10
Fire-wood, per 'cord' of 123 cub. ft.	15 0	11 3	13 6	8 0
Common soap, per lb. . . . .	0 4	0 5	0 5½	0 4
Tea, ,, . . . . .	2 6	3 9	3 7	3 0
Coffee, green, ,, . . . . .	1 0	0 10	0 10½	1 0
Rice, ,, . . . . .	0 3	0 5	0 3	0 4
Sugar, brown, ,, . . . . .	0 5	0 6	0 5½	0 4
Ditto, white, ,, . . . . .	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 7
Salt, per bushel . . . . .	3 0	12 6	1 4	1 6
Pepper, per lb. . . . .	0 9	1 0	0 10½	1 5
Salt fish (the cheapest kinds) per cwt. . . . .	12 0	0 4	11 3 per quin.	0 0½ { dry, per lb.
Fresh ditto (ditto), per lb. . . . .	0 3	..	..	0 3 each Cod.
Beer, per gallon . . . . .	1 6	1 0	1 9½	1 0
Porter, per bottle . . . . .	1 0	1 6	1 4 per gall.	1 0 per gall.
<b>CLOTHING.</b>				
Men's stout shoes, per pair . . . . .	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Women's ditto, ,, . . . . .	8 0	7 6	6 9	6 0
Snow over-shoes, ,, . . . . .	12 0	{ 6 3 15 0 }	9 0	6 0
Men's shirts, cotton . . . . .	3 0	{ 3 9 5 0 }	3 2	2 9
Men's smockfrocks . . . . .	4 0	6 0	Not used.	4 0
Flannel, per yard . . . . .	2 6	..	1 9½	1 8
Cloth for coats, ,, . . . . .	7 6	10 0	9 0	10 0
Cotton for gowns . . . . .	0 9	..	0 9	0 10
Fustian, per yard . . . . .	2 0	..	1 4	2 0
Velveteen, ,, . . . . .	2 6	3 0	2 8	3 0

The above-mentioned articles of clothing are supposed to be of the average quality generally used by persons of the labouring classes.

Subjoined is a table of the population, according to the last census, in each of the British provinces of North America, as given in the Official Statistical Returns, called the "Blue Book."

Provinces.	Eastern (Lower) Canada.	Western (Upper) Canada.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.	Newfoundland.	Nova Scotia.
Years in which the census was last taken	1831	1835	1840	1833	1836	1838
Population at the last census . . . . .	*501,438	407,696	156,162	432,176	75,094	142,543

\* The population of Eastern (Lower) Canada was estimated in 1839 at about 700,000: vide Parliamentary Paper of 1840, No. 68, p. 5. It appears, from various data, that United Canada at present contains 1,250,000 people.—Report from Emigrant Agent of West Canada, dated Kingston, February 1, 1842. Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command.

† In Appendix B to Lord Durham's Report, page 169, the population of Prince Edward's Island in 1838 was estimated at 40,000.

## No. 7.

*Statements on Climate, extracted from Mr. Evans's Work on Agriculture, referred to at page 9.*

## CANADA.

The range of temperature in Eastern (Lower) Canada is very great. The climate, notwithstanding, is said to be extremely healthy.

TABLE showing the difference of Mean Temperature in the Lower and Upper Divisions of Canada, during one Year, and the Number of Fine and Wet or Snowy Days:—

—	LOWER CANADA.				
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fine Days.	Rain or Snow.
For the months June, July, and August. }	93·33	58·83	77·57	75	17
Winter Months . .	38·66	24·32	11·25	..	21 Snow.
For the Year. . .	68·25	11·75	42·1	309	56
—	UPPER CANADA.				
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fine Days.	Rain or Snow.
For the months June, July, and August. }	99·66	57·33	77·37	76	16
Winter Months . .	46·33	4·67	22·49	..	34 Snow.
For the Year. . .	73·8	15·72	48·37	276	89



No. 7—continued.

TABLE showing the Number of Days on which Rain or Snow fell, Number of Fair Days, and quantity of Rain in each Month of the following Years in Montreal, Lower Canada.

Months.	1831.				1832.				1833.				1834.				1835.			
	Inches.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.
January . .	.73	3	5	23	.53	3	10	18	.53	2	10	19	.55	..	6	25	.23	7	7	21
February . .	.45	1	9	18	..	..	14	15	..	..	10	18	..	4	2	22	.50	7	7	19
March . . .	3.73	7	6	18	.45	2	7	22	.60	3	7	21	1.85	4	8	19	.60	2	7	22
April . . .	3.84	11	3	16	1.35	6	4	20	1.85	6	..	44	1.60	5	..	25	3.39	8	6	16
May . . . .	3.	12	2	17	4.36	14	..	17	5.10	11	..	20	3.14	10	..	21	3.50	9	..	22
June . . . .	4.16	10	..	20	1.30	6	..	44	4.80	12	..	18	3.29	12	..	18	4.23	14	..	16
July . . . .	4.23	13	..	18	3.43	12	..	19	3.43	14	..	17	1.86	8	..	23	3.91	10	..	21
August . . .	2.98	7	..	24	1.47	6	..	25	8.83	13	..	18	1.81	9	..	22	6.21	15	..	16
September .	2.86	15	..	15	1.88	11	..	19	2.71	10	..	20	1.75	11	..	19	1.79	11	..	19
October . .	4.82	13	..	18	2.95	10	..	21	5.60	12	..	19	2.93	10	1	20	4.12	13	1	17
November .	1.34	8	5	17	2.30	7	6	17	.75	4	4	22	.22	2	5	23	1.10	3	5	22
December .	..	..	14	17	..	..	8	23	..	..	6	2	..	..	8	23	.6	2	7	22
Total . . .	32.18	100	44	221	20.02	77	49	210	34.20	87	37	241	19.00	75	30	260	29.55	92	40	233

Average of the five years, 86½ days' rain; quantity 26 inches, 98 parts. Day on which most rain fell, August 16, 1833, three inches. Average of the five years on which snow fell 40 days. Average of fair days in each year 240, less by a fraction. The number of fine days was greatest in the harvest months, July, August, and September of the years 1832 and 1834. In the former it was 63, and in the latter 61 days. In 1833 and 1835 particularly, the harvests were very unfavourable.

No. 7—*continued.*

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The climate of Nova Scotia is much milder in winter than in either of the divisions of Canada; and in summer the heat is not so great; but the weather is said to be more changeable, and more inclined to fog than in Canada.

The following Meteorological Table is for the town of Halifax:—

Months.	Thermometer.			
	Max.	Med.	Min.	
	°	°	°	
January . . . . .	42	20	2	Some clear days.—Some rain and snow.
February . . . . .	40	18	10	Ditto. Some rain; cloudy.
March . . . . .	52	25	6	Ditto. Cloudy; rain.
April . . . . .	54	30	8	Ditto. Rain; cloudy.
May . . . . .	60	40	20	Ditto. Little rain.
June . . . . .	68	50	30	Ditto.
July . . . . .	80	63	40	Ditto. Little rain and fog.
August . . . . .	90	70	55	Ditto. Ditto and hazy.
September . . . . .	79	51	48	Clear.
October . . . . .	68	51	30	Ditto.
November . . . . .	59	38	18	Ditto. Rain and fog.
December . . . . .	46	25	7	Ditto. And snow.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The climate of New Brunswick is not very different from that of Nova Scotia. The following table, for one year, may give a fair view of the average of seasons:—

Months.	THERMOMETER.				DAYS OF WEATHER.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Greatest Variations.	Fair.	Rain.	Fog.	Snow.
	°	°	°	°				
January . . . . .	22	—21	17	34	24	2	1	4
February . . . . .	19	—19	24	44	23	1	..	4
March . . . . .	36	20	33	16	22	2	2	5
April . . . . .	44	34	40	8	22	7	..	1
May . . . . .	50	44	37	6	18	8	5	..
June . . . . .	51	46	49	6	15	6	9	..
July . . . . .	73	58	66	15	18	3	10	..
August . . . . .	75	65	70	10	23	3	5	..
September . . . . .	67	57	62	10	17	5	8	..
October . . . . .	53	42	48	11	22	7	2	..
November . . . . .	34	28	31	6	15	8	3	4
December . . . . .	16	—11	14	27	26	0	2	3
Mean and Total . . . . .	46	38	42	22	245	52	47	21

## No. 8.

TABLE showing the Coins chiefly in use in the British North American Colonies, with their values in the respective Colonies, in Halifax Currency, compiled from the Official Returns called the "Blue Books" of the several Colonies, and from a Table in a Pamphlet on Colonial Banking, Exchanges, and Currency, published in London in 1836, by G. K. Young, Esq. Fractions have been omitted.

COINS.	Eastern (Lower) Canada.	Western (Upper) Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	New- foundland	Prince Edward's Island.	
						Island Currency.	Halifax Currency.
GOLD.							
British Sovereign. . . .	£. s. d. *1 2 2	£. s. d. 1 4 4	£. s. d. 1 5 0	£. s. d. †1 2 3	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 1 10 0	£. s. d. 1 2 2
British Guinea . . . .	1 3 4	1 5 6	..	1 3 4	..	..	..
American Eagle, coined be- fore July 1, 1834.	2 15 0	2 13 4	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto, coined since . . . .	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	3 2 6	2 10 0
Spanish Milled Doubloon . .	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 0 0	3 15 6	3 16 6	..	..
SILVER.							
British Crown, (Half-crown in proportion).	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 7 6	0 5 6
Shilling, (Sixpence in pro- portion).	0 1 1	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 1	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 1 1
French Crown . . . .	0 5 6	0 5 6	..	0 5 6	..	..	..
French Half-crown . . . .	0 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Dollar . . . .	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 5 0
Spanish Milled Dollar . . .	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 5 0
South American Dollar . . .	0 5 0	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	0 6 3	0 5 0
Mexican Dollar, (coined in 1831, 1832, or 1833.)	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pistareen . . . .	0 0 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Five-franc piece . .	0 4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Although this is the current value assigned to the sovereign in the "Blue Book," and by Mr. Young, it generally passes for more, say about 24s.; but the value of all English coins fluctuates from time to time.

† In New Brunswick the sovereign seldom passes for less than 24s., and in June, 1841, it was current at 25s.

The rates of exchange vary in the North American Colonies from about 6 per cent. to 14 per cent. premium. This, with the difference in value between sterling money and currency, renders 100*l.* sterling generally equal to 120*l.* currency. It usually requires, therefore, that amount in currency to pay 100*l.* sterling in England.

In Nova Scotia promissory notes of the Provincial Treasury, of the value of 1*l.* and of 10*s.* are in extensive circulation. They are not redeemable in specie, but are received in payment of provincial duties, &c.

Irredeemable Treasury notes are also current in Prince Edward's Island, and pass at the rate of 30*s.* for 20*s.* sterling.

The currency of Newfoundland consists almost entirely of British money, and Spanish dollars passing current at 5*s.*

The real value of the Spanish dollar in sterling money is about 4*s.* 2*d.* In commissariat transactions 4*s.* 4*d.* is the value assigned to it.

## No. 9.

RETURN of Persons who have Emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies in North America from 1825 to 1841, both inclusive.

Year.	British Colonies in North America.	Year.	British Colonies in North America.	Year.	British Colonies in North America.
1825	8,741	1831	58,067	1837	29,884
1826	12,818	1832	66,339	1838	4,577
1827	12,648	1833	28,808	1839	12,658
1828	12,084	1834	40,060	1840	32,293
*1829	13,307*	1835	15,573	1841	38,164
1830	30,574	1836	34,226		
Total Emigration of the 17 years . . . 450,821.					

RETURN of the number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec since the year 1829, inclusive, taken from the Annual Report, dated 31st December, 1841, of the Emigration Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.

Places of Departure.	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
England and Wales . . . . .	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799
Ireland . . . . .	9,614	18,300	31,133	28,204	12,013	19,206
Scotland . . . . .	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591
Hamburgh and Gibraltar . . . . .	..	..	..	15	..	..
Nova Scotia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland . . . . .	123	451	424	546	245	339
West Indies, &c. &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havre de Grace . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	*15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935

  

Places of Departure.	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
England and Wales . . . . .	3,067	12,188	5,580	990	1,586	4,567	5,970
Ireland . . . . .	7,108	12,590	14,538	1,456	5,113	16,291	18,317
Scotland . . . . .	2,127	2,224	1,509	547	485	1,144	3,559
Hamburgh and Gibraltar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland . . . . .	225	235	274	273	255	232	240
West Indies, &c. &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havre de Grace . . . . .	..	485	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	12,527	27,722	21,901	3,266	7,439	22,234	28,086
Grand Total for the 13 years . . . 321,807							

It appears, from the above statement, that of the 321,807 emigrants who landed at Quebec during the period it embraces, England and Wales furnished 84,133; Ireland 196,883; Scotland 36,329; and all other countries, 4,462.

\* The Commissioners have no means of explaining the mistake by which the numbers reported to have landed at Quebec from the United Kingdom in the year 1829 appear to exceed by 2,638 the numbers who are reported to have emigrated in the same year from the United Kingdom to all the North American Colonies.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
<p>1. What is the smallest quantity of land which can be bought of the Government in the colony?</p> <p>2. What is the upset price? and, if this varies, what is the average?</p> <p>3. What is the average price actually fetched by ordinary country lands?</p> <p>4. What is the average price of land partially cleared and fenced?</p> <p>5. Is it easy, and not expensive, to ascertain the validity of titles to private lands?</p> <p>6. What is the cost per acre of clearing waste lands for the drag or harrow?</p> <p>7. What kind of lands cost most in clearing?</p> <p>8. Can a capitalist, on arrival, immediately see by list and charts in the office of the Crown Land Commissioner, or the Surveyor-general, what lands already surveyed are open for sale?</p> <p>9. If the lands applied for are not surveyed, can they be occupied first and surveyed afterwards?</p>	<p><i>New Brunswick.</i></p> <p>1. 50 acres. Smaller tracts may be purchased, but the cost for such would be the same as for 50 acres, the expense of the grants to Government being alike in both cases.</p> <p>2. Generally 3s. currency (2s. 8d. sterling) per acre, but varies according to situation, &amp;c.</p> <p>3. From 5s. to 10s. currency, (4s. 6d. to 9s. sterling) for uncleared lands near settlements, according to situation and value, &amp;c.</p> <p>4. This also depends upon situation and quality, varying from 10s. to 10l. currency (9s. to 9l. sterling) per acre.</p> <p>5. Very easy, and not expensive, as there are registry offices in every county.</p> <p>6. Average 3l. to 4l. currency (2l. 14s. to 3l. 12s. sterling) for cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing.</p> <p>7. Swampy land.</p> <p>8. Yes, on application at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton.</p> <p>9. No, but reserved lands will be prepared for emigrants.</p>	<p><i>Prince Edward's Island.</i></p> <p>1. Town lots in George Town and Prince Town, quarter of an acre each; pasture lots of eight acres each; and township lands in lots of 100 acres each.</p> <p>2. Town lots average 5l., pasture lots 8l., and township lands 12s. per acre.</p> <p>3. From 10s. to 14s. per acre.</p> <p>4. A farm of 100 acres, with one-fourth part cleared and fenced, will fetch from 150l. to 200l.</p> <p>5. There is a registry office in which titles to lands are recorded, and these records are open to the inspection of the public upon the payment of 1s.</p> <p>6. The cost of clearing lands depends upon the growth of the wood upon it, and varies from 2l. to 4l. per acre.</p> <p>7. Lands producing black birch and maple-wood are most expensive to clear but they are reckoned the best description of lands.</p> <p>8. Plans of all lands which are in the Crown are kept in the office of the Surveyor-general, where the public have access to them, and can see what lands are for sale, and these lands are generally surveyed before sale.</p> <p>9. No.</p>

10.

## EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.

## ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

1. Fifty acres.

2. 4s. 9d. sterling, or 6s. currency, per acre for lands in the country of Ottawa and on the south bank of the St. Lawrence to the west of the Kennebec road, and 3s. 1d. sterling, or 4s. currency, per acre for all other lands.†

*N. B. These are fixed prices, the land not being sold by auction.*

3. From 4s. 2d. sterling to 6s. 6d.; but this depends of course very much upon situation.

4. About 20s. per acre.

5. Heretofore there has been considerable difficulty, but this will be to a great extent removed by the late Registry Ordinance.‡

6. About 2l. sterling, but varies with the nature of the soil and the quality of the wood.

7. Swampy land, growing soft timber, such as pine, hemlock, &c.

8. Yes.

9. No.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

1. The smallest quantity of farm land usually sold is 50 acres, but town or building lots are sold in smaller portions, as well as park lots in the neighbourhood of towns.\*

2. The upset price of Government lands is generally 8s. currency per acre; clergy reserves are higher, averaging 12s. 6d. currency per acre.†

3. This question cannot be answered with any certainty: much of course depends upon situation, and many other circumstances. In the back townships, say 4s. or 5s., and in others it varies from 10s. to 50s. and upwards.

4. With regard to land that is cleared and fenced, an addition of from 3l. to 4l. per acre should be made to the value of wild land.

5. There is no difficulty whatever in this respect. Each county has a registry office, where all transfers of land are recorded. The charge for a search is 1s. 6d.

6. About 3l., and from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. for clearing and fencing. In remote and unsettled parts of the province, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers, the cost is necessarily greater than in others.

7. Swampy lands, and lands covered with heavy timber, pine or hemlock.

8. Yes, and also at the office of the different district agents, together with any other information relative to Crown lands he may desire. Crown lands open for sale and settlement are advertised in the Gazette.

9. No.

‡ This ordinance was passed by the Special Council on the 9th of February, 1841.

† Since these answers were given, an Act has passed the Canadian legislature by which the system of selling by auction the waste lands of the Crown in Canada has been abolished, and they are in future to be sold at a price to be from time to time fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

\* The smallest quantity of land that can be obtained of the Canada Company is 100 acres.

to be sterling, it is inferred that Halifax currency is meant.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
<p>10. Will the survey be commenced as soon as the land is applied for?</p> <p>11. How long after having chosen a lot amongst lands already surveyed is a purchaser liable to be detained before he can effect his purchase and obtain possession of the land?</p> <p>12. Are any rights in the land reserved to the Crown?</p> <p>13. Are there established charges upon the land?</p> <p>14. Should the settler take out all his property in money? or would it be better to invest as much as he can spare in farming stock, or in furniture, clothes, ironware, saddlery, &amp;c. before leaving this country?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>New Brunswick.</i></p> <p>10. Immediately on application.</p> <p>11. From a week to a month. Measures are in progress to obviate this delay to the purchaser, by surveying and laying out locations in favourable situations.</p> <p>12. Coal and precious metals.</p> <p>13. None, except the charges for surveying the land.</p> <p>14. In money, either British gold and silver or Spanish dollars, taking only clothes and bedding with him. Farming stock and the other articles can be easily obtained in the province.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prince Edward's Island.</i></p> <p>10. When land is applied for, it is advertised for 30 days, and then sold at public auction. A plan and description thereof is furnished by the Surveyor-general, and a grant is made to the purchaser.</p> <p>11. There is no delay from the purchase to the possession.</p> <p>12. All mines of gold, silver, and other precious metals, and all coal are reserved to the Crown.</p> <p>13. There are no charges upon lands sold by the Crown, except what are made from time to time by local assessments.</p> <p>14. It would be advisable for the settler to take out his property in money, or to lodge it in some safe bank, (the Bank of British North America affords great facilities for that purpose,) and to draw for it as he may want it. Stock and farming implements may be procured in the colony upon as good terms as in England. Plain furniture is manufactured in the colony at a cheaper rate than in England, but clothes are more expensive, and so is ironware. Saddlery of all kinds is reasonable.</p>

*continued.*

EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

10. It would not be possible to make a survey on a single application, but in the event of a considerable number applying for land in the same locality, a survey would be at once ordered.

11. Possibly a fortnight.

12. Mines of gold and silver, with the rights of working them. The right of making roads and erecting buildings for military defence.

13. To make roads and bridges.

14. In money or credit on a London banker; in clothes also, but in nothing else.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

10. Same as (Eastern) Lower Canada.

11. When lands are advertised for sale, the purchaser, on payment of the price, can obtain a patent as soon as the description can be perfected in the Surveyor-general's office, the Attorney-general's fiat obtained, and the patent completed by the Provincial Secretary.

12. Gold and silver mines are reserved to the Crown, as well as white pine-trees; but no instances have occurred in which the reservation has been made available.

13. There are no other charges upon the land than the taxes imposed by the Legislature, which average about per acre per annum for cleared lands, and for wild lands.\*

14. It would be better for him to convert his money at home into letters of credit, and draw for it as he requires it in the province. He will thus gain the exchange, which is always against the province, and frequently at a high rate.

As a general rule, it is better for the emigrant to be as little encumbered with luggage as possible; and the working farmer, whose wants beyond those of necessity are few, should bring nothing with him but bedding and clothing. Owing to the high wages given to workmen, clothes, boots and shoes, &c., are much dearer here than in England, and a good stock of these things will be found of much use. Ironware and almost all the farming implements he will require can be procured in the country better adapted for the colony.

Persons with greater means may, however, as soon as they have selected their farms or the land on which they intend to settle, bring with them many articles which will be of great convenience. Although this is not absolutely necessary, for almost all their wants can be supplied in the province at an expense not very greatly exceeding the cost at which they can bring them out. In addition to ready-made clothing and bedding, they may bring some crockery, saddlery, carpets, &c., which are manufactured in England, and can be procured there cheaper and better. They must not, however, even of these things, bring too much, the freight on bulky articles being very high. Furniture, for this reason, should not be brought.

\* It appears from a report of Captain Pringle to the Governor-general of Canada, dated Toronto, 20th January, 1840 (printed in Parliamentary Paper, No. 68, for that year), that the taxes annually payable on cultivated lands amount to 1*l.*, and on wild lands to three-eighths of a penny currency per acre.



QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>	<i>Prince Edward's Island.</i>
15. Is the great proportion of cleared land under tillage?	15. Not easy to be determined. In many situations the greater proportion is appropriated to the growing of hay.	15. Yes.
16. Are there parts in which grazing is chiefly used? and if so, name the districts, and the advantages for that pursuit?	16. None where grazing is exclusively pursued. After the hay harvest, the cattle are turned upon the meadow lands.	16. The properties of the soil are better calculated for tillage than for grazing.
17. What are the comparative gains of grazing and tillage?	17. Cannot be stated, no comparison having been made.	17. Grazing is but little attended to, for the reason given above.
18. What is the usual mode of letting; and if by lease, state the conditions, and for what term of years?	18. By lease for short terms, from three to five years, sometimes for money rent, but generally upon shares of half the produce.	18. The usual mode of letting is by lease for from 40 to 999 years; the latter is most common, at an annual rent of from 1s. to 2s. per acre, with the option of purchasing the freehold at 20 years' purchase. These terms apply to lands let in their wilderness state only, the tenant or settler being at the cost of clearing them.
19. What is the rate of profit on farming operations generally?	19. No settled rate of profit. Farmers who perform the labour by their own families obtain a liberal profit; but if they have to hire labour, the profit is small.	19. The colony is not sufficiently advanced in improvement to admit of a correct calculation; but, upon the limited scale of capital employed, the profit may be rated at from 20% to 25% per cent.

*continued.*

EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

15. In the seignories the greatest proportion is under tillage; in the townships, in pasture.

16. Grazing is very general throughout the eastern townships, as affording the easiest method of sending produce to market under the present means of communication, and as avoiding the heavy expense of labour.

17. Tillage when in the neighbourhood of a market; grazing when distant.

18. Land is seldom taken on lease; but where it is, it is generally on condition of receiving half the produce, and supplying half the seed and all the implements and stock.

19. The money rate is difficult to ascertain; but an industrious farmer will always obtain a comfortable living.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

15. There are no farms in Upper Canada devoted exclusively to one or the other of these pursuits. Generally speaking, the greater portion of the farm is under grass, &c., to provide food for the cattle during the winter, except in new farms on which the clearings are not extensive, in which case the farmer usually first raises such crops as he may require for his own consumption or that will meet with a ready sale.

16. See answers to questions 15 and 17, and also Appendix A, page 40.

17. In the present imperfect mode of farming in this province, the *science* being little understood or attended to—and as grazing *exclusively* has not been tried—it may perhaps be difficult to speak with any certainty as to the comparative profits of tillage and grazing. Many farmers, however, are of opinion that the advantages of the latter are not sufficiently understood, and recommend its adoption. See Appendix A, page 40.

18. Leasing farms is not usual in Upper Canada, land being so cheap that farmers generally purchase farms for themselves. The rent, when paid in cash, is from 10s. to 20s. per acre for good cleared and fenced farms, having the necessary buildings, and near a principal market; and from 5s. to 10s. per acre for farms more removed from a market. But the most common mode is "*farming on shares*," the proprietor receiving either one-half or generally one-third of the produce, without sharing with his partner either in the labour or the disbursements. The system of leasing by Government has been found inconvenient, and for some years has been discontinued.

19. It is difficult to state what rate of profit is made by the farmers of the country generally—say 30 per cent. (See answers to questions 15, 16, and 17.) With industry and perseverance, an industrious farmer is sure of securing a comfortable living, particularly if he has sons and daughters to assist him in his labours in the field. Many farmers who commenced with only limited means are now independent.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>	<i>Prince Edward's Island.</i>
20. Are failures of crops common?	20. Not more common than in other countries.	20. By no means. Wheat crops are sometimes subject to be attacked by the Hessian fly and by rust; the latter proceeds from heavy night-dews, followed by a scorching sun of a calm morning.
21. What is the rate of interest for money lent on mortgage?	21. Six per cent. is the legal interest.	21. Six per cent.
22. What is the expense of erecting a suitable house for a small farmer, and also of a barn and stables for three horses?	22. A comfortable frame-house from 150 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i> currency; (135 <i>l.</i> to 180 <i>l.</i> sterling;) a frame-barn from 30 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i> currency, (27 <i>l.</i> to 45 <i>l.</i> sterling).	22. A suitable house for a small farmer may be built for 120 <i>l.</i> ; a barn for 40 <i>l.</i> ; and a stable for three horses for 25 <i>l.</i>
23. What is the usual rate of money wages to labourers by the year, and by the month, or by the day?	23. Average about 24 <i>l.</i> currency (21 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> sterling) per annum; 40 <i>s.</i> currency (36 <i>s.</i> sterling) per month, with board. Day labourers, without board, 3 <i>s.</i> currency (2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> sterling) per day; but in harvest 4 <i>s.</i> currency (3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> sterling).	23. With board, &c., 16 <i>l.</i> to 18 <i>l.</i> per annum; 30 <i>s.</i> to 40 <i>s.</i> per month; 2 <i>s.</i> per day.
24. Are there any laws peculiar to the Colony regulating contracts between masters and servants?	24. None peculiar. Similar to the laws of England.	24. Yes; affording equal protection to masters and servants.
25. What is the ordinary price of articles named in the annexed Table?	25. See Table, Appendix B, page 44.	25. See Table, Appendix B, page 44.
26. Are there places of education for the children of the middle classes?	26. There are numerous elementary schools in every parish, and a grammar-school in each county, towards the support of which the Legislature contribute liberally; and there is also a well-endowed college at Fredericton, where a liberal education may be obtained at moderate expense.	26. There are at present 58 district schools, in which a plain English education may be obtained; and one academy, in which the higher branches of education are taught.

*continued.*

## EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.

## ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

20. The wheat crop has failed of late years from the fly.

21. Six per cent.

22. House about 20*l.* sterling; barn 20*l.*; and stable 10*l.*

23. From 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per day, or 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* sterling per month, with board and lodging; without them about 4*l.* sterling.

24. The relations of master and servant are regulated by Provincial Act, (6 Will. IV. c. 27, rendered permanent by Ordinance 3 Vic. cap. 6.)

25. See Table, Appendix B, page 44.

26. In the towns and townships some means exist, but in the seigniories they are very deficient.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

20. No. Partial failures of wheat crops from smut, &c., sometimes occur; but the harvest, even in the most unfavourable seasons, has always been more than sufficient to supply the consumption of the province. Last year in some of the remote settlements, although the quantity of wheat produced in the country was much below average, half the crops remained on the ground from the great expense of transport, owing to the badness of the roads; and wheat was supplied at Kingston and Toronto much cheaper from the state of Ohio than it could be brought a distance of 40 miles through the province. Potatoes, peas, Indian corn, &c., are always a sure crop in Upper Canada.

21. Six per cent. is the legal interest of the country; and the best security can always be obtained almost for any amount at this rate; but few lenders content themselves with 6 per cent.,—10 to 12 per cent. is usually obtained for money lent on mortgage by payment of a bonus or other well-known means.

22. A good log-house from 35*l.* to 60*l.*; barn and stables for about 35*l.* to 40*l.* Many houses, however, occupied by the farmers of the country, cost much less.

23. By the year 25*l.* to 30*l.*; by the month 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; by the day 2*s.* to 3*s.* During harvest 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, with board and lodging.

24. No. The English laws are in force.

25. See Table, Appendix B, page 44.

26. Yes, in the towns. In the country the means of education are at present very indifferent; but instruction in the elementary parts of education is afforded throughout the country by means of the district and common schools. Every district is required by law to erect a school-house, and a salary of 100*l.* per annum is provided from the funds of the province to the master of such school.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
<p>27. Is it cheaper for persons paying their own passage to go to Upper Canada by New York than by Quebec?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>New Brunswick.</i></p> <p>27. St. John's (New Brunswick), Miramichi, and St. Andrew's, are ports to which considerable numbers of emigrants annually resort, there being great facilities from the number of vessels returning to the province, which are employed in the export of timber to Europe. Average cost of the passage 3<i>l.</i> to 6<i>l.</i> currency, (2<i>l.</i> 14<i>s.</i> to 5<i>l.</i> sterling.)—see Table, page 7.*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prince Edward's Island.</i></p>
	<p>* It is right to mention that recent despatches from the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick state that, in consequence of the check which has been sustained in the timber trade, and of the occurrence of two destructive fires at St. John's, commercial distress was prevailing, and a large number of mechanics and labourers had been thrown out of employment. Under these circumstances the arrival, at this season, of a number of indigent emigrants is regarded with great apprehension in the province, as calculated to aggravate the public distress so generally prevailing.</p>	

continued.

EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

27. Much cheaper by Quebec.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

27. Quebec is the cheapest route. Many vessels bound to that port, only coming out in ballast, will charge passengers much less; besides the immigrant, during his journey from thence to Upper Canada, will see more of the country, and have many opportunities of making himself acquainted with particulars respecting it. He will pass through the eastern parts of the province, which are generally lost sight of altogether by persons arriving at Toronto from New York.

New York is a more expensive route, and a stranger is liable to have many impositions practised upon him.

N.B. The Canada Company in reply to this question (No. 27) state, that "The route from New York is cheaper and more expeditious than from Quebec. The following is a note of the expenses from New York to Toronto, for a gentleman:—

	Distance. Miles.	Time. Hours.	Cost of Passage. £. s. d.
From New York to Albany:—			
Steamer . . . . .	150 ..	10	{ in Summer } 0 10 0 generally. { Autumn } 0 15 0
One meal . . . . .	.. ..	..	.. 0 2 6
Albany to Schenectady per railway:—			
Railway . . . . .	16 ..	2	.. 0 3 9
Schenectady to Utica. . . . .	78 ..	5	.. 0 15 0
Utica to Syracuse. . . . .	53 ..	3	{ the rates do } 0 10 0 not vary. }
Syracuse to Oswego per canal packet-boat, towed by horses . . . . .	38 ..	12	.. 0 7 6
One meal in the boat . . . . .	.. ..	..	.. 0 2 6
Oswego to Toronto by steamer . . . . .	160 ..	20	{ including } 1 10 0 meals. }
Total . . . . .	495	52	4 16 3

"The whole journey from New York to Toronto, including stoppages, is performed in three days. One cwt. of luggage is allowed free; above this quantity is charged freight 5s. per cwt. of 112 lbs."

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
<p>1. Is it desirable for agricultural labourers to take with them any implements either for their ordinary occupation or for clearing land? and if so what are they?</p> <p>2. Is it desirable for artisans to take with them the tools of their trade?</p> <p>3. Should bedding be taken out from England, exclusive of what is necessary for the voyage?</p> <p>4. Should cooking utensils and crockery be taken out?</p> <p>5. Should warm clothing be provided, or could it be procured more cheaply in the colony?</p> <p>6. Is there any kind of constitution to which the climate may be considered peculiarly hurtful or unsuitable?</p> <p>7. What class of country labourers is most in demand?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>New Brunswick.</i></p> <p>1. Not desirable, as the necessary implements can be readily procured in the colony.</p> <p>2. Desirable, but not absolutely necessary.</p> <p>3. A moderate quantity, especially should the emigrants leave home late in the season.</p> <p>4. Not unless required for the voyage.</p> <p>5. It had better be provided, as it cannot be procured so cheaply in the province.</p> <p>6. None, excepting to persons who have a tendency to pulmonary consumption.</p> <p>7. Agricultural labourers.*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prince Edward's Island.</i></p> <p>1. Spades, shovels, West India hoes, and scythes will be found useful for the labourer to take out with him.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3. Yes, a good supply of blankets is desirable for the labourer to take with him.</p> <p>4. These are to be obtained upon easy terms in the colony.</p> <p>5. Warm clothing is indispensable, but it can be procured of the material manufactured in the colony at low prices.</p> <p>6. The climate is considered to be prejudicial to complaints of a pulmonary nature.</p> <p>7. Agricultural labourers of all descriptions are in great demand.</p>
	<p>* See note at page 24.</p>	

11.

## EMIGRANTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

## ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

1. No.
2. Yes.\*
3. Blankets and any light articles of bedding. The emigrant may take out with him a supply of articles of clothing and bedding, because these things can be got cheaper and better in England, but it is by no means necessary to do so, as the province is generally very well supplied by the merchants, with British goods of all kinds.
4. Not beyond what may be required for the voyage.
5. Warm clothing can be procured cheaper and better in England.
6. No.
7. Agricultural labourers.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

1. No. The labourer when he arrives and knows exactly the implements he will require, can easily purchase them here, and better adapted to the country.

2. They may bring such as they already have in their possession if not very bulky, but all articles of the kind can be obtained in the country.

3. It is not absolutely necessary to do so, as everything can be procured in the country, but, if convenient, enough can be brought to supply the wants of the family when they settle. An extra supply of good heavy blankets will be of use for the winter.\* Domestic servants can bring out supplies of clothing with advantage.

4. These articles can all be got in the province, as also everything that is imported from England, at an advance on the original price, of about 40 per cent. when landed at Toronto, to cover the charges of freight, &c. and the difference of exchange. It is better therefore that the emigrant labourer should come as lightly laden as possible.

5. Clothing cannot of course be procured in Upper Canada cheaper than in England; and if the labourer can afford it, he may bring with him a supply, but it would be as well for him, perhaps, to purchase what he requires in the colony. At all events he should not bring much, for it will be inconvenient to carry about with him. Some woollen stuffs are made in the country, which, though dearer at first, are more durable.

6. None. The climate of Upper Canada is very changeable, but certainly peculiarly healthy. Out of two regiments now stationed at London, only six men are in hospital. The ague prevails in new clearings, in old settlements it is rare. Mr. Moodie, the sheriff of the Victoria District, says he does not consider the ague a positive evil, but that, when judiciously treated, it prevents more dangerous diseases.

7. Agricultural labourers; persons who have some experience, and who can make themselves useful on a farm. Young men without families would more readily find employment, as the employer generally provides board and lodging for them. Good house servants bringing with them satisfactory testimonials as to character will also quickly find employment.

\* So few carpenters bring their tools with them, that they are often disappointed in getting employment. (From a Return furnished by the immigration agent at Quebec, dated 31st July, 1841.)

\* See answer to question 14. page 19.

N.B. The following is an Extract of the Annual Report from the Chief Agent for Emigration in Canada, dated Quebec, 31st December, 1841. "I have the satisfaction of stating that the natural demands of this colony for the absorbing of a large number of emigrants are in the fullest operation, as will appear from the degree of enterprize with which both the public and private improvements are advancing in every section of this province."



QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
	<u>New Brunswick.</u>	<u>Prince Edward's Island.</u>
8. Do the wives and children of agricultural labourers readily find employment?	8. They do, especially in seed time and harvest, but it is not so much the practice to employ them in field-work as in the Mother Country.	8. Yes, particularly during the seasons of planting, haymaking, and harvest.
9. What kinds of mechanics and artisans are most in request?	9. There is an ample field, and good wages for almost every kind, but perhaps, house carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors are most in request; and ship-builders at the seaports.*	9. House-carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors.
10. What is the best time of year for labourers to arrive at Quebec?*	10. Latter part of April and beginning of May is the best time to arrive in this province.	10. The early part of May is the best time to arrive in this province.
<p>* It is of the greatest importance that the advantage of arriving in the Colony at as early a period in the season as possible should be impressed on the labouring portions of the emigrants who come out at their own expense, and also on the landholders who wish to give assistance to their poor tenantry to emigrate, as everything depends on the time of their arrival here. Those who sail from the United Kingdom arrive in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work. They have then time to look about them, and secure a house for their families against the coming of winter. On the other hand, if emigrants arrive at a season when nearly all employment ceases the winter approaches before they can get themselves and their families into the interior of the country, and they are thrown on the benevolence of the Colonist, or have to drag through a long and severe winter, depending on charity for support. This is equally an injustice on the poor emigrant, and a serious tax on the Colonist, which might be avoided in a great measure by leaving their homes at a proper season. By sailing at an early period in the year they can calculate on a more expeditious voyage, which is an all-important consideration.</p>		
<p>From the <i>Annual Report of the Emigrant Agent at Quebec</i>, dated 31st December, 1841.</p>	* See note at page 24.	

*continued.*

EMIGRANTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

8. Children of 12 years old and upwards; and women during the summer months.

9. Masons, millwrights, wheelwrights, carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, and good tradesmen of all kinds.

10. As soon as possible after the opening of the navigation,—say in May.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

8. Young persons over 15 years of age, and perhaps the women also, if not encumbered with children; but the wife of a labourer can always employ herself usefully at home. On a farm even little children can make themselves of use, and learn habits of industry. In the winter season they can go to school. Women do not generally, in Upper Canada, work in the fields. The growth of tobacco, however, in the western district, is said to furnish employment more suitable for them.

9. Mechanics and artisans of all kinds will readily procure employment. It will be difficult to name any in particular, but perhaps if any distinction is to be made, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, millwrights, millers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, shipwrights, boatbuilders, stonemasons, tanners, tailors, and wheelwrights, may be said to be most requisite.

10. In the month of May for agricultural labourers, or at any time before the commencement of the harvest, at which period very high wages are given by farmers, the emigrants can obtain employment, and the emigrant agents can then easily distribute them over the country, which is a very important object. Before the month of May the roads are very bad. If it be the intention of the emigrant to settle on land immediately on his arrival, he must come out by the first ships, so as to commence his farming operations in April. It is better, however, for him, before he works a farm of his own, to commence as a labourer, which will enable him to gain a knowledge of the mode of farming best adapted to the country—learn to chop—and the mode of clearing land, &c., and also enable him by his summer earnings to provide for his wants during the winter, when labour is less in demand.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
<p>11. Are domestic servants much in demand, and what are their wages?</p>	<p>11. Much in demand. Wages for men, 35s. to 40s. currency. (31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. sterling,) per month; women, 15s. to 20s. currency, (13s. 6d. to 18s. sterling,) with board, &amp;c.</p>	
<p>12. Is there a capitation tax on emigrants, and what is the amount of it?</p>	<p>12. There is a tax upon the masters of vessels of 5s. currency, (4s. 6d. sterling,) for each adult; two children under 14, three under seven, or one under 12 months, with its mother, being classed as one adult. Provincial Act, 2nd Will. IV. c. 36. This is probably included in the passage-money paid by the emigrants.</p>	
<p>13. In what shape and under what circumstances is relief afforded to emigrants out of the proceeds of this tax?</p>	<p>13. It is applied by legislative grants towards relieving the destitute and diseased, and assisting them to reach their places of destination. See Provincial Act, 2nd Will. IV. cap. 36.</p>	
<p>14. Has every emigrant to go to the quarantine station, whether there has been infectious disease on board during the passage or not? If so, how long is he detained there, and at whose cost is he maintained?</p>	<p>14. The vessel, on its arrival, is detained at the station about 48 hours for inspection, and when no infectious disease appears, is then permitted to enter and the emigrant to land.</p>	
<p>15. When the emigrant lands from his voyage, does the Government agent meet him and give him advice as to his future proceedings, and inform him where he is likely to obtain employment?</p>	<p>15. He can obtain the information on application at the office of the emigrant agent, and also from the Committees of Emigrant Societies.</p>	
<p>16. At what places are these Government agents, and what are their names?</p>	<p>16. St. John's, Alexander Wedderburn; Fredericton, Edmund Ward, assistant. Others will be appointed.</p>	
	<i>Prince Edward's Island.</i>	
	<p>11. Domestic servants are much in demand; the wages of men servants are 12l. to 16l. per year; women servants 6l. to 8l.</p>	
	<p>12. There is no capitation tax on emigrants.</p>	
	<p>13. See answer to No. 12.</p>	
	<p>14. Emigrant vessels are visited by the health officer on their arrival, and if the emigrants be reported healthy, they are allowed to land forthwith, unless the vessel shall have come from an infected port.</p>	
	<p>15. There is no Government agent in the colony, but advice is readily afforded by the agents of the proprietors, who reside in Charlotte Town, to the emigrants as to the best means of obtaining employment.</p>	
	<p>16. See answer to No. 15.</p>	

*continued.*

## EMIGRANTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

## ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

11. Very much in demand in the towns. Wages for women from 12*s.* to 32*s.* a month; men from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per month.

12. None at present.\*

13. Answered by preceding.\*

14. Vessels having 13 or more steerage passengers, or having disease on board, are required to stop at the quarantine station. The detention, however, does not, on an average, exceed two days, and healthy emigrants are allowed to proceed immediately after the vessel has been cleared. The expense of the quarantine establishment is borne by the Government, and convalescents are forwarded to Quebec free of expense.

15. Yes. Printed handbills are always circulated as soon as the emigrants arrive at Grosse Isle,† and the emigration agent boards the vessel as soon as it arrives at Quebec.

16. At Quebec, A. C. Buchanan, chief agent; Montreal, James Allison; Bytown, George Burke; Kingston, John Roy; and at Toronto, A. B. Hawke, chief agent for Upper Canada. There are also agents for the commission of Crown lands in the different districts, who will furnish emigrants with information of the lands for sale.

† Grosse Isle is the quarantine station, in the River St. Lawrence, about 33 miles below Quebec.

\* Since these answers were given, an Act has passed the Canadian Legislature reimposing the tax of 5*s.* currency (4*s.* 2*d.* sterling) on each adult, reckoning every person above 14, and three children under 7, and two under 14 years of age, as an adult. Children under one year of age are not chargeable.

The money raised by this tax is applied under the direction of the Governor in affording temporary medical attendance and relief to diseased and to destitute emigrants upon their arrival, and in assisting them to reach the places of their destination.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

11. Very much, particularly good female servants. Men servants get 2*l.* 10*s.* and women from 15*s.* to 30*s.* per month, including board and lodging.

12. No.\*

13. Answered by preceding.\*

14. See answer for the Eastern (Lower) division of the Province.

15. Printed notices are distributed on board, informing them where and to whom to apply, and every information will be given at the offices of the different emigrant agents. The Canada Company has also an agent at Quebec to afford information to emigrants.

16. See answer for the Eastern (Lower) division.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
<p>17. State the length and cost of the journey, noting the difference for children, from the usual port of disembarkation to the principal town or district to which the bulk of emigrants proceed in Canada, especially from Quebec to Toronto. Return the names of the chief intermediate stations, the time consumed in going from one to the other, and in making the whole journey. The means of conveyance, distinguishing each change from river to canal, from steamboat to barge, or from water-carriage to cart or stage-coach, and the expense, pointing out the places in which maintenance is included in the fare or has to be paid for by the emigrant, and estimating the charges of lodging and subsistence at those places where the travellers have to stop for a night, so that the sum total may exhibit the entire cost of the whole journey?</p> <p>18. When he leaves water-carriage, as, for example, in Canada, the great line of the St. Lawrence, or the Rideau and the Lakes, what means are there for the transport of himself and his family to the place where his labour is required?</p> <p>19. Is it customary to pay money wages? State the average wages of mechanics and labourers named in the annexed Table, Appendix D.*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>New Brunswick.</i></p> <p>17. The expense of a journey from any of the seaport towns in New Brunswick to the neighbouring settlement districts cannot exceed 20s. or 30s. currency (18s. to 27s. sterling) for one individual; and even should he go first to the seat of Government, Fredericton, to select land, and then to the situation chosen, the actual travelling expense would not exceed from 2l. to 5l. currency, (1l. 16s. to 4l. 10s. sterling.) Many, however, get immediate employment in the seaport towns, and very many (some from having friends there, others in the hope of getting higher wages) go to the United States, which they can readily do at a trifling expense by water. It is to be regretted that emigrants, on their arrival, demand the highest wages, though the generality of them are completely ignorant of the labour of the country, and are thereby often kept out of employment. This may be attributed to the inducement of high wages upon their arrival held out to them by ship-captains, &amp;c., to get the passage-money, and by false friends in the colony, who are desirous of keeping up the rate of wages, and who, having become acquainted with the work required, thus maintain a monopoly.</p> <p>18. New Brunswick is intersected by numerous rivers and rapidly-improving roads, by which the settler can with facility transport himself and family to the interior of the Province.</p> <p>19. Generally speaking it is; but in some parts of the colony a proportion is paid in clothing and provisions, &amp;c. See Table, Appendix D, page 48.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prince Edward's Island.</i></p> <p>17. On the emigrant's landing at Charlotte Town, a trifling expense will take him to any part of the colony.</p> <p>18. Answered in No. 17.</p> <p>19. Yes. See Table, Appendix D, page 48.</p>

\* See also page 51.

*continued.*

EMIGRANTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

17. See Appendix C. 1, page 45.

18. Waggon can be hired at a moderate rate—say 3s. sterling per cwt. for 50 miles.

19. Yes. (See Table, Appendix D, page 48.)

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

17. See Appendix C. 2, page 46.

18. The emigrant agents at Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, have hitherto had it in their power to grant assistance to indigent emigrants to proceed to their destination—the expenses being defrayed from the Crown Revenues of the Province. The fare by the various stages, &c., is moderate.

19. Yes. See Table, Appendix D, page 48. Sometimes the farmers pay part of the wages in produce.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>	<i>Prince Edward's Island.</i>
20. When public works are in progress, are the wages generally at a higher or a lower rate than those paid by farmers?	20. Generally higher, as it increases the demand for labour.	20. There are no public works in progress in the colony.
21. If the public works are at a distance from the towns, does Government provide lodging for the labourers?	21. None have been undertaken of any note in this province at any considerable distance.	21. See the answer to No. 20.
22. What is the usual period of hiring for farm labourers?	22. Frequently by the year, but generally by the month.	22. In the months of May and November.
23. To what extent do the wages of labourers vary in summer and in winter?	23. About 5 <i>s.</i> currency (4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> sterling) per month less in winter, except in the lumbering districts.	23. From 9 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per day, and from 10 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i> per month.
24. What are the usual wages by week or month to farm labourers during harvest?	24. 3 <i>s.</i> currency (2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> sterling) per day if fed, or 4 <i>s.</i> currency (3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> sterling) if not, and from 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> currency (2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> sterling) per month with board, lodging, &c.	24. 20 <i>s.</i> per week.
25. State the average retail prices in summer and winter of the articles named in the annexed Table, Appendix E.	25. See the Table, Appendix E, page 50.	25. See the Table, Appendix E, page 50.
26. Does the price of provisions increase much in the settlements which are distant from towns?	26. In proportion to the distance from the town and the land carriage.	26. Not materially.
27. Is beer the common drink of the labourers? and if so, can it be procured all the year, and at what price?	27. It is not used in the country districts, but may be obtained in the towns, price from 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> currency (1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> sterling) per gallon. The labourers, however, generally prefer West India rum. There are temperance societies in the province.	27. Spirits are in too common use. There are two breweries in Charlotte Town where beer can be procured all the year, varying in price from 9 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon.

*continued.*

EMIGRANTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

20. Somewhat higher.
21. No; but "Shanties" \* are commonly provided by the contractors.
22. By the month and year.
23. About one-third less in winter, except in the case of lumberers.
24. From 3*l.* to 4*l.* sterling per month, with board and lodging.
25. See the Table, Appendix E, page 50.
26. Groceries are dearer, but other provisions are not so.
27. No; except in cities and towns. Native whisky and rum are their common drink.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

20. The wages paid by Government are nearly the same. They are paid always in money at 3*s.* 9*d.* per day, the labourer providing himself with board and lodging. Being employed on the public works is of no advantage to the emigrant beyond the sum he receives for his labour. He learns nothing of the country or of agricultural occupations, and is much more tempted to give way to intemperate habits. Besides, as there is seldom a steady demand for labourers of this description, he may be thrown out of employment.
21. The labourers generally put up temporary buildings near the works for themselves and families, sometimes the contractors of the work by whom the labourers are engaged provide the houses for them.
22. They are sometimes hired by the year, but oftener by the month, receiving higher wages during the summer months.
23. For three months in the summer season the wages are about one-third higher than during the other nine months; in the towns the wages do not vary.
24. During harvest expert agricultural labourers generally receive 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per day, with board and lodging.
25. See the Table, Appendix E, page 50.
26. All farm produce is cheaper in settlements remote from a market; but groceries and all imported articles are dearer in consequence of the cost of transport.
27. Beer is not the common drink of labourers out of the towns, but it is coming more into use. It is brewed of an excellent quality at about 1*s.* per gallon.

\* A species of hut.



## INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
<p>28. Will land be granted by the employers of labour on which to erect a dwelling? and what extent of garden allotment is usually added?</p> <p>29. What is the expense of erecting a log-hut?</p> <p>30. Does this log-hut afford sufficient protection against the weather in all seasons?</p> <p>31. Should locks, hinges, latches, bolts, &amp;c. be taken out from England?</p> <p>32. Is there a clergyman in each of the settled districts?</p> <p>33. Are there the means of education in the rural districts?</p> <p>34. Are there any savings' banks? and if so, what interest on deposits is allowed?</p>	<p><i>New Brunswick.</i></p> <p>28. It will if required, with ample extent of garden, but labourers generally board with the farmers. Those with families, except in towns, readily get land of their own on which to build.</p> <p>29. A very comfortable one from 15<i>l.</i> to 20<i>l.</i> currency (13<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i> to 18<i>l.</i> sterling). But much less when the work is chiefly performed by the emigrant himself.</p> <p>30. When properly built, it is extremely warm and comfortable.</p> <p>31. Quite unnecessary.</p> <p>32. Many of the settled districts are destitute of clergymen, but almost all are occasionally visited either by clergymen or dissenting ministers.</p> <p>33. Yes, several elementary schools in each parish, supported by local contributions, aided by grants from the Legislature.</p> <p>34. There are two savings' banks, one at St. John's, New Brunswick, the other at Fredericton. Interest five per cent. The deposits invested in Public Securities.</p>	<p><i>Prince Edward's Island.</i></p> <p>28. It is not the custom to grant lands for these purposes in the colony.</p> <p>29. 20<i>l.</i></p> <p>30. Yes, and are considered to be very warm in the winter.</p> <p>31. These articles can be purchased in the colony on easy terms.</p> <p>32. Each settlement is within a convenient distance of a place of worship, but not of the Church of England; there are only three clergymen in the colony of that denomination.</p> <p>33. Yes, in the greater part of them.</p> <p>34. There are no savings' banks.</p>

*continued.*

OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

28. Such an arrangement is not usual.
29. 5*l.* to 20*l.*, according to the size, &c.\*
30. Yes, if properly constructed.
31. No.
32. Generally there is.
33. There are, but not adequate to the wants of the people.
34. In the towns only. Interest three per cent.

\* From 5*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* is the expense of erecting a log-hut covered with shingles, and such as is generally erected by new settlers. It is warm and comfortable, and answers every purpose. The rent of a town lodging at Quebec, suitable to a mechanic and his family, is from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* currency. (From a Return furnished by the immigration agent at Quebec, dated July 31, 1841.)

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

28. The practice has not been introduced into Upper Canada, but no doubt a sufficient quantity of land would readily be allowed to a labourer's family for the purpose of erecting a dwelling and for a garden allotment. It would prove besides an advantage both to the employer and the immigrant, and the latter with such accommodation would accept lower wages.
29. It varies from about 3*l.* to 10*l.*, or more, the price of course depends altogether upon the description of dwelling required. The usual mode of putting up buildings by a settler in the country, and which cost but little, is to obtain the assistance of all his neighbours, which is called a Bee; he has to provide provisions for them while they are thus employed.
30. A log-hut, if properly constructed, can be made a very comfortable dwelling, and much warmer than a frame house.
31. By no means; if wanted they are easily to be got in the country; but few houses of farmers and labourers have any other than wooden hinges, bolts, &c., which answer every purpose.
32. Yes; but in many parts of the country many more are required to supply the wants of the inhabitants of all denominations.
33. The means of education in the country are at present very indifferent, but instruction in the elementary parts of education is afforded throughout the country by means of the district and common schools. Every district is required by law to erect a school-house; and a salary of 100*l.* per annum is provided to be paid from the funds of the province to the master of the school.
34. There is a savings' bank at Toronto which pays five per cent. on deposits. The amount of deposit for each individual is limited to 50*l.* currency.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>	<i>Prince Edward's Island.</i>
<p>35. Are there any hospitals or infirmaries ?</p>	<p>35. There are alms and work-houses for the poor in the counties of St. John, York, St. Andrew, and Northumberland, and overseers of the poor in every town and parish; also a penitentiary and lunatic asylum at St. John. Marine hospitals for the reception of sailors, and establishments of boards of health at the chief seaports.</p>	<p>35. There are no hospitals or infirmaries.</p>
<p>36. Are there any benefit societies ?</p>	<p>36. None but the national ones of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, which expressly afford relief to emigrant settlers.</p>	<p>36. There are no benefit societies.</p>
<p>37. Is there any fund for the relief of the destitute ?</p>	<p>37. There is a rate raised in each parish for relief of the poor, and a fund derived from the payment of 5s. currency (4s. 6d. sterling) on each emigrant on arriving, to be applied to relieve them, and assist them in removing to their locations. There are also funds raised with these objects by the several emigration societies, which are formed and forming, assisted by Legislative grants.</p>	<p>37. There is no regular fund for that object. In the few cases which arise, relief is afforded by the Legislature.</p>

*continued.*

OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

ANSWERS.

*Eastern (Lower) Canada.*

35. In the towns only.

36. In the towns only.

37. There are charitable societies in the principal towns, and grants are made from the public funds to certain benevolent institutions, but there is no tax whence to form a general fund.

*Western (Upper) Canada.*

35. There is an hospital at Toronto and at Kingston.

36. The national societies devote what small funds they have to charitable purposes, but the relief thus afforded is not very considerable.

37. There is a House of Industry at Toronto supported by voluntary contributions. Its disbursements last year were 800 $\text{\textsterling}$ ., there are between 70 and 80 inmates, who are lodged, boarded, and clothed, and about 250 out-door pensioners receiving relief.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 16, page 21.)

MR. WIDDER, one of the Commissioners of the Canada Company, has furnished the two following statements; the first, with reference to tillage, he states he procured from a very intelligent and respectable yeoman, settled in the London District:—

“Cost of clearing 10 acres of heavy timbered land, in the usual Canadian fashion, with an estimate of the crops to be produced therefrom during the first three years after clearing,—

	<i>First Year.</i>			<i>Second Year.</i>			<i>Third Year.</i>		
	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Chopping, clearing, and fencing 10 acres 7 rails and riders, <i>i. e.</i> , a substantial fence, at least 8 feet high, so as to leave it fit for the drag, and sowing it at 4 <i>l.</i> per acre . . . . .	40	0	0						
Seed, 1½ bushel wheat to the acre, say 15 bushels at 5 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	3	15	0						
Sowing and dragging at 5 <i>s.</i> per acre . . . . .	2	10	0						
Harvesting at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre . . . . .	3	15	0						
The value of the straw, tailing wheat hulls, and on the farm, are supposed to be equal to the thrashing and cartage to the barn . . . . .									
Cr. by 20 bushels wheat per acre—200 bushels at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> . . . . .							37	10	0
To timothy and clover seed, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre . . . . .	1	5	0						
Mowing and taking off hay, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre . . . . .	3	15	0						
Cr. by 1½ ton per acre of hay, at 6 dollars per ton . . . . .							22	10	0
To mowing and taking off the hay, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre . . . . .	3	15	0						
Cr. by 1½ ton hay per acre, at 6 dollars per ton . . . . .							22	10	0
				58	15	0	82	10	0
Balance . . . . .	23	15	0						
				£82	10	0	82	10	0

“ In this case the value of the after-grass is not taken into consideration, although it is of great value to the farmer, it being the object of this statement to make every allowance for extra expenses, and as it might possibly be thought that the prices of labour were stated at too low a rate, the value of the after-grass is thrown into the scale to compensate for any deficiency in the statement of expenses.

“The same quantity of land cleared by slashing:—

	<i>First Year.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Slashing 10 acres, at 4 dollars per acre . . .	10	0	0						
This is to be allowed to lie three years: interest on 10 <i>l.</i> for three years at 6 per cent. . . . .		1	16	0					
Burning, clearing, and fencing, at 8 dollars per acre	20	0	0						
Ploughing twice at 15 <i>s.</i> per acre, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each time	7	10	0						
Dragging and seed . . . . .	6	5	0						
Harvesting . . . . .	3	15	9						
Cr. by 25 bushels wheat to the acre, 250 bushels at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> . . . . .							46	17	6
<i>Second Year.</i>									
Ploughing over, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre . . . . .	3	15	0						
Sowing and dragging, 5 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	2	10	0						
Seed, 1½ bushel rye per acre . . . . .	2	16	3						
Harvesting . . . . .	3	15	0						
Cr. by 20 bushels rye per acre, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> : rye in Zorra always brings an equal price with wheat for distilling; but say, to be quite certain, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>							31	5	0
<i>Third Year</i>									
To timothy and clover seed, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre . . . . .	1	5	9						
Mowing and taking off hay, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	3	15	0						
Cr. by 1½ ton of hay per acre, at 6 dollars per ton							22	10	0
Balance . . . . .	33	10	0						
	£100			12			6		
	100			12			6		

“The mode of clearing land for slashing, although more tedious from having to wait two or three years after the trees are cut, is attended with less personal labour; and all the trees being cut in the height of summer, never again sprout, and the stumps rot out two or three years earlier than by the common mode. The description of crop, too, is more saleable and better for persons who have not capital to buy stock to feed off the hay with.

“In the foregoing statements it is not meant to assert, that in the back townships cash can be got for hay, but it is rated at the price mentioned, which it is fully worth for feeding cattle.

“It will be observed, that in these statements no mention is made of the profit to be derived from the feeding of cattle, this is left out purposely in order to show that the actual produce in wheat and hay, taking it under every common disadvantage, would, in three years, pay for the clearing, &c.

“It also appears that the clearing of wild land, and thus forming what is called in this province a *fallow* for wheat, is not more expensive than for preparing a fallow for wheat in the old country.

“The farmer who furnished the data upon which these statements are made, went into the different items, and satisfactorily proved that three or

four ploughings, marling, chalking, or both, manuring and otherwise preparing an acre of land in England so as to make a good summer fallow of it, and ensure a profitable crop of wheat, was, without taking rent, poor rates, and taxes into consideration, fully equal to the price of clearing (not taking into account the fencing) an acre of land in Canada.

“In both instances the crop is nearly the same; if any difference, the advantage is in favour of Canada, as the average of the wheat crop throughout Canada is considerably greater than the average of the wheat crop in England; and, although in Canada the price is much less for the produce, yet there is neither rent, rates, nor taxes to pay.

“It must be borne in mind, in making a comparison between Canada and Britain, that in the case of the latter a fallow is prepared *for the crop*, or at most the crop and the succeeding one, while in Canada, when once an acre of land is cleared, it ranks in the farmer’s lists of assets for ever at the value of its cost in clearing, as it is in fact so much reclaimed from the forest, which for eight or ten years at least will require scarcely any expense in the way of manure or fencing.

“The preceding accounts show that the farmer would have 10 acres of cleared land, substantially fenced, the fence of which will last without repair from 12 to 15 years, and with repair, for 20 years at least; and it must also be borne in mind, that in case the farmer does the labour *with his own hands and the assistance of his family*, the whole amount of the debit side, with the exception of the cost of seed, is swept off, leaving the clear profit in the first case 77*l.* 10*s.*, and in the latter 91*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; that, at the end of the time before mentioned, the land is *actually better* than it was when it was *first* cleared, and that every year afterwards it goes on improving until the stumps rot out, when it should be gradually levelled, and then it will be advisable to adopt the usual course of good English farming.

“As to profits upon *grazing*, they are very considerable. The demands for cattle for the use of the colony cannot be supplied, except by importation from the United States, where considerable numbers of sheep are raised for the wool. In the Huron tract and Wilmot, the pasture afforded to cattle in the woods is so excellent that, without any assistance, they get remarkably fat and fit for slaying. In Wilmot, the Huron, and Waterloo, the number of sheep is much on the increase, and large flocks are seen. In Waterloo several fulling mills are erected, and large quantities of woollen yarn spun by the women and children, which is made into a durable flannel, stockings, and coatings.

#### “PROFITS UPON GRAZING.

“From the statement of a respectable and intelligent individual, residing in Zorra, whose veracity I have no reason for doubting, it appears that the value of stock in that township is as follows:—

“Sheep (store), after shearing, 10*s.* a-piece.

“Working cattle, per yoke, 50 to 60 dollars.

“Year old hogs, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* each.

“Horses, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* the span (the pair).

“Cows, 16 to 20 dollars each.

“It appears that stock farms are much more profitable than merely

grain farms, on account of the great increase in the value of cattle in the first three or four years. The following is a fair statement of what may be done with them:—

“ In the fall of the year ox calves, calved in the spring, may be purchased for 20s. currency per head, generally at something less. The next autumn, when two years and a-half old, they are worth 80s. each; and the spring following, are fit to break in, and then are worth 5*l.* each or 10*l.* per yoke. The stock farmer should not keep them longer, as they will not continue to increase in the same proportion. Heifer calves are equally profitable to keep.”

The western parts of Upper Canada, on account of the winters there being shorter and milder, would no doubt answer far better for rearing stock of all kinds than the eastern districts, and the practice would be taken up more generally were the productions of the neighbouring states prohibited from being imported. The farmers throughout this province complain loudly that the American people are permitted to bring their produce for sale into Upper Canada, whereas the produce of their own country cannot be introduced into the States without paying a heavy duty.





## APPENDIX C 1.

(Referred to in the Answer from Eastern Canada to Question 17, page 33.)

	Currency.
	£. s. d.
Distance from Quebec to Toronto, viâ Bytown and the Rideau Canal, 590 miles; * time required, about eight days; expense of each adult, exclusive of provisions, 22s. 6d. to 25s. currency; children under 12 years, half price; under three years, nothing.	
Route from Quebec to Montreal by steam-boat, 180 miles . . .	0 5 0
Baggage free; the present price is only 2s. 6d., owing to the opposition of the steam-boats, but last Spring it was as high as 7s. 6d.; 5s. is stated as a fair and reasonable rate. Time required, from 18 to 20 hours. From Montreal to Kingston in Durham boats, and Batteaux, towed by steam-boats up the Ottawa river, and through the Grenville and Rideaux canals; distance, 258 miles; passage for each adult . . . . .	0 10 0
Children under 12 years, half price; 40 lbs. luggage allowed each full passenger; all over that quantity is charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. per cwt. Time required, from five to six days. Families on arrival at Montreal, who do not wish to incur the expense of lodging, will find shelter in the Emigrant sheds at the entrance of the Lachine canal. Lodgings can be had at from 4d. to 6d. per night. If supper or breakfast is required, price each meal is 10d. to 1s. Bytown, at the entrance of the Rideau canal, 120 miles, is a convenient place to obtain a fresh supply of provisions.	
From Kingston to Toronto by steam-boats, distance 166 miles; time required, from 18 to 24 hours; luggage free . . . . .	0 7 6
Total amount of travelling expenses . . . . .	1 2 6
Emigrants need not incur any expense beyond a night's lodging at Montreal and at Kingston. In both places there is a shed to which they will be admitted on application to the Government agents.	
In no instance are Emigrants of this class furnished with food on their route from Quebec to Toronto. Probable expense for provisions on the route, about . . . . .	0 10 0
Total . . . . .	1 12 6

\* In Table at page 9 the distance from Quebec to Toronto is stated to be 570 miles, and towards the bottom of page 47 at 606 miles. This difference arises probably from different routes being taken.

## APPENDIX C 2.

(Referred to in the Answer from Western Canada to Question 17, page 33.)

Currency.

£. s. d.

On the arrival of the Emigrant vessel at Quebec, the Emigrant, if he intends to proceed to Upper Canada, should on no account leave the vessel, except it be to go with the long-boat direct with his luggage to the steamer for Montreal; and not unfrequently the steamer comes alongside the Emigrant ship, and thus facilitates the re-embarkation of the Emigrant. The captain of the ship can easily arrange this with the steamer. Very little difficulty is experienced by the Emigrant at Quebec; a few hours suffice to provide his family with the necessaries of life, if his supplies are run out. The steam-boat goes up the river to Montreal in about 24 hours, a distance of 180 miles. The charge for deck passengers is 7s. 6d.,\* and no charge is made for luggage . . . . . 0 7 6

The fare is reduced when there is any competition to 5s., and less. Next year (1842) it may be reduced much more, as new steamers are preparing for this route. The Emigrant, before going on board the steamer, should boil as much pork or beef as will serve him for a day or two, which he can do before leaving the ship; in a few minutes he can procure fresh bread; and if he has a large tin tea-pot, with a few tins, he can with ease get hot water in the steamer to make some tea, to refresh the members of his family on the way up. On his arrival at Montreal he should, with as little delay as possible, get his luggage transported to the barges of the forwarding company. He will find many carters in readiness for this purpose, and must take care not to be imposed upon by them; 1s. 6d. should be sufficient to take all his things to the station of the barges. Here the fare is, from Montreal to Bytown, per adult, 8s. Allowance for luggage, 1 cwt., or 1½ cwt., free; and for any quantity over and above this, 2s. per cwt. The barges arrive at Bytown about 72 hours after leaving Montreal. The same barges continue through to Kingston. The fare from Bytown to Kingston is, per adult, 10s.; same allowance of luggage as above, and 2s. 6d. for each cwt. extra: add 1s. per day for meals from Quebec to Bytown, say eight days 0 1 6

When the Emigrant gets on board the barge at Montreal, his luggage need not be moved until he reaches Kingston. He will find utensils for cooking, and the female part of his family will find shelter in the cabin of the barge. In case of foul weather, he can get his family on board of the steamer at Lachine, (seven miles from Montreal,) where the barges are taken in tow to Carillon, about 40 miles from Lachine. The 0 8 0

0 10 0

0 8 0

---

 Carried forward . . . . . 1 15 0

\* Mr. Widder says 5s. (for every adult).

Currency.  
 £. s. d.  
 1 15 0

Brought forward . . . . .

barges there take seven or eight hours in getting through the locks, and getting up to Grenville. On the way, the Emigrant can buy a few potatoes from the farmers on the canal. The prices of provisions do not vary from Montreal to Kingston; potatoes 1s. 6d. and 2s. per bushel; pork 5d. to 7d. per lb.; butter 8d. to 10d.; flour 5 dollars to 6 dollars per barrel; tea 3s. to 4s. per lb.; sugar 6d. per lb.; eggs 8d. to 10d. per dozen; butchers' meat 3½d. to 5d. per lb., according to the quality. All these articles are easily procured on the way. From Grenville to Bytown is about 65 miles, and the barges are towed by a steamer, and reach in about 15 or 16 hours. On their arrival at Bytown the barges have again to pass through locks, which causes a detention of some hours. The passage from Bytown to Kingston is rather tedious; but as it affords to the Emigrant various opportunities of seeing the country, and many of engaging as a farm servant, he should not look upon it as altogether lost time.

A great error is committed by the Emigrant in asking exorbitant wages on his arrival;\* he should content himself at first with 3s. or 4s., and take the first employment that offers. Many Emigrants on arrival at Quebec and Montreal have not the means to carry them forward, but they find no difficulty in getting work about the coves at Quebec, and are very soon enabled to lay up sufficient to carry them up the country. They should on no account remain in Quebec or Montreal during winter, as they will assuredly have much privation and hardship to contend with. However high the wages may be in the busy season, the winter presents to them a barren field.

At Kingston there are steamers for Toronto, distant 170 miles, and for Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, distant from Kingston 210 miles. The time occupied at Toronto is 24 hours; the deck fare is usually 7s. 6d. Last season it was only 5s. for each adult, exclusive of provisions. Two children under 14 years of age are charged as one passenger. The distance from Quebec to Toronto is 606 miles;† time occupied in performing it last season about 10 days, and the total expense for each adult, including provisions, is, including 2 days' provisions from Kingston to Toronto . . . . .

0 7 6  
 0 2 0  


---

 2 4 6  
 0 8 0  


---

 £1 16 6

Mr. Hawke says the passage from Montreal to Kingston is 10s., which will make the whole 8s. less than the foregoing, viz., 1l. 16s. 6d. currency; deduct . . . . .

\* See Caution, page 51.  
 † See note at bottom of page 45.

## APPENDIX D.—(Referred to in

RATES OF WAGES paid in each of

Trade or Calling.	NEW BRUNSWICK.			PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.		
	Average Wages per Diem.		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per Diem.*		Average Wages per Annum.
	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.
	Sterling.					
				<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Bread & Biscuit Bakers	. .	2 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> †	36 <i>l.</i>	3 0	2 0	25 0 0
Butchers . .	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	32 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	..	..	..
Brickmakers .	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	..
Bricklayers .	7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	..	5 0	4 0	..
Carriers . .	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	..	4 6	3 6	40 0 0
Carpenters & Joiners }	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	36 0 0
Cabinetmakers	7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	..	4 6	3 6	40 0 0
Coopers . .	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	36 0 0
Carters . .	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	..	..	..	..
Cooks (women)	. .	13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i> †	..	..	..	10 0 0
Combmakers .	. .	. .	..	..	..	..
Dairywomen .	. .	13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i> †	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers & Milliners }	2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	..	2 0	1 6	20 0 0
Farm Labourers	3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	21 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	2 6	1 9	16 0 0
Gardeners . .	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	27 <i>l.</i>	3 4	2 3	..
Grooms . .	3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	..	..	20 0 0
Millwrights .	8 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	..	4 6	3 6	40 0 0
Millers . .	9 <i>s.</i>	7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	..	3 6	2 6	35 0 0
Blacksmiths .	7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	40 0 0
Painters . .	7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	30 0 0
Plasterers .	7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	..	5 0	4 0	40 0 0
Plumbers and Glaziers }	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	..	..	..	..
Quarrymen .	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	..	..	..	..
Ropemakers .	. .	. .	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .	Per week, 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Per week, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	40 0 0
Sawyers . .	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	36 0 0
Shipwrights & Boatbuilders }	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	40 0 0
Stonemasons .	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	30 0 0
Sailmakers .	Per wk., 27 <i>s.</i> to 36 <i>s.</i>	. .	90 <i>l.</i>	4 0	3 0	40 0 0
Slaters and Shinglers }	7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	..	5 0	4 0	40 0 0
Shepherds .	None exclusively.	. .	..	..	..	..
Tanners . .	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	27 <i>l.</i>	4 6	3 6	45 0 0
Tailors . .	Per month, 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	Per month, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	40 0 0
Wheelwrights	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	..	4 0	3 0	40 0 0
Whitesmiths .	Per wk., 27 <i>s.</i> to 36 <i>s.</i>	. .	..	4 0	3 0	40 0 0

\* Prices presumed in sterling.

† Per month.

the Answers to Question 19, p. 32.)

the under-mentioned COLONIES.

EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.			WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.		
Average Wages per Diem.*		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per Diem.		Average Wages per Annum.
Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.
			Halifax Currency.		
s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
4 0	. .	40 0 0	5 0	4 0	35 0 0
Per month, 4l.	By the month, 3l.	By the month, 3l.	5 6	4 0	40 0 0
5 0	3 0	{ Only employed in summer .	5 6	4 3	48 10 0
7 0	6 0	{ Not hired by the year . . . .	7 6	6 0	97 0 0
6 0	4 0	. . . .	7 0	5 6	54 0 0
6 0	5 0	. . . .	6 10	5 6	61 0 0
7 0	6 0	. . . .	7 6	6 0	61 0 0
5 0	4 0	45 0 0	6 6	5 0	54 0 0
3 6	2 0	25 0 0	4 6	2 9	28 0 0
2 0	1 0	18 0 0	..	..	15 0 0
No employment in Eastern (Lower) Canada.			7 6	5 0	..
1 6	0 10	15 0 0	..	..	12 10 0
1 3	0 9	15 0 0	2 6	1 3	19 10 0
3 0	2 0	25 0 0	3 9	2 6	27 10 0
3 4	2 6	36 0 0	5 0	4 0	40 10 0
3 0	2 0	30 0 0	4 0	2 9	29 0 0
7 0	6 0	80 0 0	9 0	7 0	93 10 0
6 6	5 6	70 0 0	5 3	4 0	58 0 0
5 0	4 0	. .	6 0	4 8	55 0 0
6 3	5 3	. .	7 6	5 6	78 0 0
6 8	5 6	. .	7 6	5 6	78 0 0
7 0	6 0	. .	7 0	5 6	78 0 0
3 6	3 0	. .	4 3	3 0	34 0 0
5 0	4 0	. .	5 0	3 9	..
4 0	3 0	. .	5 3	4 0	54 0 0
5 0	4 0	. .	6 0	4 6	62 0 0
6 6	. .	. .	7 6	6 3	50 0 0
6 0	5 0	. .	7 6	6 0	78 0 0
5 0	4 0	. .	7 0	5 0	..
5 0	4 0	. .	6 3	4 6	..
None in Eastern (Lower) Canada.		. .	7 6	3 9	30 0 0
4 0	3 0	. .	5 9	4 6	44 10 0
6 0	5 0	. .	6 3	5 0	57 0 0
6 6	5 6	. .	6 6	5 0	69 0 0
5 6	4 6	. .	7 0	5 0	60 15 0

\* Presumed to be in Halifax currency.

## APPENDIX E.

(Referred to in the Answers to Question 25, p 34.)

RETAIL PRICE of Provisions and Clothing in each of the under-mentioned Colonies.

Articles.	Eastern (Lower) Canada	Western (Upper) Canada	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.
	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>				
Salt beef, per lb. . . . .	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 2½
Fresh ditto, ,, . . . . .	0 3	0 4	0 3½	0 3½
Mutton, ,, . . . . .	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 3½
Lamb, ,, . . . . .	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 4
Veal, ,, . . . . .	0 4	0 5	0 3½	0 3
Fresh Pork, ,, . . . . .	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 2½
Salt ditto, ,, . . . . .	0 3½	0 4	0 5½	0 3½
Fowls, per pair . . . . .	2 2	1 6	1 9½	1 0
Bacon, per lb. . . . .	0 6	0 4½	0 7	0 5
Salt butter, ,, . . . . .	0 7	0 7½	0 10½	0 8
Fresh ditto, ,, . . . . .	0 10	0 7	0 11¾	0 9
Fresh milk per quart . . . . .	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 4
Cheese, per lb. . . . .	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 7
Eggs, per doz. . . . .	0 8	0 9	0 9½	0 6
Potatoes, per bushel . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1 9½	0 9
Bread, best wheat, per 4 lb. loaf	0 9	0 6	0 2¾	0 2
Seconds, ,, . . . . .	0 7	..	0 2¼	0 1½
Best wheat flour, per bar. (196lbs.)	28 0	20 0	35 0	0 1¾
Seconds, ,, . . . . .	25 0	15 0	31 6	0 1½
Oatmeal, per cwt. . . . .	12 6	18 9	18 0	0 1¼
Barley meal ,, . . . . .	12 6	..	None.	0 1
Coals, per chaldron . . . . .	25 0	..	36 0	24 0
Candles, per lb. . . . .	0 9	0 9	0 10¼	0 10
Fire-wood, per 'cord' of 128 cub.ft.	15 0	11 3	13 6	8 0
Common soap, per lb. . . . .	0 4	0 5	0 5½	0 4
Tea, ,, . . . . .	2 6	3 9	3 7	3 0
Coffee, green, ,, . . . . .	1 0	0 10	0 10¼	1 0
Rice, ,, . . . . .	0 3	0 5	0 3	0 4
Sugar, brown, ,, . . . . .	0 5	0 6	0 5½	0 4
Ditto, white, ,, . . . . .	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 7
Salt, per bushel . . . . .	3 0	12 6	1 4	1 6
Pepper, per lb. . . . .	0 9	1 0	0 10¼	1 5
Salt fish (the cheapest kinds) per cwt. . . . .	12 0	0 4	11 3	0 0¾
Fresh ditto (ditto), per lb. . . . .	0 3	..	..	0 3
Beer, per gallon . . . . .	1 6	1 0	1 9½	1 0
Porter, per bottle . . . . .	1 0	1 6	1 4	1 0
<b>CLOTHING.</b>				
Men's stout shoes, per pair . . . . .	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Women's ditto ,, . . . . .	8 0	7 6	6 9	6 0
Snow over-shoes, ,, . . . . .	12 0	{ 6 3 } { 15 0 }	9 0	6 0
Men's shirts, cotton . . . . .	3 0	{ 3 9 } { 5 0 }	3 2	2 9
Men's smockfrocks . . . . .	4 0	6 0	Not used.	4 0
Flannel, per yard . . . . .	2 6	..	1 9½	1 8
Cloth for coats, ,, . . . . .	7 6	10 0	9 0	10 0
Cotton for gowns . . . . .	0 9	..	0 9	0 10
Fustian, per yard . . . . .	2 0	..	1 4	2 0
Velveteen, ,, . . . . .	2 6	3 0	2 8	3 0

The above-mentioned articles of clothing are supposed to be of the average quality generally used by persons of the labouring classes.

## No. 12.

## CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS AGAINST REFUSING OFFER OF GOOD WAGES.

The following is an Extract of a Report from the Chief Immigration Agent at Quebec, to the Governor-general of Canada, dated 31st July, 1841.

“The most important measure is, first, to endeavour to undeceive the emigrants in the very erroneous ideas which they almost all entertain as to the remuneration which they will receive for their labour on arrival in this country. Instances occur almost daily of persons who, in their own country (Ireland) were glad to work for 10*d.* to 1*s.* per day, refusing employment here at 3*s.*, and they do not consider that for the first season, until they become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are worth little more than one-half to the farmer. Many, to my certain knowledge, have been offered advantageous engagements in this neighbourhood, but refused permanent employment, preferring to proceed in hopes of better wages, but in which very many are disappointed.

“Wages for agricultural labour in the eastern townships, and in almost every section of the western division of the province, are higher than in the neighbourhood of this city (Quebec) or Montreal; six to seven dollars per month is as much as farmers will, or can afford to, give to newly arrived emigrants, with board and lodging. Good hands, after a year or so of residence, will generally command from 10 to 12 dollars, and found. Labourers who board themselves receive here from 12 to 15 dollars per month. Day labourers always get 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*, and at this season oftener the latter than the former, but if they possess the means of proceeding further, they will seldom work for this.

“It is most desirable to impress on the intending emigrant the necessity of their being in possession of sufficient means to enable them to proceed to where a demand for their labour exists, and it is extremely difficult, I may say impossible, when from 2000 to 3000, and in some instances 5000 people arrive here in a week, (as was the case this season for several weeks in succession) that employment can immediately be found for all who stand in need.

“Facilities have occurred this season which were not formerly to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city (Quebec) and Montreal, viz., immediate employment to all classes of emigrants on the public works and road improvements. This, however, cannot be relied on in future beyond another season.”



## No. 13.

CAUTION AGAINST RE-EMIGRATING FROM THE BRITISH COLONIES INTO  
THE ADJOINING STATES.

The following are Extracts of Despatches from Her Majesty's Consuls at New York and Boston, in reply to Inquiries on the subject of Emigration from the British Provinces into the United States, recently addressed to them by the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

Extracts of Despatch dated 30th September, 1841, from the Consul at New York to the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

"I beg to say that my office is daily beset by numbers who have landed at Quebec, St. John, and other ports from the United Kingdom, who merely remain as long in Her Majesty's possessions as they can either earn by their labour, or as they can obtain without labour, as much money as will pay their passage to the States. I may state that in nine cases out of ten the poor people deplore how they have been duped, while, from their having left Her Majesty's possessions, I do not feel it my duty to render them any pecuniary aid.

"Several Emigrant Associations have been formed in this city, but they have been short-lived from being so borne down with applicants, and one established last year will, I presume, expire with the year.

"It may appear extraordinary to your Excellency that more persons receive charitable aid in this city than in Dublin, or any city in Her Majesty's dominions of the same extent of population. The numerous charitable institutions have entailed this evil upon the city.

"There is continually arriving in this city a class of British emigrants, whose condition here is truly distressing, viz., persons above the rank of the labouring class, the sons and daughters above the scale which furnish servants, some of whom have been well educated; some of them are well qualified to act as teachers in various branches, but all such are miserably disappointed; not a few are provided for by death, in the unhealthy climate of the Southern States, to which they have to resort, while many enter the service of the United States army.

\* \* \* \* \*

"For above 25 years I have witnessed the misery and disappointment of thousands who have arrived here, while the most deplorable sufferers are females, and those men who will not labour. I know not how it is in New Brunswick, but in Upper Canada females are sure of employment, and if prudent and well conducted, certain of getting comfortably married, while here distress drives hundreds to the most degrading haunts of prostitution.

\* \* \* \* \*

“A labouring man may work hard all his life in the United Kingdom, or Ireland, and never will acquire 50 acres of land, while five years of such labour, if he avoids spirituous liquors, will enable a labouring man in Canada, and I presume also in New Brunswick, to acquire 50 acres, if not more, with a dwelling; I speak from actual observation. Labouring with the axe and hoe is so different, I may say so gentlemanly, a description of labour, that our respectable young men do not view it as working with a spade and reaping-hook in Ireland is considered, while in a short time an active young man may obtain 3*l.* per month, steady wages, with board, and be regarded as one of the farmer’s family.”

Extract of Despatch, dated 2d September, 1841, from the Consul at Boston, to the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

“To your various queries relative to the situation of the Irish Emigrants in this city and neighbourhood, I can state—

“1st. That the numbers are unquestionably in excess of the demand, and that there is by no means sufficient employment for them.

“2nd. The rates of wages for labour are at present fluctuating and depending in a great measure on locality. A dollar a-day has been considered until lately a fair and general price, but there are great numbers of men now here altogether out of employment, and I have good reason to think that the labouring Irish would willingly compound for 50 cents (half a dollar) per day, to be guaranteed constant work.

“3rd. Wages are in all cases, I believe, in this neighbourhood paid in money, and I have known but few instances of complaint for want of punctuality.

“4th. The summer season cannot be considered by any means unhealthy, or ungenial to the emigrants.

“5th. Very few return direct to Europe from this port, and as no vessels are employed in the transport of emigrants from the United Kingdom, direct to Boston, it is only from the province of New Brunswick that they come here in any numbers. Some stragglers arrive from New York, or come down from Canada. Those who leave Massachusetts and the other New England States, after vain attempts to get employment, invariably remove to the West, through New York State. Numbers are now temporarily engaged on the Western Railroad, which has been completed beyond the boundary of the State of Massachusetts, in that direction. I may also mention, that all the other railroads radiating from this city, with the exception of one in the direction of Maine, have been carried beyond the limits of Massachusetts, and the demand for Irish labour is consequently much limited in this quarter.

“The strong prejudice which exists in this part of the Union against the labouring Irish, tends much to make them discontented; could encouragement be held out to them with the certainty of employment in New Brunswick during the whole year, I have no doubt that numbers would be induced to return to that province, or to proceed to Canada on the same terms.”

**L O N D O N**

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