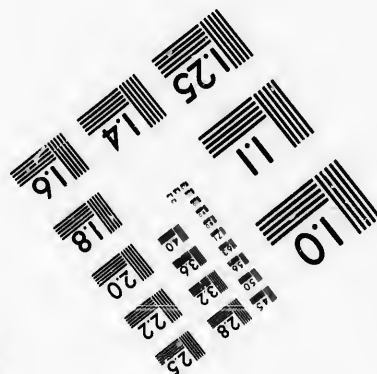
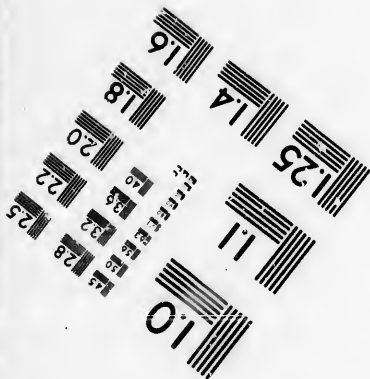
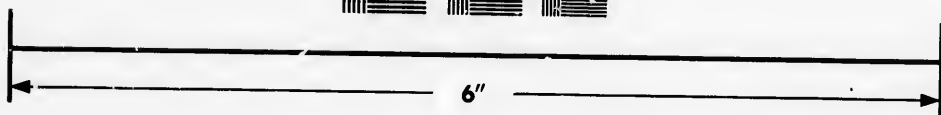
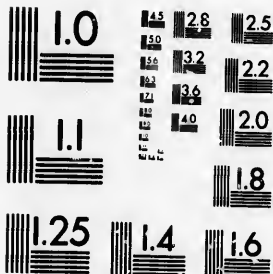


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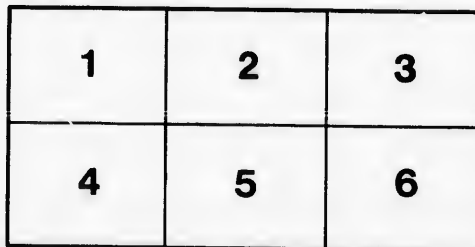
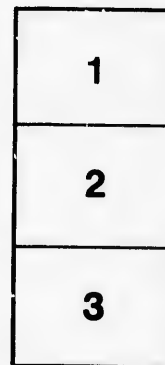
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COMBINED CIRCULARS FOR CANADA,  
AUSTRALASIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

CIRCULAR No. 1.



Emigrants' Information Office,  
31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.,  
1st January 1890.

Office hours, 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Saturdays, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

NOTE.—This office has been established under the supervision of the Colonial Office for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British Colonies. The information issued to the public is mainly obtained from the various Colonial Governments and their representatives in this country. No pains are spared to make the information as accurate as possible, but the Committee of Management cannot undertake to hold themselves responsible for the absolute correctness of every detail.

CANADA CIRCULAR.

*Address of High Commissioner for Canada:—Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.*

NOTE 1.—This and similar Circulars on the Australasian and South African Colonies are issued quarterly, corrected to date, and may be obtained *free of charge* on application to the Chief Clerk at the above office. Anyone can have them sent regularly each quarter also *free of charge*—by giving name and address to the Chief Clerk. Copies can also be had for distribution.

NOTE 2.—Special inquiries are invited, and will be answered as far possible. Notices of changes during the quarter are posted up in the office; and Colonial Maps and Directories can be seen.

NOTE 3.—A Poster giving details as to Passages, Demand for labour, &c. is exhibited—corrected quarterly—in every Post Office in the United Kingdom. Copies may be had here.

NOTE 4.—A Canada Handbook, containing a map and much fuller information, may be obtained from the above office, price 1d., post free. See also p. 12.

PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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# DOMINION OF CANADA.

## PART I.

### PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Passages.	(a.) There are no <i>free, assisted, or nominated passages.</i>
Unassisted passages.	(b.) <i>The fares (liable to change) to Halifax are (the route to Quebec is closed till the spring):—</i> <i>Men and Women: Steerage, 4l.; Intermediate, 6l. 6s.; First-class, 10l. 10s. and upwards.</i> <i>Children, under 12 years of age, half fare; under one year, 10s.</i>
Food, berths.	The above fares include food (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, and medical attendance on board ship. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, emigrants may claim subsistence money till she does start.
Ship kit.	All steerage passengers must provide the following kit:—pillow, mattress, pannikin to hold one and a half pint, plate, knife, fork, and spoon; these may be hired (3s. 6d.) from the steamship companies at the port of embarkation; half price for children. Each adult is allowed 10 and each child 5 cubic feet of luggage free, but only about 112 lbs. on English and 100 to 150 lbs. [in the case of those going to the North-West 300 lbs.] on Canadian railways. One box, 2 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet high and broad; or two boxes, one 2 feet 5 inches long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, and the other 2 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, make up 10 cubic feet, but any sized boxes will do so long as 10 cubic feet are not exceeded. Mark "Wanted" on the luggage required for use during the voyage. Extra luggage is charged at 1s. a cubic foot.
Luggage.	
Railway tickets.	Emigrants can obtain reduced railway tickets to the port of embarkation in England by producing at the station their sea passage warrant. If they are going to place up country in Canada they should buy through tickets from the steamship companies here, as they get them cheaper. For fares <i>see</i> page 8.
Length of voyage.	The voyage takes from nine to ten days. Vessels from Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast, &c., leave every few days for Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax from the end of March to the end of October, and for Halifax only in winter. Particulars as to dates of sailing and fares are advertised in the English, Scotch, and Irish newspapers, or may be obtained from the shipping companies, or the Canadian Government Agents (p. 12).
Dates of sailing.	
Outfit.	No special or extensive outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoon, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture or rough common tools, as free luggage is limited. Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, but, if possible, not less than the following:— <i>For men.</i> —(1.) For use on the voyage: One strong
Household goods.	
Tools.	
For men.	

suit, one pair of underclothing, suit and pair of underclothing, warm dress, woollen scarf, sewing machine, dress and pair of each kind of and boots, voyage and an extra suit very useful.

Depôts for at Quebec in Nova Scotia, Kingston, Gary, in the British Columbia are stations Dufferin and (Manitoba); Edmonton, will furnish for settlement for sale, derelict, receive information

At the Department for new in all cases by the Lady Department in all parts of the province until

women, have them before A copy of Settlers' orders

The quarantine steamships show "satisfied" seven previous period, shipping in the evening a quarantine if possible, there are (see p. 7), but the farmers' lot



suit, one pair boots, thick greatcoat, rug, warm cap and scarf, and underclothing. (2.) For use after arrival in Canada: Another suit and pair of boots, and three or four articles of each kind of underclothing. *For women.*—(1.) For use on the voyage: One warm dress, one pair boots, thick cloak or jacket, rug or blanket, woollen scarf and gloves, close-fitting hat, underclothing, and sewing materials. (2.) For use after arrival: Another warm dress and pair of boots, a cotton dress, three or four articles of each kind of underclothing. *For children.*—Warm clothes, cloak and boots, and four or five changes of underclothing for the voyage and afterwards. Two or three flannel shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children will be found very useful.

Depôts for the temporary reception of emigrants are provided at Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Halifax in Nova Scotia; St. John in New Brunswick; Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston, London, and Hamilton, in Ontario; Winnipeg, Emerson, and Brandon, in Manitoba; Qu'Appelle and Calgary, in the North-West Territories; Vancouver, and Victoria, in British Columbia. Government immigration or land agents are stationed at these places, and also at Sherbrooke (Q.); Dufferin and Port Arthur (Ont.); Minnedosa and Birtle (Manitoba); Moose Jaw, Carlyle, Lethbridge, Prince Albert, Edmonton, and Battleford (N.W.T.), and they should be inquired for on arrival or communicated with beforehand. They will furnish information as to free grants and other lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for labour, rates of wages, routes and cost of travel, receive and forward letters for settlers, and give any other information that may be required free of charge.

At the Depôts emigrants must provide their own bedding and buy their own food. Medical attendance and hospital accommodation for newly arrived emigrants are afforded by the Government in all cases of sickness. Domestic servants are received at Quebec by the Lady Superintendent of the Government Female Immigration Department acting in concert with local ladies' associations in all parts of the country, who will give every advice and assistance until they are placed in situations. Emigrants, especially women, having friends in the Colony should communicate with them beforehand.

A copy of the Customs Tariff may be seen at this Office. Settlers' ordinary effects are admitted free. Customs.

The quarantine regulations provide that *steerage* passengers in steamships or sailing vessels by the St. Lawrence, who cannot show "satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated within the seven previous years, or having had the small-pox within that period, shall be vaccinated by the quarantine medical officer, or in the event of refusal, shall be landed at Grosse Isle, subject to a quarantine of observation." Each *steerage* passenger should, if possible, take with him a written certificate of vaccination.

There are good openings for farmers and others with capital (see p. 7), but there is no opening for farm bailiffs or managers, as the farmers look after and work on their own farms themselves.



## Farm hands.

Farm hands should wait till the spring, and arrive early in April. Reports received last quarter from various parts of Canada state as follows:—From *British Columbia*, at New Westminster, "Fair demand." From the *North-west Territories*, at Battleford, "No demand." From *Manitoba*, at Brandon, "Good demand." From *Quebec*, at Richmond, "Good demand." From *New Brunswick*, at St. John, "For farm hands demand good if practical, for boys and girls for farm work unlimited." From the *Ontario* Department of Agriculture, "The supply has been about equal to the demand, except in a few districts."

Generally speaking, there is always a steady demand in most districts for capable men and boys who understand farm work, looking after cattle, horses, sheep, &c., but farmers seldom take on fresh hands after August. As a rule, single men are preferred, but married men, with wives competent to take charge of dairy or laundry, and small families able to work, have no difficulty in obtaining employment. Wages with board and lodging average, during seven months in the year, in *Quebec* from \$12 to \$20\* a month, *Ontario* \$16½ to \$19½, *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* \$10 to \$12, *Manitoba* \$12 to \$25, the *North-west Territories* from \$20, and *British Columbia* \$20 to \$25. In the harvest-time and for very good men wages are higher, but in the winter months they are considerably lower; if the engagement is by the year the rate is lower; thus in *Ontario* the average rate in 1889 was \$162 with board.

## Gardeners and market gardeners.

In *Ontario* gardeners get \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day; there is not much demand for them. In *New Brunswick* \$12 to \$16 a month (no demand). In *Quebec* they get—at Montreal \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day, at Richmond \$1.50 a day (demand good). In *Manitoba, the N.W.T., and British Columbia* there is little or no demand. There are openings generally for market gardeners.

## Mechanics and artisans.

Reports received during last quarter show that there is but little general demand for mechanics, but good hands can generally find work. From *British Columbia*, at New Westminster, "there has been good demand this summer for bricklayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners; limited for bakers, blacksmiths and farriers, painters and glaziers, plumbers and gasfitters." From *the N.W.T.*, at Calgary, "no demand in the fall of the year, and another, "There will be required a number of mechanics in the building trade next May or June, particularly stone masons and carpenters. Building promises to be very good." "The demand for the above has been greater than the supply during the whole of the season." From *Ontario*, at Hamilton, "during last quarter there was a fluctuating demand for a few moulders (stove plates), vice hands, and rolling-mill hands, and only an occasional one for machine-hand tailors." From *Quebec and British Columbia*, at Richmond, "good demand for bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and glaziers, plasterers, printers, saddlers, and harness-makers, and tailors." At Montreal, "for a few rolling-mill hands." From *New Brunswick*, at St. John, "no demand just now."

\* \$ is the sign for a dollar; one dollar (\$1) equals 4s. 2d.; one cent (1 c.) equals a halfpenny; 100 cents equal one dollar.

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The chief manufactories are at Montreal and in Ontario. The average weekly wages of a carpenter, painter, machinist, tinsmith, or blacksmith in Ontario are \$9.22 to \$10; of a moulder \$12, and plumber \$11.45; a bricklayer, \$15.75, plasterer \$14.58, and mason \$15 during the season; operatives in cotton mills \$7 to \$11.38, in paper mills \$8 to \$9.50, in woollen mills \$5 to \$12.25, in clothing factories \$12, bootmakers \$7 to \$10. All the above wages are \$1 to \$2 a week less in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, about the same in Montreal, rather higher in Winnipeg and the North-west, and highest in British Columbia. The ordinary wage per day for a mechanic without board is \$1.25 to \$2.50 in the Eastern Provinces, \$2 to \$3 in Manitoba, \$2 to \$5 in North-west Territories according to distance from a railway, \$2.50 to \$4 in British Columbia.

Lumbering is difficult work at first, and there is little demand for inexperienced hands. In Ontario lumbermen get, with board, \$12 to \$25 a month, in Quebec at Montreal, \$15 to \$25, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, \$15 to \$20, and in British Columbia \$15 and upwards. The best chance of employment is in one of the above Provinces; there is little or no timber to cut down in the North-west. Reports received during last quarter state as follows:—From British Columbia, at New Westminister, "demand limited." From the N.W.T., at Calgary, "no demand in the fall of the year." From Ontario, at Hamilton, "no demand." From New Brunswick, at St. John, "no demand reported."

Reports received last quarter state as follows:—From Ontario, Miners, Hamilton, "A fluctuating demand for a few quarrymen"; from Quebec, at Richmond, "good demand."

There are coal mines in Nova Scotia, where wages are \$1 a day for ordinary miners, and for coal-cutters from \$1.50 to \$2.50; at Methbridge, near Medicine Hat (N.W.T.), wages \$1.50 to \$3; and at Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, wages \$3 to \$4; asbestos mines near Richmond, in Quebec, wages \$1 to \$1.50; wages in New Brunswick, \$1 to \$2 a day.

During last quarter the demand for general labourers is reported as follows:—From British Columbia, at New Westminister, "good this summer." From the N.W.T., at Calgary, "no demand." From Quebec, at Richmond, "good in summer;" Montreal, "good." From Manitoba, at Brandon, "good." From Ontario, at Hamilton, and from New Brunswick, at St. John, "no demand." The general wages for this class of labour in the Eastern Provinces \$1 to \$1.50, and sometimes \$1.80 a day; in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, \$1.50 to \$2; and in British Columbia, \$1.50 to \$2; but the season of work is short. Wharf labourers at St. John, N.B., get 20 cents an hour.

There is little or no opening for drivers, firemen, signalmen, Railway porters, station-masters, &c.; the demand is not large, and the supply on the spot is generally quite sufficient to meet it.

Women and girls:  
(a) Domestic servants.

Female domestic servants are in great demand in nearly all districts, both in towns and on farms. Their wages per month with board and lodging included, are in *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec*, \$6 to \$12, in *Ontario* \$7 to \$10 and upwards, in *Manitoba* and the *North-west* \$10 to \$20. Laundresses wages are about the same; cooks at least \$4 to \$5 a month higher, and in some towns in the *North-West*, as Calgary, Brandon, Moose Jaw, and others, their wages are \$30 a month and upwards; in *British Columbia* female servants are specially scarce, at from \$12 to \$22.50 and for cooks \$25 to \$30 a month and Chinamen have to be used as substitutes. Female farm servants receive with board \$6 to \$6½ a month in *Ontario*, \$6 to \$9 in *Quebec*, \$8½ to \$10 in *Manitoba*, and in *British Columbia*, \$10 to \$20. They are very difficult to obtain. In the returns received each week last quarter from Hamilton, in *Ontario*, the number of female servants wanted ranges from 45 to 77.

(b) Milliners and dress-makers.

These are in demand in some districts; but are not advised to go out without getting special information, unless they go to join friends. Wages in *Quebec*, at Richmond, \$12 a week; in *Ontario* average \$3½ to \$7.75 a week; in *New Brunswick* \$2.50 to \$6 per dress; in *British Columbia* \$2 to \$2.50 a day.

(c) Mill-hands.

There are cotton and woollen mills at St. John, Cornwall, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, &c. At St. John, *N.B.*, women in the cotton mills receive \$5 to \$9 a week. In the *Ontario* towns women receive, in the cotton mills, from \$4.73 to \$5.45 a week in the woollen mills from \$2.50 to \$5.69, and in the paper mills from \$3.50 to \$4.33. No demand is reported during last quarter except from *Ontario*, at Hamilton, where a weekly average of some 25 cotton mill weavers were wanted. At Montreal, in *Quebec*, the cotton industry is said to be suffering from over-production.

Persons who should not emigrate.

Clerks, shopmen, storekeepers, women above the grade of servants, and persons having no particular trade or calling, otherwise unfit for manual labour, should not think of emigrating.

Hints to emigrants.

1. All emigrants, especially those belonging to out-door trades like the building trades, which are very slack in the winter, should be prepared to take to other work than that of their own particular trade; many in the winter go to work in lumber camps in the forests.

2. Emigrants are recommended to accept the first fair offer of work, even though it is outside their own particular trade. Trades are not so sharply defined as in England. A carpenter, for instance, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, or cooper; a bricklayer as mason or stonecutter; and a general labourer as ploughman, reaper, or farm labourer.

3. The ordinary working day is 10 hours; lumbermen 12, and farm labourers 10 to 14 in the season; Saturday half-holidays are not observed in Canada.

4. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour; cost of living, for instance, may wholly or partly cause it.

5. Emigrants should have a certificate of necessity from the nearest British Consul or British Agent. The necessary expenses of emigration are:—  
Bacon  
Beef  
Bread, per lb  
Butter  
Cheese  
Coffee  
Milk, per qt  
Mutton  
Potatoes, per bushel  
Sugar  
Tea  
Tobacco  
Rent varies from one or five roods in *Ontario*; 4 to 10 in *Quebec*; 4 to 10 in *Manitoba*. Most settlers have their own homesteads, and pay \$2½ to \$3½ per acre in *New Brunswick* and *Manitoba*, and 4 to 7 in *Ontario*. Clothing is, in small towns, made in England. Much the best of the middle of April, and some in Canada. Moreover, who are saving money for the winter come in March, unless they have a home. Female emigrants in out-door trades.

The necessary free grant for emigrants is not roughly estimated.

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5. Emigrants have little or no chance of working their passages out on board ship.  
The necessaries of life are cheaper than in England, the luxuries are dearer. Prices are lowest in *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and have a tendency to increase further west, and are generally highest in *British Columbia*. Prices per lb. are roughly:—

Bacon	-	-	10 to 18 cents.
Beef	-	-	8 " 15 "
Bread, per 4-lb. loaf	-	-	10 " 16 "
Butter	-	-	20 " 32 " and in B.C. 30 to 50 cents.
Cheese	-	-	10 " 18 " " 10 " 15 "
Coffee	-	-	25 " 40 " and in <i>Man.</i> and <i>B.C.</i> 25 to 50 cents.
Milk, per quart	-	-	5 " 7 " and in <i>Man.</i> and <i>B.C.</i> 5 to 10 cents.
Mutton	-	-	6 " 16 " and in <i>Man.</i> and <i>B.C.</i> 10 to 18 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel	-	-	30 " 55 " rising in <i>Man.</i> to \$1.
Sugar	-	-	5 " 8 " rising in <i>Man.</i> to 10, and in <i>N.B.</i> to 11 cents.
Tea	-	-	25 " 75 " rising in <i>Man.</i> to \$1.
Tobacco	-	-	50 " 80 " in <i>N.B.</i> and <i>N.S.</i> 30 to 42 cents.

Rent varies greatly. Roughly speaking, a wooden house with four or five rooms may be obtained for 5 to 10 dollars a month in *Ontario*; 4 to 10 in *Quebec*; 4 to 8 in *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*; 4 to 10 in *Manitoba* and *N.W.T.*; and 8 to 12 in *B.C.* Most settlers up country buy the timber (\$30 to \$100), and build their own houses. Single men obtain board and lodging from \$2 to \$3½ per week in *Quebec* and *Ontario*; 3 to 4 in *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*; 3 to 5 in *Manitoba* and *N.W.T.*; and 4 to 7 in *B.C.* The prices for rent and board and lodging are as in country districts.

Clothing is, roughly, in the East 10 per cent., or 2s. in the £, and in small towns in the North-west 20 per cent., dearer than in England.

Much the best time for arriving is in the spring, as near the middle of April as possible. This is the beginning of the busy time in Canada, and work is more likely to be plentiful. Anyone, moreover, who lands then, rather than later on, has a longer time for saving money and getting accustomed to the country before the winter comes on. No one should go out before the end of March, unless going to friends who will provide him with a home. Female servants may go at all times. Building and other out-door trades especially will be slack till next spring.

The necessary expenditure required to establish a settler upon a free grant farm of 160 acres in the North-west of Canada has been roughly estimated as follows:—

Cost of living.  
Provisions.

Board and lodging.

Clothing.

Time for arriving.

a. Passage money (varying with number of family and distance travelled) say for 2-3 adults - - -	£5
b. Provisions for six months (from April, when the settler should arrive) - - - - -	£1
c. Homestead fee, cost of building house and out-buildings, farming materials, &c., &c.*- - -	£12
Making a total of - - - - -	£17

As a general rule, however, settlers should know something of Canadian farming before taking up land; they will gain experience and good wages by working for a year as farm labourers. To clear forest land requires heavy and constant labour, and much expense if assistance is hired. In *Manitoba* and the *North-west Territories* no clearing is required, and the open prairie lands of those districts can be broken for \$3 to \$4 an acre.

Premiums to farmers.

Young settlers with some capital should not pay premiums to farmers for instruction in farming. They should hire themselves out as farm labourers, taking advantage of the advice and assistance of the Government Agents, or go to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, the cost of which is about 20*l.* for the first year, and 10*l.* for the second year during the 10 months of term. Board and lodging costs 10*s.* per week, against which is set off the value of the pupil's labour on the farm.

Fares from Halifax.

Fares are variable (consult steamship companies or Canadian Government Agents), but are roughly as follows from Halifax (the port of Quebec is now closed for the winter) for holders only of through tickets from this side:—To Quebec, 10*s.* one or more to Ottawa (336 miles), Toronto (501 miles) or Hamilton (540 miles), 1*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; to Guelph, 1*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; to London bank (622 miles), 1*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; to Winnipeg (3 days), 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to Brandon, 3*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; to Minnedosa, 3*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; to Qu'Appelle, 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; to Calgary, 6*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; to Vancouver and Victoria and from British Columbia (5 to 6 days), 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; to St. John, N.B., 14*s.* 5*d.* Children (a) over five and under 12 years of age, half-price; (b) under five years, free. No free railway tickets are now given by the Canadian Government to emigrant, male or female, emigrants must therefore have sufficient money for their journey inland, and also for board and lodging until they procure work. Food will cost while travelling up country about 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.

\* Note.—Details of c. can be given on application.

The Dominion of Canada is divided into New Brunswick, the Dominion of Prince Edward Island, the Dominion of the Maritime Provinces, the Dominion of the Northwest Territories, the Dominion of the Yukon, and the Dominion of the North-West Territories. The population of the Dominion is 4,000,000. The climate is generally dry and the soil is fertile. The Dominion is a free school system, and is unsectarian. Libraries, hospitals, &c. are provided for the people. The Dominion is a friendly society for letters of the Colonies. There is a savings bank in the Dominion. The coinage is equal to 1/2*d.*, a sign of 1/8*d.* is recommended. One or more offices in the Dominion. All the chief stages, and markets, and from the Dominion. For letters, and 14*s.* 5*d.* Children (a) over five and under 12 years of age, half-price; (b) under five years, free. No free railway tickets, poultry, pigs, minerals, &c. saw mills, tan saw mills, sugar mills, and ware. The land system follows:— The province is a free people. The Dominion is a commercial capital. The Dominion is a cleared farm. 100 acres are available for house and have a year. The population is suitable for mixed farming. The lumber trade is important. In English-speaking countries.

PART II.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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The Dominion of Canada is nearly as large as Europe. It is divided into seven Provinces, viz.:—Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia. Besides these provinces there are also the North-west Territories.

The population is now about five millions. The climate is very healthy throughout the year. The summers are dryer and hotter than in England; the winters, which last from the middle of November to the end of March, are very cold (20° and 30° below zero occasionally), but are bright and dry.

Every religious body is represented as in England. Excellent free schools are provided; the system is mainly compulsory and education. unsectarian.

Libraries, building and friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, &c. are numerous throughout the Colony. Members of friendly societies in England should apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in the Colony.

There is a large number of banks, savings banks, and post office savings banks scattered over the Dominion.

The coins used in Canada are dollars and cents. One cent equals 1/4d., a dollar equals 4s. 2d., and £1 a little under 5 dollars. The sign \$ is used to indicate the dollar. Emigrants are recommended not to carry their money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders payable to themselves at any post office in the Colony. Large sums should be transmitted through London bank.

All the chief towns are connected by telegraph, railway, or stage, and many by steamboat in the summer. There is a post office and from England three or four times a week at 2 1/2d. per 1/2 oz. &c. For letters, and 1d. for post cards.

The Canadian products are of all kinds:—Cattle, horses, poultry, pigs, grain, dairy produce, fish, fruit, timber, furs, minerals, &c. The manufactories are increasing. The chief are saw mills, sugar refineries, steel and iron works, cotton, wool, and flour mills, sugar refineries, and general manufactures of wood and hardware.

The land system, &c. in the different provinces is shortly as follows:—

The province consists mainly of Roman Catholic French-speaking people. The chief towns are Quebec, and Montreal the commercial capital of Canada. Improved farms cost from 4l., and incleared farm lots from 10d. to 2s. 6d. an acre. Free grants of 100 acres are made to anyone over 18 years; he must build a house and have 15 acres under cultivation at the end of the fourth year. The people are mainly agricultural. The country is suitable for mixed farming and stock raising, the fisheries are good, the lumber trade large, and the manufactories round Montreal are important. In the Eastern townships there is a large settlement of English-speaking people.

## Ontario.

The people are mainly agricultural, but there are also considerable manufactories of agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, furniture, &c. at Toronto the capital, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, London, Guelph, St. Thomas, Galt, Brantford, and Belleville. The country round Hamilton, London, and Guelph is one of the best farming parts of Canada; it is mostly taken up, but improved farms with buildings can be had from 4 to 20*l.* per acre; uncleared land costs 2*s.* to 40*s.* an acre. The November Bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the 1889 crops of barley, oats, pease, and hay and clover were above the average, but that all other crops were below it, wheat and potatoes being especially poor. Stock also has suffered from the dry season; but fruit trees generally were in good condition.

Every head of a family, whether male or female, can obtain free grant in the remoter districts of the province of 160 to 200 acres of uncleared land, and a single man over 18 years of age, or a married man having no children under 18 residing with him, may obtain 100 to 120 acres in these districts. The conditions are:—15 acres in each grant to be cleared and under cultivation for five years; a habitable house, at least 16 feet by 20 feet, built; and residence on the land at least six months each year.

## Nova Scotia.

Capital, Halifax. Good improved farms for mixed farming with house and farm, cost about 2*l.* an acre and upwards. Fruit farming, especially apples, is the main industry in the Annapolis valley and elsewhere. Stock raising is also a growing industry. There are considerable coal mines round Sydney in Cape Breton and round Pictou and Spring Hill; gold and iron are also found. Root crops grow well. A good many persons are employed in the fisheries. Crown land costs 8*l.* 16*s.* per 100 acres; most of it is forest land. In 1889 the fruit crop was not so good as usual, but the hay crop was excellent.

## New Brunswick.

The capital is Fredericton, but the chief city is St. John. 100 acres of land are given to any settler over 18 years, who pays 4*l.* in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to 2 years, for three years. He must within two years build a house and reside in it, and clear two acres, and must cultivate 10 acres within three years. Free grants of 100 acres are also made on condition of clearing the land to the value of 4*l.* within three months, building a house, residing in it, and cultivating two acres within one and 10 within three years. Uncleared land may also be bought without conditions for 3*s.* 4*d.* an acre. The province is well watered, and is more adapted for root crops and stock raising than for grain. Improved farms may be obtained on reasonable terms.

## Prince Edward Island.

Capital, Charlottetown. The land is well adapted for sheep farming; most of it is taken up, but improved farms may be bought from about 4*l.* an acre.

## Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Capital of Manitoba, Winnipeg; of N.W.T., Regina. A head of a family, or any male above 18 years, is entitled for a

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are also considered of \$10 or 2 guineas to a free grant or homestead of 160 acres on fulfilling one or other of the following sets of conditions:—

1. Making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period.

2. Making entry for the land, cultivating it for three successive years, so that at the end of that period not less than forty acres be under cultivation; residing for at least six months in each year during that time within a radius of two miles of the homestead; and erecting a house upon the homestead and residing in it three months next preceding the application for patent of full ownership.

3. Making entry and, within six months from the date thereof, commencing the cultivation of the homestead; breaking and preparing for crop within the first year not less than five acres; cropping the said five acres, and breaking and preparing for crop not less than ten acres in addition and erecting a habitable house thereon before the expiration of the second year, and thereafter residing therein and cultivating the land for at least six months of each of the three years next prior to the date of the application for the patent of full ownership.

The privilege which the homesteader has hitherto had of pre-empting land near his homestead ceased on the 1st January 1890. Pre-emptions.

These extensive prairie regions have only been recently opened up for settlement; all persons therefore, and especially women, away from the towns that are springing up near the railways, must be fully prepared to rough it. Wages are high, but food and clothes cost more than further east. A family of father and sons, or two or three men clubbing together, will work a farm to more advantage than a man who has to hire labour. The summers are hot and dry, but summer frosts occasionally occur and cause damage; the winters are very severe, but bright and healthy. A large part of the land is very rich open country, without any trees to clear off; good water is obtained by sinking wells. The country is well adapted for mixed farming; it costs from 10s. to 100s. an acre. The harvest in 1889 was much damaged by the drought; wheat averaged only 12 bushels an acre. The best part for cattle and horse ranches is round and south of Calgary, N.W.T., on account of the comparative mildness of the winter there.

Capital, Victoria. Any British subject who is the head of a British family, a widow, or a single man over 18 years may, by paying a recording fee of 8s. 1d., acquire the right to not more than 320 acres of Crown lands, north and east of the Cascades, or 160 in any other part of the province. The price is 4s. 2d. an acre, payable by four annual instalments. The conditions are (1) personal residence of the settler or his family or agent; (2) improvements to be made to the value of 10s. 6d. an acre. Land without conditions of settlement costs from 10s. 6d. an acre.

There are no free grants. The available Crown Lands are for the most part somewhat remote from centres of population, and difficult of access. The summers are dry and warm; the winters in districts along the coast are wet, and in the Northern and Central parts of the interior very severe. A large part of the province is covered by valuable forests. A good deal of gold mining is done; coal is extensively worked at Nanaimo and Cornox, in Vancouver Island, and the salmon fishery canning establishments, and saw mills are large. There are considerable cattle and horse ranches round Kamloops and elsewhere, but for carrying on farming there with success the land wants irrigation. The chief agricultural districts are round New Westminster and in parts of Vancouver Island.

Address of the High Commissioner for Canada.

Apply for further particulars either to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., or to one of the following Canadian Government Agents:—London, the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria Chambers, 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; Liverpool, Mr. John Dykes, 15, Water Street; Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square; Belfast, Mr. H. Merrick, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street; Dublin, Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House, Bristol, Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

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NOTE a.—The Committee of Management will be glad to receive suggestions and information, more especially from Colonists; any such communication will, if desired, be treated confidential.

NOTE b.—The Committee of Management cannot return except of stamps sent for Handbooks, nor accept damaged stamps.

NOTE c.—The Committee cannot undertake to notify changes which occur in the course of the quarter to any but those who apply at this Office in person or by letter.

ELEVEN SEPARATE HANDBOOKS—containing maps and information drawn up for the use of emigrants—on Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal, and a Professional Handbook, giving information as to professional employment in the Colonies—price 1d. each post free, or the eleven bound together 1s. 6d.—may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

A new Handbook, called "Emigration Statutes and General Handbook," was issued last August, price 3d. post free. It deals with all the English, Scotch, and Irish Statutes on Passenger Ships, Emigration and Colonization by Boards of Guardians and County Councils, with Crofter Colonization, &c., and contains the names and addresses of many British Emigration Societies.

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**CIRCULAR No. 2.**



Emigrants' Information Office,  
31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.,  
1st January 1890.

Office hours, 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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**NOTE.**—This office has been established under the supervision of the Colonial Office for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British Colonies. The information issued to the public is mainly obtained from the various Colonial Governments and their representatives in this country. No pains are spared to make the information as accurate as possible, but the Committee of Management cannot undertake to hold themselves responsible for the absolute correctness of every detail.

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**AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES CIRCULAR.**

Page 2.	Map.	Page 23.	Western Australia.
" 3.	General Informa- tion.	" 27.	Tasmania.
" 5.	New South Wales.	" 31.	New Zealand.
" 10.	Victoria.	" 35.	Addresses of Agents- General.
" 14.	South Australia.	" 36.	Handbooks.
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**NOTE I.**—This and similar Circulars on Canada and the South African Colonies are issued quarterly, corrected to date, and may be obtained *free of charge* on application to the Chief Clerk at the above office. Anyone can have them sent regularly each quarter also *free of charge* by giving name and address to the Chief Clerk. Copies can also be had for distribution.

**NOTE II.**—Special inquiries are invited, and will be answered as far as possible. Notices of changes during the quarter are posted up in the office; and Colonial Maps and Directories can be seen.

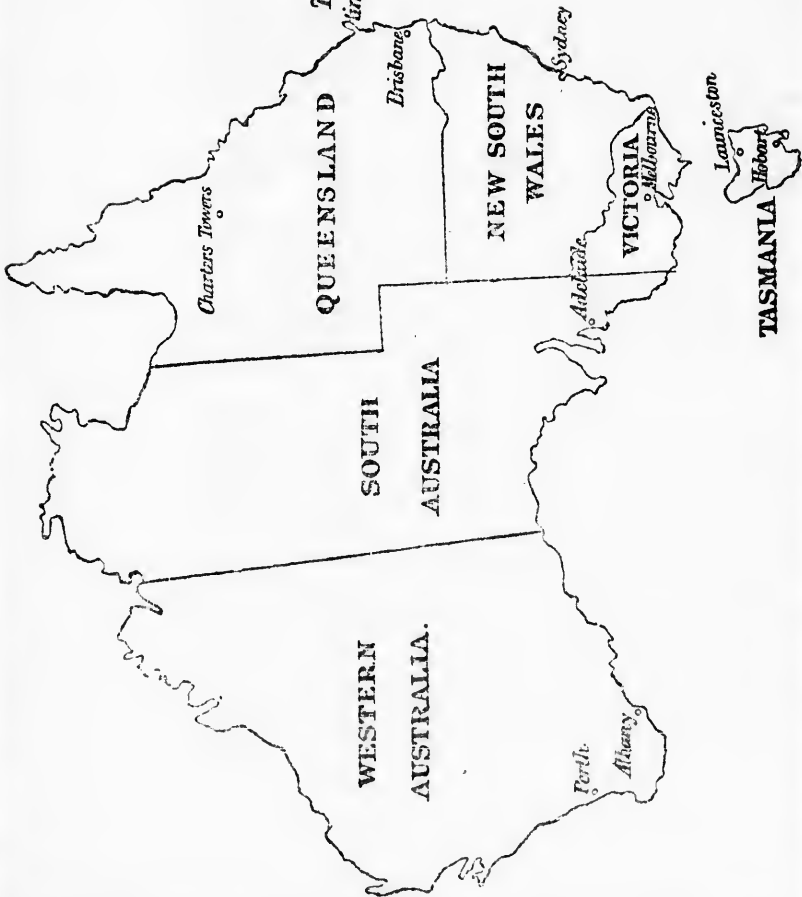
**NOTE III.**—A Poster giving details as to passages, demand for labour, &c. is exhibited, corrected quarterly, in every Post Office in the United Kingdom. Copies may be had here.

**NOTE IV.**—*Separate Handbooks* for each of these Colonies, containing maps and much fuller information, may be obtained from the above office, price 1d. for each Colony, post free; see also p. 36.

Sketch Map  
of the

**AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.**

*These Colonies are together more than 25 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland*



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**GENERAL INFORMATION AS TO LUGGAGE, OUTFIT, CLIMATE, &c., APPLICABLE TO ALL THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.**

The following is a summary of the demand for labour given above under each Colony:—

Summary of demand for labour, &c.

1. *Farmers with capital.*—There is a demand for fruit-growers, and farmers with a capital of, say, 200*l.* in all the Colonies. They should know something of Australian farming before taking up land. They will gain experience and good wages by working for a year in the Colony as farm labourers.

2. *Farm labourers.*—There is a demand in most of the colonies for good men able to work on a farm, in a garden or orchard.

3. *Mechanics.*—There is no very special demand in any Colony; but any capable mechanic, who has a little money on landing, and is willing, if necessary, to turn his hand at first to other work than that of his own particular trade, has good chances of success.

4. *General Labourers, navvies, and miners.* There is some demand for these in a few districts; as for miners in Tasmania and New Zealand.

5. *Clerks, shopmen, and warehousemen* are especially warned against emigrating.

6. *Female domestic servants*, both women and girls, are in constant demand in all the Colonies. Female machinists, sempstresses, &c., will also find work, but not, as a rule, shop assistants, or those unaccustomed to work at a trade.

7. Emigrants are recommended to beware of strangers, and to apply for information to the Government Agents, where any; and, as a rule, to accept the first fair offer of work, even though it is outside their own particular trade.

8. Trades are not so sharply defined as in England. A carpenter, for instance, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, or cooper, &c.; and a bricklayer, as mason or stone cutter.

9. Emigrants have little or no chance of working their passages out on board ship.

Food (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, and medical attendance are in all cases included in the fares given above, but third-class passengers must provide their own ship kit, consisting of bedding, knives, forks, &c. A specimen of this kit, which can be bought from the steamship companies or at a shop for 1*l.*, may be seen at this office. Each third-class passenger is generally allowed 15, and in some ships to Queensland 20, cubic feet of luggage free; children half this quantity. Two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, make up 15 cubic feet; and two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, make up 20 cubic feet; but any sized boxes will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Luggage required for use on the voyage should be labelled "Wanted." By sailing ships the amount of free luggage varies; generally speaking, 20 cubic feet are allowed free.

Luggage.



- Regulations for emigrant ships.** Passengers by vessels clearing from foreign ports are not protected by the Board of Trade regulations as to accommodation, food, medical attendance, &c., which apply to emigrant ships only which clear from British ports, and which are expressly intended for the benefit of emigrants. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, emigrants may claim subsistence money till she does start.
- Sailings.** Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the English, Irish, and Scotch newspapers; or may be obtained from the various shipping companies. Emigrants should ascertain the *hour* the ship starts, in case it is necessary for them to sleep on board the night before. Sailing vessels leave for Australia from Glasgow, and Scotch emigrants will often find it cheaper to start from that port. There are no boats going direct from Ireland; Irish emigrants must therefore go by Glasgow, or by Liverpool, Plymouth, or other English port.
- No repayment necessary.** Emigrants receiving free, nominated, or assisted passages are not called upon to repay their passage money, and are perfectly free to work in the Colony to which they are assisted; where and for whom they please; but they must remain in that Colony for at least 12 months after arrival.
- Outfit :** No large outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough common tools, as free luggage is limited. Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, but not less, if possible, than the following for the voyage and subsequent use. *For men*, two pair boots, one strong suit, two pairs of white or light tweed trousers, and one jacket of similar cool material, one cloth cap, and one broad-brimmed straw hat, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, and one overcoat, and six articles of each kind of underclothing. *For women*, two pairs strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns one broad-brimmed straw hat, and one close-fitting hat, one pair slippers, one cloak or shawl, six articles of each kind of underclothing, and sewing materials. *For children*, one warm cloak or greatcoat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits, and six or nine articles of each kind of underclothing. Two or three coloured serge suits for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children will be very useful. If the emigrant is going by sailing ship, extra warm clothing will be required. N.B.—There are not many opportunities for washing clothes on board.
- Best time for arriving.** Any time of the year is suitable for arriving; September to November for preference in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania; September to January inclusive in New Zealand; April to October in Queensland; May to October in South Australia. Speaking generally, the emigrant would do well to settle down before the hot weather comes on, and the shearing and harvest begin. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being nearly the opposite to what they are in England.

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ports are not accommodated, and emigrant ships only expressly intended, and frequently fails to start for want of assistance money.

Emigrants' goods are generally admitted free. Copies of the Customs tariffs may be seen at this office. The climate is very healthy. The summers in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are much hotter and dryer and the winters warmer than in England; and in these Colonies droughts often occur. Places like Townsville, Charters Towers, and Cooktown in the north of Queensland, the Northern Territory of South Australia, and the Kimberley District in the north of Western Australia, are very hot all the year round. In Tasmania and New Zealand the climate is not unlike our own, but generally brighter: and these islands are seldom injured by droughts.

There is no State church; and there are numerous places of worship of the different denominations. There are excellent Government schools, and everyone is obliged to educate his children. In New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, a small school fee, 3*d.* to 6*d.* a week, must be paid by those who can afford it; in the other Colonies the schools are free. The education given is secular.

Libraries, building and friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, banks, savings banks exist everywhere. Members of Trade or Friendly societies here should apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in the Colony to which they are going.

English money is used. The emigrant is recommended not to take his money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders payable to himself at a post office in the Colonies. Large sums of money should be sent over through a bank, or in the case of Queensland through the Agent-General (see the address below). Emigrants, especially those with families, should also have a little ready money on landing to keep them till they get work.

All the chief places are connected by telegraph, railway, steamboat, or stage. There is a weekly post from England, at 6*d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for letters, or 4*d.* by the long sea route, and 3*d.* for post cards, or 2*d.* by the long sea route.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Address of Agent-General in London:— Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.*

(a.) *Free passages, none.*

(b.) *Assisted passages, none.*

(c.) *Nominated passages.*—There is no system of such passages at present in force. A few are occasionally granted on application in Sydney only, under special authority, for the wives and children of residents, but no applications are entertained in this country by the Agent-General. The following payments towards such passages must be made in Sydney:—2*l.* for wives not exceeding 40 years of age; 1*l.* for children of 3 and under 14 years of age.

Passages.



(d.) *Unassisted passages, from England to Sydney, the capital (fares liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers):—*

—	By Sailing Vessel (about 3 months) occasionally.	By Steamer (from 45 to 52 days).
3rd class - -	Roughly 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> or 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> From Glasgow, 16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	From 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>
2nd class - -	about 21 <i>l.</i> From Glasgow, 22 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	„ 30 <i>l.</i>
1st class - -	44 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> From Glasgow, 46 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	„ 42 <i>l.</i>

Arrangements  
for reception  
on landing,  
labour regis-  
tries, &c.

Demand for  
labour.

As a rule children from 3 to 12 years of age, half price; or child under 3 years, free; other children under 3 years, quarter fare. Emigrants on arrival in Sydney should apply to Mr. G. F. Wiseman, the Government Immigration Agent, Sydney. Among private agencies for female emigrants at Sydney are the Young Women's Christian Association (Sec. Miss Sarah Fox), Loma House, Wynyard Square, and the Girls' Friendly Society, 176, Pitt Street. Emigrants can apply at Port Macquarie to Mr. T. Palmer, J.P. and, at Cootamundra, to Messrs. Miller and Miller. Emigrants having friends in the Colony should communicate with them beforehand, and female emigrants would do well to write beforehand to one of the above institutions, and to take characters with them.

It was officially stated in October last, that "the bounteous seasons, the improved activity in industrial operations, and the opening out of legally authorised works under Government management, were steadily providing employment for the industrious poor, and continuous improvement was expected in the condition of the larger classes of society." At the same time, owing chiefly to the crowding of the labour markets in the large towns, there is a little demand for mechanics and artizans from outside, and clerks are especially warned against emigrating to Sydney.

A correspondent calls attention to what he states to be the growing evil of sending out persons to New South Wales in an advanced state of consumption. Consumptive patients should never emigrate save by the advice of some doctor.

The abundant rainfall of 1889 has greatly benefited the pastoral, and, to a less extent, the agricultural industry. On October last "hay-making had commenced in some of the early districts. Wheat promised a good yield. The pastoral country looked better than it had appeared for many years, and all kinds of stock were well-conditioned and healthy."

In June last there was a demand for good agricultural labourers and for families with some capital, accustomed to an agricultural life, at Cootamundra (250 miles S. of Sydney, fare 31*s.* 9*d.*), and at Port Macquarie (180 miles N. of Sydney by steamer), and good harvest will probably lead to a demand in other districts.

Domestic servants continue to be in steady demand.

New South  
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(2.) Agricult

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The retail

Bacon -

Beef -

Bread -

Butter (fresh)

Cheese -

Coffee -

Flour -

Clothing i

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The rate o

Per day—

Bricklayers

Bricklayers'

bourers

Brickmakers

Carpenters

joiners

Gas-fitters

Masons

stone-cutte

Navvies -

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in daily new

New South Wales is nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland; the population is over a million.

Size and population.

y Steamer  
45 to 52 days).

(1.) Wool is the chief. There are over 46,000,000 sheep. (2.) Agriculture employs over 72,000 persons. Wheat, maize, &c. thrive on the high lands of Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Cootamundra, &c., and New England districts in the north-east. Wheat in the lower parts is liable to rust, and in the west to drought. (3.) Dairy farming, by the system of Co-operative Factories, has become a leading industry. (4.) Vines grow in many parts of the Colony. Grapes, together with tobacco, were the only crops which gave an increased yield last year. Oranges are grown round Sydney, and sugar in the north. (5.) Large quantities of coal are mined round Newcastle and elsewhere. (6.) Gold, copper, tin, iron, silver, are found in various parts. (7.) The chief manufactories are those connected with wool, tallow, timber, minerals, &c.

Products and industries.

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The rent for small cottages in Sydney and the suburbs, three or four rooms and kitchen, is from about 10s. to 15s. per week: in the country towns from about 5s. to 10s., but many working men own their own houses. In the country wooden houses can be put up very cheaply, and rent is seldom paid. Board and lodging for single men is in Sydney from 15s. to 25s. per week. In country towns it is less, and for country districts, see note 1. on page 9.

Cost of living.

Rent.

Board and lodging.

The retail price of provision per lb. is roughly as follows:—

Provisions.

Bacon	-	-	10d.	Milk	-	-	3d. to 6d.
Beef	-	-	4d. to 6d.				per qt.
Bread	-	-	3½d. per	Mutton	-	-	3d. to 6d.
			2 lb. loaf.	Potatoes	-	-	6s. per cwt.
Butter (fresh)	-	-	1s. 6d. to 2s.	Sugar	-	-	3½d. to 4d.
Cheese	-	-	About 1s.	Tea	-	-	from 1s. 6d.
Coffee	-	-	1s. 6d.	Tobacco	-	-	from 2s. 6d.
Flour	-	-	13s. to 15s.				
			per 100 lbs.				

Clothing is roughly 10 per cent., or 2s. in the £, dearer than in England, but less is wanted owing to the warm climate.

Clothing.

The rate of wages is roughly as follows:—

Wages.

WITHOUT BOARD AND LODGING.

MECHANICS, ARTIZANS, AND OTHERS.

	Per day—				Per day—
Bricklayers	-	10s. to 11s.		Stonemasons' la-	
Bricklayers' la-				bourers	- 7s. to 8s.
bourers	-	8s. ,, 9s.		Painters	- 7s. ,, 10s.
Brickmakers	-	7s. ,, 10s.		Plasterers	- 10s. ,, 11s.
Carpenters and				Plasterers' la-	
joiners	-	10s. ,, 11s.		bourers	- 8s.
Gas-fitters	-	9s. ,, 10s.		Plumbers	- 9s. ,, 12s.
Masons and				Shipwrights	- 11s. ,, 12s.
stone-cutters	-	10s. ,, 11s.		Tinsmiths	- 9s. ,, 10s.
Navvies	-	6s. ,, 8s.			

MECHANICS, ARTIZANS, AND OTHERS—*cont.*

Per hour—	
Blacksmiths	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Blacksmiths' strikers	- 9d. „ 10d.
Brassfinishers and moulders	1s. „ 1s. 3d.
Boilermakers	1s. 2d. „ 1s. 4d.
Boilermakers' assistants	- 9d. „ 10½d.
Coach painters	10d. „ 1s. 3d.
Coachsmiths	1s. „ 1s. 3d.
Compositors	1s. 3d. „ 1s. 6d. (or 3l. to 3l. 5s. per week).
Coopers	- 1s. 3d.
Coppersmiths	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
Engine drivers	9½d. „ 1s.
Engine fitters	1s. 2d. „ 1s. 3d.
Furnacemen	10d. „ 1s.

Per day—	
Coal miners (contract)	- 8s. to 12s.

Per day—	
Skilled labourers	7s.
Unskilled „	- 5s. to 7s.

Per hour—	
General labourers in iron works	9d. to 10d.
Iron moulders	1s. „ 1s. 4d.
Iron turners	- 1s. „ 1s. 3½d.
Lumpers and wharf labourers	- 1s. „ 1s. 6d.
Patternmakers	1s. 3d. „ 1s. 4½d.
Sawmill hands	9d. „ 1s.
Wheelwrights	1s. „ 1s. 3d.
Per week—	
Bakers	- 1l. 5s. „ 2l. 10s.
Tailors (piece work)	- 2l. 10s. to 3l. 5s.
Cutters	- 3l. 10s. „ 8l. 8s.
Shoemakers	- 1l. 5s. to 2l. 5s.
Bespoke work	- 1l. 15s. to 3l.
Good hands	- 3l.

## MINERS.

Per day—	
Pit labourers	- 8s. to 10s.
Other miners	- 8s. „ 10s.

## CORPORATION LABOURERS.

Sewer hands	- 7s.
Gangers	- 9s. to 10s.

## WITH BOARD AND LODGING.

## STATION HANDS.

Per annum—	
Married couples (without incumbances)	- 65l. to 80l.
Farm labourers	- 40l. „ 52l.
Bullock drivers	- 40l. „ 52l.
Horse-team drivers	40l. „ 65l.
Stockmen	- 40l. „ 75l.

Per annum—	
Shepherds	- 35l. to 40l.
Gardeners	- 40l. „ 50l.
Country blacksmiths	- 75l. „ 80l.
Useful boys	- 20l. „ 25l.
Roadmakers	- 6s. to 8s. per day of 9 hours

## DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Per annum—	
Cooks (female)	- 40l. to 60l.
Laundresses	- 45l. „ 50l.
House and parlour maids	- 30l. „ 40l.

Per annum—	
General servants	- 30l. to 40l.
Nursemaids	- 30l. „ 35l.
Grooms and coachmen	- 50l. „ 60l.

NOTE 1.

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VICTORIA.

Address of Agent-General in London:—8, Victoria Chamber  
15, Victoria Street, S.W.

Passages.

- (a.) Free passages, none.
- (b.) Assisted passages, none.
- (c.) Nominated passages, none.
- (d.) Unassisted passages from England to Melbourne (for  
liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers):

	By Sailing Ship (nearly 3 months) occasionally.	By Steamer (from 42 to 49 days).
3rd class - -	Roughly 12l. 12s. or 13l. 13s. From Glasgow, 15l. 15s.	From 13l. 13s.
2nd class - -	18l. 18s. From Glasgow, 21l.	From 30l.
1st class - -	42l. From Glasgow, 44l. 2s.	From 42l.

As a rule, children from 3 to 12 years of age half price; child under 3 years, free; other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Arrangement for reception on landing, labour registries, &c.

There are no Government arrangements. Among private agencies for female emigrants at Melbourne is the Governess Institute and Melbourne Home, Little Lonsdale Street, near William Street (matron, Mrs. Roe). Emigrants applying for steady employment should bring characters, or letters from ministers of religion. Emigrants having friends in the Colony should communicate with them beforehand.

Present demand for labour.

In October last, "probability pointed to an exceptionally good harvest, unless rust should set in early and become general, and the general condition of trade appears good.

Official returns prepared in April last and received at this office about the end of July, may still be consulted so far as country districts are concerned, where the labour market is not subject to frequent changes as in the towns. Districts where the demand was stated to be limited are now omitted.

Out of 120 returns from country districts, there was no demand for labour in 81 country districts. There was a demand likely to continue for the next six months in the following 33 districts:—

*Alberton* (177 miles S.E. of Melbourne, fare by steamer to Port Albert, 20s.)

*Alexandra* (90 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare by rail and coach (N.B., rail nearly completed), 18s. 3d.), for about 500 farm labourers, carpenters, &c.

*Bairnsdale* 100 stonemasons  
*Ballarat* 12s. 5d.) for  
*Benalla*  
labourers d  
*Berwick*  
*Buhl* Bu  
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*Caulfield*  
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*Creswick*  
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*Drummond*  
23s.)  
*Echuca* (  
*Goulburn*  
8s. 9d.).  
*Kara Kara*  
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*Newstead*  
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59s.) for fro  
*Ozley* (17  
19s. 3d.) for  
*Romsey* (  
60 good farm  
*Shepparton*  
*St. Arna*  
labourers.  
*Stawell* (1  
*Swan Hill*  
250 to 300 g  
*Traralgon*

- Bairnsdale* (185 miles E. of Melbourne, fare 19s.) for about 100 stonemasons, bricklayers, labourers, &c.
- Victoria Chamber* *Ballarat* (Learmouth 109 miles N.W. of Melbourne, fare 12s. 5d.) for agricultural labourers (demand limited).
- Benalla* (122 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare 13s. 6d.) for farm labourers during December, January, and February.
- Berwick* (28 miles S.E. of Melbourne, fare 3s. 9d.)
- Bulu Bulu* (Drouin, 57 miles S.E. of Melbourne, fare 6s. 3d.) for good axemen and labourers.
- Melbourne (for *Caulfield* (7 miles S.E. of Melbourne), for about 20 or 30 gardeners.)  
*daily newspapers*):
- By Steamer  
 From 42 to 49 days) *Creswick* (Kingston, 94 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare 11s. 9d.) for about 50 farm labourers, 40 ploughmen, 40 boys, and 70 stonebreakers.
- From 13l. 13s. *Drummehle* (Rupanyup, 211 miles N.W. of Melbourne, fare 23s.)
- From 30l. *Echuca* (Rochester, 128 miles N. of Melbourne, fare 15s. 6d.)
- From 42l. *Goulburn* (Nagambie, 80 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare 9s. 9d.)
- Half price; or  
 for 3 years, quantity *Kara Kara* (St. Arnaud, 158 miles N.W. of Melbourne, fare 17s. 6d.)
- Among private *Lowan* (Nhill, 274 miles W. of Melbourne, fare 30s.)  
 is the Governes *Mansfield* (136 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare 30s. 3d.)  
 22s. 6d.)  
 adale Street, near *Mount Rouse* (Penshurst, 180 miles W. of Melbourne, fare  
 its applying the *McIvor* (Heathcote, 70 miles N. of Melbourne, fare 14s. 6d.)  
 ists of religio for steady boys, able to look after horses and milk cows.  
 ould communice *Newstead* (92 miles N.W. of Melbourne, fare 10s.)
- exceptionally good *Numurrah* (133 miles N. of Melbourne, fare 16s. 3d.)  
 become general *Omco* (245 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare by rail and coach,  
 59s.) for from 50 to 100 good farm labourers.
- ceived at this office *Oxley* (173 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare by rail and coach,  
 so far as count 19s. 3d.) for about 100 good farm labourers.
- et is not subject *Romsey* (39 miles N. of Melbourne, fare 4s. 6d.), for about  
 where the demand 60 good farm labourers.
- re was no demand *Shepparton* (113 miles N. of Melbourne, fare 12s. 6d.)  
 demand likely *St. Arnaud* (see above) for from 50 to 100 good farm  
 g 33 districts: labourers.
- re by steamer *Stawell* (176 miles N.W. of Melbourne, fare 18s. 6d.)
- by rail and coach *Swan Hill* (Kerang, 180 miles N., fare 20s.), for from about  
 about 500 farm 250 to 300 good farm labourers.
- Traralgon* (97 miles S.E. of Melbourne, fare 11s.)

*Upper Yarra* (Warburton, 48 miles E. of Melbourne, fare rail and coach, 8s. 9d.).

*Warragul* (61 miles E. of Melbourne, fare 6s. 9d.).

*Warnambool* (170 miles S.W. of Melbourne, fare, steamer, 5s.).

*Wimmera* (Horsham, 230 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne, fare 25s. 3d.).

*Yarrawonga* (163 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare 18s.) a general demand for good farm labourers.

*Yea* (80 miles N.E. of Melbourne, fare 9s.).

There is little or no demand in the towns for labour from outside.

Private reports speak of chemists' assistants, with English equivalent certificates, as likely to do well in Melbourne (2l. to 3l. per week, with board and lodging).

Female domestic servants are in good demand throughout the Colony.

Victoria is about the same size as Great Britain; the population is over a million, of whom over 390,000 live in Melbourne.

(1.) Gold mainly round Ballarat and Sandhurst. (2.) Wheat. There are nearly 11,000,000 sheep in the Colony. (3.) Wheat and a little barley and oats. (4.) Wine. (5.) The chief manufactures are flour mills, brick-yards, tanneries, wool washeries, establishments, carriage factories, boot factories, and wool mills.

Size and population.

Products and industries.

Cost of living. Rent.

Board and lodging.

Provisions.

Rents of houses in Melbourne suitable for artisans and labourers vary from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per week. In many of the inland towns rent is lower. House rent is, as a rule, higher than in England, but many workmen possess houses of their own. In country districts rents of houses vary generally from about 10s. to 15s. per week.

Board and lodging for single men is from about 15s. to about 25s. a week; for country districts see Note 1 below.

The retail price of provisions per lb. in Melbourne is roughly as follows:—

Bacon	- 6d. to 1s.	Milk	- 4½d. to 5d. per quart.
Beef	- 3½d. to 7d.	Mutton	- 2d. to 4d.
Bread	- 5d. per 4 lb. loaf.	Potatoes	- 2s. 9d. to 3s. per cwt.
Butter	- 1s. to 2s.	Sugar	- 2d. to 3½d.
Cheese	- 5d. to 1s.	Tea	- 1s. to 2s.
Coals	- 27s. 6d. to 31s. per ton.	Tobacco	- 3s. 6d. to 5s.
Coffee	- 1s. to 2s.		

Clothing.

Clothing is roughly 15 per cent. dearer than in England, but less is wanted owing to the warm climate.

The rate of

I. Without

(1) Per day

blacksmiths

bricklayers

carpenters

coopers

gron Moulder

labourers,

general

(2) Per week

bakers -

bootmakers

butchers

II. With board

Female cooks

General servants

Girls -

III. Agriculture

(1) Per week

Ploughmen

deners, Sheep

washers

Farm labourers

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Melbourne, fare

The rate of wages in Melbourne is roughly as follows :—

Wages.

(s. 9d.).

I. Without board and lodging :—

bourne, fare,

(1) Per day :—

f Melbourne,

Blacksmiths	-	10s. to 12s.
Bricklayers	-	10s. ,, 12s.
Carpenters	-	10s. ,, 12s.
Coopers	-	9s.
Iron Moulders	-	10s. 8d.
Labourers, general	-	6s. to 7s. 6d.

Masons	-	10s. to 12s.
Painters and glaziers	-	8s. ,, 10s.
Plasterers	-	10s. ,, 12s.
Plumbers and gasfitters	-	10s. ,, 12s.
Shipwrights	-	12s. ,, 13s.

s for labour fr

(2) Per week :—

s, with English

Bakers	-	30s. to 40s.
Bootmakers	-	30s. to 37s. 6d.
Butchers	-	30s. to 40s.

Maltsters	-	45s. to 60s.
Miners	-	40s. ,, 50s.
Tailors	-	40s. ,, 60s.
Tinsmiths	-	40s. ,, 60s.

Melbourne (2l. to

II. With board and lodging, per year :—

nd throughout

Female cooks	-	35l. to 50l.
General servants	-	25l. ,, 40l.
Girls	-	15l. ,, 25l.

Housemaids	-	25l. to 40l.
Laundresses	-	35l. ,, 52l.
Nursemaids	-	20l. ,, 25l.

in; the populat

III. Agricultural and Pastoral Labour :

hurst. (2.) We

(1) Per week and found :—

ny. (3.) Whe

Ploughmen, Gardeners, Sheepwashers	-	15s. to 25s.
Farm labourers, and generally useful men	-	About 20s. : more at harvest time.

(2) Per 100 sheep shorn; and found :—	
Shearers	- 14s. to 18s.
(3) Per year with board and lodging :—	
Boys	- 12l. to 20l.
Married couples	- 40l. ,, 80l.
Dairymaids	- 25l. ,, 40l.

es, wool wash

The provisions of the tariff have been recently much altered, Customs.

ies, and wool

in the direction of giving increased protection to native manufactures.

for artisans

NOTE 1.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families.

In many of

„ 2.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

rule, higher th

„ 3.—The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

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The best of the unsold Crown lands are divided into blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres each, but often falling far short of that land.

4½d. to 5d. | quart.

2d. to 4d.

2s. 9d. to 5s. per ewt.

2d. to 3½d.

1s. to 2s.

3s. 6d. to 5s.

Each block may be taken up by one individual.

Out of the blocks so taken up the occupier may select a part, not exceeding 320 acres, for agricultural purposes, which he can buy within 20 years, without interest, at a price of 1l. per acre, subject to the following conditions :—

1. He must cultivate one in every ten acres, and make other improvements to the value at least of 1l. per acre,

n in England,

2. He must either reside or pay twice the amount of purchase money, and expend on improvements 2*l.* instead of 1*l.* per acre.

The remainder of the block is held by the occupier for pastoral purposes on a 14 years' lease at a rental of from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per acre. At the end of the term this land reverts to the Crown, the lessee receiving compensation for improvements to an amount exceeding 10*s.* per acre.

Persons desirous of purchasing farms already improved always do so from private individuals at prices ranging from 10*s.* per acre upwards, according to district, quality of the soil, and value of improvements effected.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

Address of Agent-General in London:—8, Victoria Chamber, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

Passages.

- (a.) Free passages, none.
- (b.) Assisted passages, none.
- (c.) Nominated passages, none.
- (d.) Unassisted passages from England to Adelaide (for details liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers).

By Sailing Vessel (about 90 days) occasionally.	By Steamer (from 40 to 46 days).
Roughly 3rd class - 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> From Glasgow, 16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2nd class - about 21 <i>l.</i> From Glasgow, 22 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 1st class - 44 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> From Glasgow, 46 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	3rd class - from 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2nd class - from 30 <i>l.</i> 1st class - from 42 <i>l.</i>

As a rule, children from 3 to 12 years of age, half price; a child under 3 years free; other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Arrangements for reception on landing, labour registries, &c.

There is no Government depôt for emigrants. There is a servants home under private management for the reception of female servants, in Flinders Street, Adelaide; also a G.F.S. and Y.W.C.A. Emigrants who have friends in the Colonies should communicate with them beforehand.

Present demand for labour.

There are openings for men with sufficient capital for farming, and especially for fruit growing. Splendid rains have fallen through this year after a very long drought, and prospects have been and are very promising. Crops are looking well, and there is plenty of feed for stock. Still the bad effects of the practice

failure of last year's crops has led to a large export of wheat, and the correspondingly high price of flour has caused a great deal of suffering among the poor people. In August 456,000 bushels of wheat were exported at an average price of 4*s.* 6*d.* There is a great demand for servants, and it is difficult to get a good one. The price for mechanical labour is still very high, and in some situations the building trade is improving. Especially war work is in season there. A circular, a good quarter. The next three months will favourably affect the surplus labour market. Undertaken to those who are above. South Australia. United Kingdom. The chief exports are wine. Manufacture. The rent of a workman and his wife, but in some cases of artificers, has risen. At private houses 20*s.* to 25*s.* per week. In the districts the price is below. Retail prices: Bacon - - Beef - - Bread, 2 lb. loaf - - Butter - - Cheese - - Coffee - - Flour, per 200 lbs. - - Clothing is to the warm c

amount of purchase of last year's harvest have not yet passed away. The exports in the first 8 months of 1889 are very much less than for the corresponding period of 1888; during these same 8 months more people left the Colony than arrived in it, and at the end of August 456 men were still being employed on semi-relief works at an average wage of 6s. 3d. a day.

There is a great scarcity of all kinds of female domestic servants, and these can always obtain situations. There is said to be an opening for a few good hands in the boot-making trade; but for mechanics generally the demand, though slightly improved, is still very small, and none are advised to go out, unless they go to situations already provided for them. The various branches of the building trade were reported last November to show the least improvement of all. Clerks, shopmen, and warehousemen are especially warned against emigrating. Owing to the unusually good season there was, as anticipated in the October edition of this circular, a good demand for farm and station hands during last quarter. This demand is fully expected to continue during the next three months, and probably the effects of a good harvest will favourably affect this kind of labour for some time to come. But intending emigrants should note that there is already some surplus labour available on the spot, as the Government have undertaken to distribute among the farmers, if necessary, some of those who are now employed on the semi-relief works referred to

Victoria Chamber

Adelaide (from newspapers):

South Australia is more than seven times as large as the United Kingdom. Its estimated population is 318,000.

Size and population.

The chief products are wheat, wool, copper, gold, fruits, and wine. Manufactories are increasing.

Products and industries.

The rent of a house of four rooms and offices suitable for an artisan and his family in Adelaide, varies from 6s. to 13s. per week, but in the country towns the rate is less. Large numbers of artisans, however, reside in their own freehold cottages.

Cost of living. House rent.

At private houses in towns for single young men, shopmen, &c., 20s. to 25s. per week; single females, 10s. to 15s. In country districts the rate is from 12s. to 18s. For farm labourers, note below.

Board and lodging.

half price; in 3 years, quarter

Retail prices per lb., are roughly as follows:--

Provisions.

Bacon.	- 8d. to 1s. 1d.	Milk,	per
Beef	- 4d. to 7d.	quart	- 5d. to 6d.
Bread, 2 lb. loaf	- 3d.	Mutton	- 3d. to 4d.
Butter	- from 1s. to 1s. 6d.	Potatoes,	per cwt. - 5s. to 7s.
Cheese	- from 1s. to 1s. 4d.	Sugar	- 2½d. to 4d.
Coffee	- 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.	Tea	- 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Flour, per 200 lbs.	- 21s.	Tobacco	- 3s. 6d. to 5s.

Clothing is dearer than in England, but less is required owing to the warm climate.

Clothing.

Rate of  
wages.

The rate of wages in the Colony is roughly as follows (October 1889):—

- Bakers.**—From 50s. without board and lodging, per week.
- Blacksmiths.**—7s. to 9s. a day.
- Bookbinders.**—From 45s. per week.
- Bootmakers.**—Piecwork is the rule. Men on daywork from 40s., and female machinists 20s. to 27s. 6d. per week.
- Brickmakers.**—11s. to 13s. per 1,000 on the hack.
- Brassfounders and Brassfinishers.**—50s. to 60s. a week.
- Builders.**—Stonemasons, wallers, 2s. to 9s.; stonecutters, 10s.; plasterers, 7s. to 8s.; bricklayers and slaters, 8s.; carpenters, 7s. to 9s.; labourers, 6s. to 7s. per day.
- Butchers.**—From 30s. to 50s. per week.
- Cabmen.**—20s. to 30s., and ostlers 20s. to 25s. a week, with board and lodging; busmen 35s. to 40s. without.
- Cabinetmakers.**—From 6s. 6d. to 9s. per day; chiefly piecework.
- Coachbuilders.**—Various, from vicemen at 11 10s. to smiths 31. 10s. per week.
- Farriers.**—Good firemen, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per day of ten hours.
- Coopers, Gasfitters, Locksmiths, and Bellhangers.**—8s. to 11s. per day. Coopers' work is generally done by piece.
- Gardeners.**—6s. 6d. to 7s. a day; and *General Labourers* 4s.
- Hairdressers.**—30s. to 40s. a week.
- Iron Trade.**—Per day, general smiths, 9s. to 12s.; strikers, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; fitters, 8s. to 11s.; engine drivers, 6s. to 9s.; moulders, 8s. to 12s.; labourers, 6s.; wheelwrights, 8s. to 9s.
- Ironworkers.**—Boilermakers, 10s. to 12s.; labourers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day.
- Jewellers and Watchmakers.**—50s. to 60s. per week of 10 hours.
- Millers.**—8s. to 9s. per day of 12 hours.
- Painters and Paperhangers.**—7s. to 8s.; grainers and writers, 9s. to 12s. per day.
- Plumbers.**—Very good hands, 7s. to 9s. per day.
- Printers.**—Jobbing hands, 21. 15s. per week.
- Saddlers.**—6s. to 8s. per day of nine hours.
- Sawyers.**—13s. per 100 logs at pit.
- Tailors.**—10d. to 1s. per hour.
- Tanners and Curriers.**—Beamsmen, 21. to 21. 10s. per week; strikers and finishers, 30s. to 40s.; tanners, 30s. to 36s. per week. The day is 10 hours. Curriers' work is all done by piece, average 21. to 31. per week.

Wheelwrights

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10s. a week

Farm hands  
and lodging  
with board  
board.

Female Servants

General Servants

Cooks.—10s.

Housemaids

Kitchenmaids

NOTE 1.—

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as follows (October) *Wheelwrights*.—1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour.

*Station hands*.—Per week, drovers, 20s. to 30s.; boundary riders, 17s. to 20s.; shepherds, 10s. to 20s.; bush carpenters and blacksmiths, 30s.; male cooks, 20s. to 30s., and 40s. to 50s. during shearing. Per year, married couples, 40l. to 70l.; new arrivals, 40l. All the above are with rations and expenses paid up to the station. Shearers now get 20s. per 100 sheep shorn, without rations; food costs them 8s. to 10s. a week.

*Farm hands*.—Harvesters, 20s. to 30s. per week, with board and lodging, day of 12 hours. Ploughmen, 15s. to 17s. per week with board. Ordinary farm hands 12s. to 18s. a week with board.

*Female Servants*, per week with board and lodging:—

General Servants.—8s.	Housekeepers.—12s. to 20s.
Cooks.—10s. to 20s.	Laundresses.—10s. to 16s.
Housemaids.—8s. to 10s.	Nursemaids.—8s. to 10s.
Kitchenmaids.—8s. to 10s.	Charwomen, 3s. a day.

NOTE 1.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families.

" 2.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

" 3.—The ordinary working day for artizans is eight hours, except where otherwise mentioned.

Crown land may, by the Act of 1889, be leased, or bought for cash; country lands at not less than 5s. Crown lands are leased for pasture from 2s. 6d. a square mile. Blocks of Crown land not exceeding 20 acres are leased to working men only for 21 years at an annual rent to be fixed by the Land Boards, with right of purchase or renewal at the end of the term. Personal residence is required. The land law in the Northern Territory differs from the above. Improved private lands may also be bought at 4l. an acre, and upwards. An irrigation settlement is being formed at Renmark on the Murray, where men of capital may buy land for growing fruit. New land laws are now in process of being passed; and, when settled, will be noted on this circular.

## QUEENSLAND.

Address of Agent-General in London:—Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.

(a.) Free passages are given to unmarried female domestic servants and unmarried agricultural labourers from 17 to 35 years of age. No agricultural labourers, however, are granted free passages, except those specially selected by the Queensland



Agent-General (c.) *Unassisted passages from England to Brisbane (fares liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers).*  
 carried labourers By steamer (55 days), 3rd class, from 15*l.* 15*s.* 2nd class, from 31*l.* 10*s.* 1st class, from about 45*l.* 15*s.* Transfer at Melbourne such as domestic or Sydney, which may involve delay and expense. The steerage at the following are direct to Thursday Island for Normanton, and direct to Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Mackay, Rockhampton, Bund-berg, Maryboro', and Brisbane is 17*l.*; 2nd class, 30*l.*  
 £8 each. By sailing vessel occasionally (voyage about 3 months), 3rd class, £4 " about 15*l.* 15*s.*; 2nd class, about 21 guineas; 1st class, about £12 " 3 guineas. From Glasgow, 3rd class, 14*l.* 14*s.*; cabin, 31*l.* 10*s.*  
 eral. As a rule, children from 3 to 12 years of age, half price; one child under 3 years, free; other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

who have friends are. Assisted emigrants are received at Government depôts established at the principal ports and in various parts of the Colony for a few six months at days after arrival free of expense. All emigrants on their arrival be their relatives in Brisbane should apply for information as to obtaining employment following payment to the Government Immigration Office in that city, which is in communication with branch offices throughout the Colony.  
 m 12 to 40, The assistant immigration officers at the branch offices have also instructions to give full information to immigrants on their arrival. Emigrants who proceed into the country within 14 days om 12 to 40, after arrival at the port generally receive free railway tickets. Emigrants having friends in the Colony should communicate with s of age. On them beforehand. Among private agencies for female emigrants ourers connects the Lady Musgrave Lodge, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.  
 navvies, and th Reports from the Colony, dated September and October, show i more than tw limited demand for farm hands. The shearing season being at its e nomination eight, there was brisk demand on stations, but it was not expected to the Agent o last after the shearing was finished. There was trouble on some stations between the managers and the shearers, strikes and (c) are being reported from two or three. The demand for miners at the Queensland, chief fields is still very limited, and men are working at reduced wages.

Arrangements for reception on landing, labour registries, &c.

island who have There is but little demand for artizans, and it is reported that Artizans. engage labourers in some towns many such are out of work. Clerks are specially Clerks. subject to the warned against emigrating to Queensland. On the other hand, Female female domestic servants are wanted in all parts. See also domestic female domestic servants. pages 21 and 22.  
 engage mechanics Queensland is more than five times as large as the United Size and Kingdom: its population is about 387,463. population.  
 them on making Queensland is more than five times as large as the United Size and Kingdom: its population is about 387,463. population.  
 office, Brisbane, Kingdom: its population is about 387,463. population.  
 ation should b The chief products are gold, wool, hides, and preserved meats, Products and nd in the north, sugar. The manufactories are few; they are industries. nainly sugar manufactories, steam saw mills, brickmaking works, neat-preserving works, &c.

each. Rents for working men's houses range from 10*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* Cost of living :  
 ll passage money er week; but usually in the towns, and always in the country, Rent.  
 each. people either buy or build the house. A bark house costs from



10*l.* to 20*l.*; wooden from 100*l.* to 150*l.* In the north many live in tents or calico houses till they can build a house.

*Board and lodging.*

Board and lodging for single men in the north, labourers from 15*s.* to 20*s.* without washing, others from 20*s.* to 30*s.* a week; cheaper in the south. See note 1, below.

Generally speaking the cost of living is low compared with average wages; just now it is higher than usual, as prices have not yet fallen to the level they were at before the drought caused them to rise.

*Provisions.*

	Brisbane.	Charters Towers and other Northern Towns.
Bacon - -	7 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Beef - -	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	3 <i>d.</i> and 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Bread - -	1½ <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.	5 <i>d.</i> half quartern.
Butter - -	1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Cheese - -	6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Coffee - -	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.	1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Eggs - -	1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per doz.	—
Flour - -	12 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.	15 <i>s.</i> for 100 lbs.
Milk - -	2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>d.</i> per pint.	3 <i>d.</i> per pint.
Mutton - -	2½ <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	5 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Potatoes—English	8 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> per ton.	15 <i>s.</i> per ewt.
„ Sweet -	—	2 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per quarter.
Sugar - -	2½ <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per lb.	2½ <i>d.</i> per lb., white.
Tea - -	1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> per lb.	2 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.

*Clothing.*

Clothing is about 15 to 20 per cent. [3*s.* to 4*s.* in the £] dearer than in England, and in some northern towns dearer even than that; less, however, is required owing to the warm climate.

*Farmers' prices.*

In October the farmers were obtaining in the Brisbane market the following prices for their products:—Maize, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* per bushel; fat cattle, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each; ordinary, 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.*; sheep, best, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*; ordinary, 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; fresh butter, 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.*; bacon, 5*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. cheese, 3*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.; eggs, 7½*d.* to 9*d.* per doz.; fowls, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* per pair.

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MINING:  
Miners

The rate of wages is roughly as follows:—

Wages.

—	Term.	Wages.	Demand for Labour.
		With Rations.	<p>NOTE.—The information in this column was mainly collected in the Colony in September and October 1889.</p> <p>Generally a good demand at Barealdine. Good demand in September for shearers at Blackall. Shearers strike at Charleville and some other places.</p> <p>Not much demand, except at Mackay, when it was brisk in September for cane cutters, wages offered, 15s. a week and rations. In most years it is good during the crushing season, June till December; fair at other times.</p> <p>Good demand reported from Toowoomba and Rockhampton, but not much from anywhere else.</p> <p>Good demand reported from all parts of the Colony. Wages somewhat higher in the North.</p>
<b>ON STATIONS :</b>			
Ordinary hands -	Week	12s. to 20s. in South. 17s. to 30s. in centre and North.	
<b>SUGAR PLANTATIONS :—</b>			
Ploughmen - - -	"	20s. to 25s.	
Farm labourers - -	"	15s.	
Useful lads - - -	"	10s. to 12s.	
Blacksmiths - - -	"	45s.	
Engine drivers - -	"	30s.	
Carpenters - - -	"	35s. to 40s.	
Wheelwrights - -	"	40s.	
Bakers - - - - -	"	30s. to 35s.	
Cooks - - - - -	"	30s.	
<b>GENERAL FARMING :—</b>			
Farm labourers - -	"	14s. to 20s.	
Ploughmen - - -	"	18s. to 30s.	
<b>DOMESTIC SERVANTS :—</b>			
Cooks - - - - -	"	12s. to 20s.	
Laundresses - - -	"	12s. to 20s.	
Housemaids - - -	"	8s. to 10s.	
Girls - - - - -	"	5s. to 12s.	
Girls - - - - -	"	9s. to 15s.	
<b>MINING :</b>		Without Rations.	
Miners - - - - -	Day	8s. to 10s.	

The drought has seriously affected operations for many months. The demand at Croydon, Charters Towers, and Gympie, has been very limited, and men are working at reduced wages. Some signs of revival were said to be noticed at Charters Towers and Croydon at the beginning of October, but nothing very definite is yet to hand. Some demand for tin miners at Herberton.

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—	Term.	Wages.	Demand for Labour.
<b>GENERAL LABOURERS :—</b>			
Navvies - - -	Day	—	Some demand reported from Townsville; none from anywhere else.
Pick and shovel men -	"	6s. to 7s. 6d.	
<b>MECHANICS AND ARTIZANS :—</b>			
Engineers - - -	"	9s. to 12s.	A considerable number of unemployed men still reported from the coast districts of the North, and from Normanton. At all other places, supply of mechanics and artizans is quite equal to the demand.
Blacksmiths - - -	"	8s. 6d. to 12s.	
Boiler makers - - -	"	9s. to 12s.	
Carpenters - - -	"	7s. to 10s.	
" rough - - -	"	7s. 6d.	
Masons - - -	"	10s. to 12s.	
Painters - - -	"	8s. to 10s.	
Brickmakers - - -	"	7s. 6d. to 10s.	
Bricklayers - - -	"	10s. to 12s.	
Bootmakers - - -	Week	40s.	
Sawyers - - -	Day	6s. to 10s.	
Printers and Composi- tors.	"	5s. to 7s.	
Saddlers (piecework)	Week	52s. to 60s.	
Butchers - - -	"	30s.	
Coachbuilders (piece- work).	Day	9s. to 10s.	
Quarrymen - - -	"	7s. to 10s.	

NOTE 1.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are as a rule preferred to married men with families.

NOTE 2.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

NOTE 3.—The ordinary working day for artizans is eight hours.

How to get  
land.

Agricultural farms may be selected of not more than 1,280 acres at a rent to be fixed by the Land Board, not being less than 2d. per acre per annum. A license is issued to the selector, who must, within five years, fence in the land or make permanent improvements of a value equal to the cost of the fence, and must also live on the selection. If at the end of that time he can prove that he has performed the above conditions, he will be entitled to a transferable lease for 50 years. The rent for the first 10 years will be the amount as at first fixed, and the rent for every subsequent period of five years will be determined by the Land Board, but the greatest increase that can be made at any re-assessment is 50 per cent. If a lessee can prove 10 years' continued residence, he will be entitled to purchase the holding at a price to be fixed by the Land Board, not being less than 20s. per acre, and the 10 years' rent already paid will be reckoned as part of the purchase money.

**Homesteads.**—In the case of an agricultural farm of not more than 160 acres, if the lessee proves five years' residence, and an expenditure of not less than 10s. an acre on permanent improvements, he can secure the fee simple by paying such sum as shall, with the rent already paid, amount to 2s. 6d. an acre.

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Grazing leases can also be obtained for not more than 20,000 acres. The annual rental may not be less than  $\frac{3}{4}d.$  per acre.

There is an opening in the Colony for farmers with large or small capital. Small capitalists, however, will probably find it to their advantage to get experience on a farm in the Colony before taking up their land. Private lands may be also bought at their improved value.

Any person approved by the Agent-General, who pays his own Land Orders. passage, or that of any member (also approved) of his family, from Europe to Queensland direct, is entitled to a Land Order of the nominal value of 20*l.* for himself and for each member of his family above 12 years of age whose passage he pays, and a Land Order of half that value for each between 1 and 12. Land Orders will not, however, be issued on account of the passages of persons who have previously resided in any of the Australasian Colonies.

The Land Orders are available only in payment of rent on agricultural or grazing farms, and the person to whom the Land Order is issued, or the person on account of whose passage it is issued, or the husband of one of these persons, must be the lessee of the farm. The person using the Land Order must be a resident of the Colony when it is used.

It will be seen that one of these Land Orders will exactly cover the five years' rent on a homestead of 160 acres, which may thus be practically acquired for nothing.

Persons desiring to obtain Land Orders must, before leaving Europe, obtain a Land Order Warrant from the Agent-General or some officer appointed for the purpose.

Provision is also made for Village Settlements. Twenty-four Village Settlements. additional settlements have been surveyed during the year, and are now ready for selection.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*The Address of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London is Downing Street, S.W.*

(a.) *Free passages, none.*

Free passages.

(b.) *Assisted passages* can at present only be granted to farmers, agriculturists, millers, wheelwrights, and others likely to be useful in country districts, all of whom must be possessed of some small capital. The amount required in each case will be decided by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and must be deposited with them. As a rule a single man will be required to deposit not less than 100*l.*, and a married couple not less than 150*l.*, and 50*l.* for each child over 12 years of age. The deposit will be repaid to the emigrants immediately after their arrival in the Colony. Each adult emigrant will be granted 10*l.* towards his passage money, and 5*l.* for every child between 1 and 12 years of age.

Assisted passages.

Each intending emigrant above the age of 15 years desiring to obtain an assisted passage must undertake to conform to all regulations established on board ship during the voyage, and to remain in the Colony for at least 12 months from the date of arrival.

Nominated passages.

(c.) *Nominated passages*.—Important to those who have friends in the Colony.

Assisted passages are granted to a limited number of emigrants nominated to the Immigration Board at Perth by persons residing in the Colony, or to the Crown Agents by Western Australian Colonists resident in England. They must be either (1) artisans, farmers, agricultural labourers, vine dressers, miners, shepherds, or gardeners, under 45 years of age (with their wives and families, if any), or (2) single female domestic servants or widows, not exceeding 35 years of age. They must in all cases be approved by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The nominators of the emigrants must pay 7*l.* towards their passage. N.B.—All nominations lapse at the expiration of 12 months from emigrants receiving notice from the Crown Agents.

Unassisted passages.

(d.) *Unassisted passages (fares liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers)*.—From London to Albany or Fremantle.

By Steamer (35 to 40 days to Albany,  
50 to Fremantle).

3rd class, from about 15*l.* 15*s.* to Fremantle (very occasionally); and 17*l.* 17*s.* (regularly), including ship kit, to Albany.

2nd class, from about 30*l.*

1st class, from about 52*l.* 10*s.*

No 15*l.* 15*s.* passages, and no sailing vessels carrying passengers are advertised for the present.

As a rule, children from 3 to 12 years of age, half price; one child under three years, free; other children under three years, quarter fare.

The lowest railway fare from Albany to Fremantle is 17*l.* 16*s.*

Passengers at contract rate.

In addition to the above, any person in good health who is not likely to become chargeable to the Colony may be allowed to engage a passage in any ship chartered by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the conveyance of assisted and nominated emigrants at such contract rate of passage money as may be in force at the time being, on signing an agreement to conform to the rules to be observed on board ship.

Arrangements for reception on landing, labour registries, &c.

There is no depôt for the reception of any kind of emigrants, except one at Fremantle for the reception of "selected" emigrants, none of whom, however, are now being sent out. But all persons seeking employment may apply to the Labour Registry Office in Perth, 12 miles from Fremantle, at the office of the Board of Immigration; they should also communicate with that office beforehand, and with any friends they may have in the Colony, mentioning their trade, and the ship they are coming by.

There is opening for capital, but taking up Colony at country with there is a board, but case they s farm and shovel, and is little or the populat 1887, the y prosperity abundant, season had show that the small f A report re "men for" employm "some 50" smiths a "scarce." "Scarcely" station h "joiners,

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(1) Som and horses districts, (4) copper and pearl s the south, the Kimber and at Yil (10) coal proved pay

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Board a at the Kir camp out;

There is a good demand for female servants. There is a good opening for market gardeners, fruit growers, and farmers with capital, but they should get experience of colonial farming before taking up land. There seems generally little demand in the Colony at the present time for more male emigrants from this country without capital, except that in a few agricultural parts there is a fair demand for farm hands at 2*l.* to 4*l.* a month and board, but employment is not in all cases permanent. In any case they should be prepared to turn their hands to all kinds of farm and station work, to cut down timber, to use a pick and shovel, and to rough it in the bush and country districts. There is little or no demand for mechanics. In spite of the fact that the population at the end of 1888 was actually less than that in 1887, the year 1889 showed a marked improvement in the general prosperity of the Colony. The rainfall in the year was unusually abundant, and the last reports from the Colony state that the season had altogether been very good. Reports from Northam show that men readily found work at clearing, and that trade in the small foundries and waggon factories there was very brisk. A report received last quarter from York, states: "Good useful men for farms and stations can always find employment; employment is ready for some 30 practical miners at 8*s.* a day, some 50 general labourers at 5*s.* per day, and several blacksmiths at 6*s.* a day, but work for carpenters and joiners is scarce." From the Kimberley goldfields district it is reported, "Scarcely any agricultural land here, and no demand for farm or station hands; there is very little demand for carpenters and joiners, engineers, or miners, and none in any other trade."

Present demand for labour.

Western Australia is about eight times the size of the United Kingdom. Its population on 31st December 1888 was 42,137, or 351 less than in 1887, but on 30th September 1889 it had increased to 43,352.

Size and population.

(1) Some grain—grown south of Geraldton, (2) cattle, sheep, and horses—in large numbers within the northern and southern districts, (3) large quantities of timber, mainly Jarrah and Karri, (4) copper and lead—worked around Northampton, (5) pearls and pearl shells along the north-west coast, (6) a little wine in the south, (7) guano, (8) gold fields are now being worked in the Kimberley Division, at Pilbarra near Roobourne in the north, and at Yilgarn in the south-west, (9) a few small manufactories, (10) coal has recently been discovered along the Irwin, which, if proved payable, is likely to cause a demand for miners.

Products and industries.

The rent of a 3-roomed house in towns is 8*s.*, in the country from 4*s.*, per week; of a 5-roomed house in towns 12*s.*, and in the country 9*s.*

Cost of living: Rent.

Board and lodging for single men costs from 15*s.* to 25*s.*; at the Kimberley goldfields 30*s.* a week, but men there generally camp out; for farm labourers, see note below.

Board and lodging.

*Provisions.* The retail price of provisions per lb. in Perth is roughly as follows:—

Bacon	-	1s.	Milk,	per	
Beef	-	5d. to 8d.	quart	-	4d. to 6d.
Bread	-	2d.	Mutton	-	5d. to 7d.
Butter	-	10d. to 2s.	Potatoes	-	1½d. to 2d.
Cheese	-	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.	Sugar	-	3d. to 4d.
Coffee	-	1s. to 1s. 6d.	Tobacco	-	5s. to 5s. 6d.
Flour	-	2d.	Tea	-	1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.

On the Kimberley goldfields prices are higher: thus, tea is 3s., flour 10d., sugar 1s., and preserved potatoes 1s. 9d. per lb.

*Clothing.* Clothing is 10 to 20 per cent. (2s. to 4s. in the £) dearer than in England, especially at country stations; but less is required owing to the warm climate.

*Wages.* The rate of wages in towns is roughly as follows, in country districts slightly lower:—

1. Without board and lodging—per day:

Blacksmiths	-	7s. to 10s.	Painters	-	7s. to 10s.
Boatbuilders	-	8s. ,, 10s.	Plasterers	-	9s. ,, 13s.
Brewers	-	6s. ,, 8s.	Plumbers	-	8s. ,, 10s.
Carpenters	-	8s. ,, 10s.	Printers	-	6s. ,, 10s.
Coachbuilders	-	7s. ,, 10s.	Saddlers	-	7s. ,, 10s.
Engineers	-	8s. ,, 10s.			
Gardeners	-	5s. ,, 8s.	Shoemakers	-	By piece-work, average 6s. to 8s. a day.
General Labourers	-	5s. ,, 6s.	Tailors	-	
Masons	-	8s. ,, 10s.			
Navvies	-	6s. ,, 8s.			

2. With board and lodging:

a. Per week:

Farm Labourers, Ploughmen, 15s. to 20s.

b. Per month:

Housemaids and General Female Servants, 30s.; Cocks, 60s.

c. Per year:

Shepherds, Stockriders, generally useful men on Stations, 30l. to 45l.

Married couples, servants on farms and stations, 50l. to 70l.

3. In the Kimberley Division Gardeners get 2l., Saddlers and Gold-miners 4l., and Wheelwrights and Butchers 5l. a week; Blacksmiths 20s. to 30s., and Carpenters 15s. to 20s. a day; Engineers 8l. a month; General Labourers 2s. an hour; Female Servants (no demand) 30s., and Farm Hands 2l. a week and found.

4. Wages on the new Irwin Coalfield are 10s. for men and 16s. for foremen.

NOTE 1.

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There a land is sold in lots of years; or, the condition acres are given or improved

(2.) *Government Land* Crown land acres, payable improvements granted in water from improvements first seven divisions; Eastern divisions, from years, from Eucla, and

Land made land is not

Address 5, Victoria

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(b.) Ass

(c.) Non

NOTE 1.—Farm Labourers are usually boarded and lodged: and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families.

- „ 2.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.
- „ 3.—Navvies work 8, most other trades 9, and a few 10 hours a day; farm hands from sunrise to sunset in the season.

There are six land divisions.—(1.) *South-western*.—Crown land is sold on condition of fencing, improvements, and residence in lots of 100 to 1,000 acres at 10s. an acre, payable over 20 years; or, if paid for at once, in lots of 100 to 5,000 acres without the condition of residence. Pastoral leases of not less than 3,000 acres are granted at 20s. per 1,000 acres on conditions of stocking or improvements.

(2.) *Gascoyne, Eucla, North-west, Kimberley, Eastern*.—Crown land is sold at 10s. per acre in blocks of 100 to 5,000 acres, payable over 10 years, on conditions of fencing and improvements, but no residence is required. Pastoral leases are granted in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres (or 50,000 on a water frontage in Kimberley), on conditions of stocking and improvements at a rent per 1,000 acres, ranging, in each of the first seven years, from 2s. 6d. in Eastern division to 10s. in other divisions; for each of the next seven years, from 5s. in the Eastern division to 12s. 6d. in Gascoyne, Eucla, and 15s. in North-western and Kimberley; and for each of the third seven years, from 7s. 6d. in Eastern division to 15s. in Gascoyne and Eucla, and 20s. in North-western and Kimberley.

Land may also be bought from private owners, but improved land is not readily obtainable.

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## TASMANIA.

*Address of Agent-General in London:—Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.*

- (a.) *Free passages*, none.
- (b.) *Assisted passages*, none.
- (c.) *Nominated passages*, none.

Passages.



(d.) *Unassisted passages* from England to Tasmania, direct to Hobart or via Melbourne to Launceston (*fares liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers*):—

—	By Sailing Ship (about 3 months) occasionally.	By Steamer (from 40 to 50 days).
3rd class - -	Roughly, 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> * From Glasgow, 16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> * 23 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> * From Glasgow, 22 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> * 44 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> * From Glasgow, 46 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> *	From 14 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> * ,, 30 <i>l.</i> ,, 44 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> *

\* Via Melbourne and Launceston, involving possible delay and expense; direct steerage fare by steamer to Hobart is 16*l.* 16*s.*

As a rule, children from 3 to 12 years of age, half price; 1 child under 3 years, free; other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Arrangements for reception on landing, labour registries, &c.

No special arrangements are made by the Tasmanian Government. A voluntary Immigration Committee has been formed in Launceston. Emigrants should apply to the Secretary, Mr. A. Evershed, who is in communication with farmers and employers of labour in the northern half of the island. They should also write to him (and their friends if they have any) beforehand, mentioning their trade and the ship they are coming by. At Hobart all members of trades unions or labour societies in this country would do well to communicate with the Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council at Hobart on or before arrival. Men may also apply at the Wharf Club, Macquarie Street, and women at the Young Women's Institute, Argyle Street.

Present demand for labour.

Fishermen with a little capital would be likely to do well. Farmers and fruit-growers with 200*l.* capital and upwards can do well. There is a good demand for female domestic servants. There is a demand for navvies, agricultural labourers, gardeners (but not fancy flower gardeners), and generally useful men on farms, roads, and railways; also for miners, the wages being very good. Single men are preferred on farms, unless the wife and family can work; if so, there is always a fair opening. There is no special demand for mechanics, but good workmen will generally be able to find employment.

The weather was on the whole favourable during last quarter, and both crops and stock were in good condition.

Size and population.

Tasmania is nearly the size of Ireland; its population is about 150,000.

Products and industries.

(1.) Mining is now a leading productive industry. Gold is mined at Beaconsfield, Lefroy, Mathinna, &c.; silver at Mount Zeehan and Heazlewood on the West Coast; tin at Mount Bischoff, Mount Heemskirk, Weldborough, Ringarooma, &c.;

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a little copper at Beaconsfield, and Mount Lyell; coal at Latrobe, Fingal, &c. (2.) Agriculture, &c.—The soil is good for mixed farming, but much of it is covered with bush and timber, which it is expensive and difficult to clear. Some of the timber is valuable, and very much of it useful. (3.) Fruits. (4.) Timber. (5.) Fisheries. (6.) A few small manufactories.

Small cottages in Hobart, Launceston, and suburbs, with three Cost of living :  
to five rooms, per week, 8s. to 12s., in the country, 2s. 6d. to Rent  
6s.; with four to six rooms, 10s. to 16s., and in country 5s.  
to 10s.; board and lodging, 15s. to 20s. per week; for farm  
labourers, *see* note 1 below.

The average retail cost, per lb., of provisions in the Colony is *Provisions*.  
roughly as follows:—

Bacon	-	8d. to 1s.	Milk	-	3d. to 5d. per
Beef	-	4d. to 8d.			quart.
Bread	-	4d. per 2 lb. loaf.	Mutton	-	4d. to 6d.
Butter	-	1s. to 2s. 6d.	Potatoes	-	3s. 6d. to 6s. per
Cheese	-	6d. to 9d.			ewt.
Coffee	-	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.	Sugar	-	3d.
Flour	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	Tea	-	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
		per stone.	Tobacco	-	4s. 6d. to 8s.

Clothing is sometimes about 10 per cent. (2s. in the £) dearer *Clothing*.  
than in England; but less is required owing to the equable climate.

The rate of wages in the Colony is roughly as follows:— *Wages*.

I.—Without board and lodging:—

(1.) Per hour—		Miners -	-	8s. to 12s.
Bakers -	-	Moulders -	-	8s. to 9s.
Blaeksmiths and	1s.	Navvies -	-	7s. to 8s.
farriers -	1s.	Painters -	-	7s. to 8s.
Boilermakers and		Plasterers -	-	8s. to 10s.
iron ship-		Plumbers -	-	8s. to 10s.
builders -	1s. 3d.	Printers, mostly		piecework.
Bricklayers and		Saddlers -	-	8s. to 9s.
masons -	1s. 3d.	Shipwrights -	-	10s.
Carpenters and		Tailors -	-	8s. to 9s.
joiners -	1s. to 1s. 3d.	Tanners and		
Engineers -	1s. 3d.	curriers -	-	6s. to 8s.
		Tinsmiths -	-	7s. to 9s.
(2.) Per day of 8 to 10		Watchmakers, very		fluctuating.
hours—		Wharf labourers -	-	7s. to 8s.
Bootmakers, mostly		Wheelwrights -	-	7s. to 9s.
piecework.				
Butchers, very		(3.) Per week—		
irregular.		Millhands :		
Gardeners -	6s. to 8s.	1. Male -	-	42s.
General labourers	5s. to 6s.	2. Female -	-	25s.
Lumbermen and				
sawyers -	6s. to 7s.			

## II.—With board and lodging :—

(1.) Per week—		(2.) Per 100 sheep shorn :—
Ploughmen	- from 15s.	Shearers - - 12s. to 20s.
Farm labourers	- 13s. to 20s.	
Cooks	- - 15s.	(3.) Per year—
Nurses	- - }	Shepherds - 30l. to 40l.
General female	- - }	
servants	- - } 10s.	
Housemaids	- - }	
Laundresses	- - }	

NOTE 1.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged; and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families.

„ 2.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

How to get  
land.

Lands may be bought from private owners at their improved or unimproved value. First-class arable farms with farm buildings cost from 10l. to 15l. an acre: second-class farms, 6l. to 10l.

The reserve price of all Government land suitable for agriculture is 1l. per acre, and of pastoral land 5s. per acre. With the view of facilitating the acquisition of this land by persons of limited capital it is also disposed of on deferred payments extending over 14 years, but in these cases continuous residence by the purchaser, his tenant, or servant, may be required within one year after selection until the whole of the purchase money is paid (this provision is very rarely enforced), and one-third of the purchase money is added to the price of the land. Thus the cost of 100 acres on this system would be :—

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20s.	-	-	100 0 0
Add one-third for credit	-	-	33 6 8
			£133 6 8

but the payment of that sum may be made as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Payment at time of purchase	-	-	3 6 8
„ first year	-	-	5 0 0
„ second year	-	-	5 0 0
Each of the following 12 years at 10l.			
per year	-	-	120 0 0
			£133 6 8

Under these regulations not more than 320 acres of land can be purchased by the selector; but he may pay his purchase money at any time during the currency of his credit by paying up the balance then due. He will also have a small fee to pay for survey and grant deed. A new Land Bill is now before the Legislature.

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**NEW ZEALAND.**

*Address of Agent-General in London:—Westminster Chambers, 1<sup>o</sup> Victoria Street, S.W.*

(a.) *Free passages, none.* Passages.

(b.) *Assisted passages, none.*

(c.) *Nominated passages, none, except in a few cases to the wives and families of men already in the Colony.*

(d.) *Unassisted passages from England (fares liable to change: consult advertisements in daily newspapers).*

By Sailing Ships (about three months) occasionally.

3rd class	-	-	-	From 14 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>
2nd class	-	-	-	From 23 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>
1st class	-	-	-	42 <i>l.</i>
3rd class from Glasgow to Dunedin	-	-	-	14 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>

By steamer (45 days) to Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, or Auckland and other ports.

Steerage open berths, for males				
or females	-	-	-	16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>
2nd class	-	-	-	36 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>
1st class	-	-	-	48 <i>l.</i> by Melbourne or Sydney.

Children from 3 to 12 years, travelling with their parents, half price. One child under 3 years, free; other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

There are now no immigration depôts or other Government arrangements for the reception of immigrants, but persons arriving in the Colony can obtain information as to rates of wages, land, &c. by applying at any Crown Lands office to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Information can also be obtained from Mr. J. E. March, at Christchurch; Mr. J. B. Redward, at Wellington; Mr. O. Mays, at Auckland; the Labour Bureau, at New Plymouth; and the Immigration Committee (Chairman, Mr. J. Macpherson), at Invercargill. Emigrants having no employment in prospect would do well to write to one of the above, stating particulars of the kind of work they require, and the ship they are coming in; also those having friends in the Colony should apply to them beforehand. The lodges of the Girls' Friendly Society at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch will receive girl emigrants and help them. They will have to pay about 10*s.* a week for board and lodging.

Arrangements for reception on landing, labour registries, &c.

Demand for farm and station hands is improving fast, and in many agricultural districts labour is reported to be scarce. Many hands absorbed in the flax industry, and bush fellers are in good demand, especially in the south. Steady demand anticipated for Demand for labour.

hard working agriculturists, but emigration must still proceed with caution and gradually. There is also a good demand for female domestic servants, but there is still no demand for artisans, for although trade has improved, and is still improving, the supply of that class of labour is quite equal to the demand. The number of unemployed is stated to have fallen from 771 in October 1888 to 237 in October last. See also pages 33 and 34 for further particulars as to demand for labour.

Size and population.

New Zealand is a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland; population on 31st March 1889 was 610,156 (exclusive of Maories, about 41,000).

Products and industries.

Wool, meat, and grain are the staple products. There is great activity also in the preparation of hemp from the New Zealand flax, and this product is now largely exported. Kauri gum, gold, coal, and other minerals are also produced, and mineral oils and petroleum have been found in some few localities. The manufactures are chiefly tanneries, iron foundries, meat-preserving works, saw mills, brick, tile, pottery works, woollen factories, and some others.

Cost of living :  
House rent.

The rent of a two or three roomed cottage is about 6s., larger houses suitable for workmen, from 8s. to 14s. per week in towns. In the country from 4s. to 10s. per week.

Board and lodging.

Board and lodging may be had from 15s. to 20s. per week. See note 1 below.

Speaking generally, the cost of living is lower than in England, but it is increasing with the rising prices of produce.

Provisions.

The following is roughly the retail cost of provisions :—

	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Beef, per lb. - -	2d. to 6d.	2d. to 5d.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Bread, per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 5d.	6d.
Butter, per lb. -	1s. to 1s. 3d.	10d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	10d. to 1s.
Cheese „ -	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 6d.	6d. to 7d.
Coffee „ -	1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 10d. to 2s.	1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.
Mutton „ -	1½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 4d.	2½d. to 3½d.
Potatoes, per cwt. -	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 5s.	5s.
Sugar, per lb. -	3d. to 4d.	2d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.	3½d. to 4½d.
Tea „ -	1s. 10d. to 2s. 10d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 8d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.

Clothing.

According to latest reports the price of food is rising. Clothing is, roughly, 15 per cent. (3s. in the £) dearer than in England.

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The following is roughly the rate of wages and demand for Wages, labour :—

—	Term.	Wages.	Demand for Labour.
			[The information in this column was mainly collected in the Colony in September and October 1889.]
			With Rations.
<b>FARM AND STATION HANDS :—</b>			
Auckland -	Week	12s. to 20s.	Improving very fast. Many of the farm hands take up sections and work part time for their neighbours. Prospects improving; probable demand in the spring (September onwards). Fair to moderate. Good near Dunedin. Fair demand for limited number near Gore. Single men preferred. Increased activity in the flax industry has improved the prospects, but the demand is still limited. Moderate demand at several places, but not a general demand. For bush fellers, however, there is reported to be good demand, especially in the south.
Wellington -	"	15s. ,, 20s.	
Canterbury -	"	12s. ,, 20s.	
Otago -	"	15s. ,, 20s.	
Taranaki -	—	—	
Other districts -	Year	15 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	
<b>DOMESTIC SERVANTS :—</b>			
<b>General :—</b>			
Auckland -	Week	8s. to 10s.	Moderate. Supply equal to present demand. Moderate. Good. Fair near Dunedin; limited near New Plymouth. Slight. Supply equal to demand. Moderate. Fair near Dunedin.
Wellington -	"	8s. ,, 12s.	
Hawkes Bay -	"	10s. ,, 15s.	
Southland -	"	15s.	
Other districts -	Year	20 <i>l.</i> to 35 <i>l.</i>	
<b>Cooks :</b>			
Auckland -	Week	12s. ,, 20s.	
Wellington -	"	15s. ,, 30s.	
Southland -	"	20s. ,, 25s.	
Otago -	Year	25 <i>l.</i> ,, 40 <i>l.</i>	
<b>Housemaids :</b>			
Auckland -	Week	10s. ,, 15s.	None.
Wellington -	"	" "	Supply equal to demand.
Southland -	"	10s. to 12s.	Moderate.
Other districts -	Year	20 <i>l.</i> ,, 25 <i>l.</i>	Moderate. Fair near Dunedin.

—	Term.	Wages.	Demand for Labour.
Nursemaids:			
Auckland	- Week	6s. to 10s.	Not much.
Wellington	- "	" "	Supply equal to demand.
Canterbury	- Year	10 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i>	None near Christchurch.
Otago	- "	10 <i>l.</i> ,, 15 <i>l.</i>	Good near Dunedin.
Laundresses:			
Auckland	- Week	12s. ,, 15s.	Small.
Wellington	- "	12s. ,, 14s.	Moderate.
Otago	- Year	25 <i>l.</i> ,, 30 <i>l.</i>	Good near Dunedin.
		Without Rations.	
ARTIZANS, &c.			Mining is improving, and good miners can generally get employment. General trade is also improving, but for artizans the supply has been, and still is, equal to the demand. The Colony, as a rule, provides a sufficiency without importing any. When there is any exception, it is for carpenters and coal miners. Wages a shade lower.
Bakers	- Week	20s. to 45s.	
Blacksmiths	- Day	7s. ,, 12s.	
Bricklayers	- "	" "	
Brickmakers	- "	6s. ,, 8s.	
Butchers	- Week	25s. ,, 50s.	
Carpenters	- Day	6s. ,, 10s.	
Painters (house)	- "	6s. ,, 9s.	
Masons	- "	6s. ,, 10s.	
Shipwrights	- "	8s. ,, 12s.	
Shoemakers	- Week	30s. ,, 50s.	
Tailors	- "	30s. ,, 40s.	
General labourers	- Day	5s. ,, 7s.	
Miners	- "	6s. ,, 12s.	

NOTE 1.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged; and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families.

NOTE 2.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

NOTE 3.—The ordinary working day for artizans is eight hours.

FARMERS PRICES ON OCTOBER 31ST.—Farmers were obtaining the following prices:—Bullocks, 1st, 5*l.* 15s. to 6*l.* 10s.; 2nd, 5*l.* 5s.; 3rd, 4*l.* 3s. Sheep, wethers, in wool, 16s. 6*d.*; shorn, 11s. to 12s. 4*d.*; ewes, 8s. 9*d.* to 9s. 6*d.*; light do., 9s. to 9s. 6*d.*; Wheat, 3s. 3*d.* to 3s. 9*d.* Oats, 2s. 7*d.* to 2s. 9*d.* Barley, 3s. 3*d.* to 3s. 9*d.* Fresh butter, 10*d.* to 1s. per lb. Cheese, 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.

How to get land.

There is an opening in the Colony for farmers, with capital of a few hundred pounds and upwards (from 2*l.* to 3*l.* an acre, exclusive of clearing). Clearing costs on an average about 30s. an acre. In some places like Waimate it costs practically nothing. Small capitalists, however, will probably find it to their advantage not to invest their capital until they have obtained experience on a farm in the Colony. Near Masterton in Wellington district, land with improvements such as fencing, in some cases a house upon it, could be obtained at from 3*l.* to 8*l.* an acre. This was in February, but prices of land bought of private persons are still rising. Crown land in the country districts is sold by auction at a reserve price of not less than 1*l.* per acre, or by a direct sale at a fixed price of

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not less than 2*l.* per acre. There are also important provisions for selling on deferred payments, and leasing, with perpetual right of renewal, both agricultural and pastoral lands. The Government have also power to set aside blocks of Crown lands out of which sections of land can be had without payment, but under conditions of occupation and improvement, under what is known as the homestead system. Small grazing runs are also let on 21-year leases by public auction, the upset rent ranging from 1½*d.* to 1*s.* per acre.

Under the village settlement system, sections of from 4 to 50 acres of land can be taken up by selectors in the Colony on perpetual lease.

The demand for land for settlement is steadily increasing. For the half year ending 30th September last, 3,268,596 acres of Crown land were taken up by 1,185 selectors.

*London Addresses of the Agents-General.*

Intending emigrants may apply for further information to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., or to the Agents-General of the different Colonies, whose addresses are as follows:—

**NEW SOUTH WALES.** — Agent - General, Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.

**VICTORIA.**—Agent-General, 8, Victoria Chambers, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.** — Agent - General, 8, Victoria Chambers, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

**QUEENSLAND.** — Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.

**TASMANIA.** — Agent - General, Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.

**NOTE a.**—The Committee of Management will be glad to receive suggestions and information, more especially from Colonists. Any such communication, will, if desired, be treated as confidential.

„ **b.**—The Committee of Management cannot return excess of stamps sent for handbooks, nor accept damaged stamps.

„ **c.**—The Committee cannot undertake to notify changes which occur in the course of the quarter to any but those who apply at this office in person or by letter.



ELEVEN SEPARATE HANDBOOKS—containing maps and information drawn up for the use of emigrants—on Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal, and a Professional Handbook, giving information as to professional employment in the Colonies—*price 1d. each post free, or the eleven bound together 1s. 6d.*—may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Emigration Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

A new Handbook, called "Emigration Statutes and General Handbook," was issued last August, price 3d. post free. It deals with all the English, Scotch, and Irish Statutes on Passenger Ships, Emigration, and Colonization by Boards of Guardians and County Councils, with Crofter Colonization, &c., and contains the names and addresses of many British Emigration Societies.

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PRINTED

CIRCULAR No. 3.



Emigrants' Information Office,  
31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.,

1st January 1890.

Office hours, 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Saturdays, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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NOTE.—This office had been established under the supervision of the Colonial Office for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British Colonies. The information issued to the public is mainly obtained from the various Colonial Governments and their representatives in this country. No pains are spared to make the information as accurate as possible, but the Committee of Management cannot undertake to hold themselves responsible for the absolute correctness of every detail.

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**SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES CIRCULAR.**

Page 2	-	-	General in-	Page 7	-	-	Natal.
			formation.	"	11	-	Addresses of
"	4	-	Cape Colony.				Government
"	7	-	British				Agents.
			Bechuana-	"	11	-	Handbooks.
			land.				

NOTE I.—This and similar Circulars on Canada and the Australasian Colonies are issued quarterly corrected to date, and may be obtained, *free of charge*, on application to the Chief Clerk, at the above Office. Anyone can have them sent regularly each quarter, also *free of charge*, by giving name and address to the Chief Clerk. Copies can also be had for distribution.

NOTE II.—Special inquiries are invited, and will be answered as far as possible. Notices of changes during the quarter are posted up in the Office, and Colonial Maps and Directories can be seen.

NOTE III.—A Poster giving details as to Passages, Demand for Labour, &c. is exhibited, corrected quarterly, in every Post Office in the United Kingdom. Copies may be had here.

NOTE IV.—*Two Separate Handbooks* for Cape Colony (with Bechuanaland) and Natal, containing maps and much fuller information, may be obtained from the above office, price 1*d.* for each Colony, post free. See also page 11.

PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF HER MAJESTY'S  
STATIONERY OFFICE.

**GENERAL INFORMATION AS TO LUGGAGE, OUTFIT, CLIMATE, &c., APPLICABLE TO ALL THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.**

- The natives.** The South African differ from the North American and Australasian Colonies in the fact that the natives in South Africa largely outnumber the Europeans; of the latter the Dutch are more numerous in the western districts, while the English are chiefly to be found in the eastern.
- Demand for labour.** Mechanics are in demand in some localities. There is little demand for farm hands, natives being usually employed. There is good demand for female servants, but here again native competition must be borne in mind. There are good openings for fruit growers and farmers.
- Trades.** Emigrants, arriving without a previous engagement of service, are recommended to accept the first fair offer of work, even though it is outside their own particular trade. Trades are not so sharply defined as in England. A carpenter, for instance, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, or cooper; a bricklayer as mason or stonemason; and a general labourer as ploughman, reaper, or farm labourer.
- Luggage.** Food (three meals a day), beds and bedding, medical attendance, and a free railway ticket from London to Southampton are in all cases included in the fares. Each third-class passenger is allowed 10 cubic feet of luggage free; children one-sixteenth of that quantity for each year of their age. A box 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 2 feet deep, makes up 10 cubic feet; but any sized boxes will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Luggage required for use on the voyage should be labelled "Wanted."
- Regulations for emigrant ships.** Passengers by vessels clearing from foreign ports are not protected by the Board of Trade regulations as to accommodation, food, medical attendance, &c., which apply to emigrant ships only which clear from British ports, and are expressly intended for the benefit of emigrants. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant may claim subsistence money till she does start.
- Sailings.** Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the English, Scotch, and Irish newspapers; or may be obtained from the various shipping companies. It is scarcely ever possible for emigrants to work their passages out. There are no direct boats from Ireland or Scotland.
- No re-payment necessary.** Emigrants receiving free nominated or assisted passages are rarely called upon to repay their passage money, and are perfectly free to work in the Colony to which they are assisted, where and for whom they please. But this does not apply to those who have already entered into agreements for service, until such agreements have expired. In the case of the Cape Colony, no assisted passages are granted except to persons who have already entered into such agreements of service with their colonial employers.
- Outfit:** No large outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen

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utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough common tools, as free luggage is limited. Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, but not less, if possible, than the following for the voyage and subsequent use. *For men*, two pairs boots, one strong suit, two pairs of white or light tweed trousers, and one jacket of similar cool material, one cloth cap and one broad-brimmed straw hat, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, and six articles of each kind of under-clothing. *For women*, two pairs strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns, one broad-brimmed straw hat, and one close-fitting hat, one pair slippers, one cloak or shawl, six articles of each kind of underclothing, and sewing materials. *For children*, one warm cloak or greatcoat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits, and six to nine articles of each kind of under-clothing. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children will be very useful.

N.B.—There are not many opportunities for washing clothes on board.

Any time of the year is suitable for arriving, August for preference. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being the opposite to what they are in England. *Best time for arriving.*

Emigrants' goods are generally admitted free. Copies of the customs tariffs may be seen at this office. *Customs.*

There is no State church, but there are numerous churches and chapels of the different denominations. There are excellent schools supported wholly or partly by Government. *Religion and education.*

Libraries, building and friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, banks, savings banks, exist in all the settled districts. Members of friendly societies here should apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in the Colony they are going to. *Institutions and societies.*

English money is used. The emigrant is recommended not to take his money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders payable to himself at a post office in the Colony. Large sums of money should be sent over through a bank. Emigrants, especially those with families, should also have a little ready money about them on landing to keep them till they find work. *Money.*

All the chief places are connected by telegraph, railway, steamboat, or stage. There is a weekly post to and from England at 4*d.* to the Cape and Natal, and 6*d.* to Bechuanaland for letters per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; 2*d.* extra in each case via Lisbon. *Railways, post, &c.*

## CAPE COLONY.

*Address of Agent-General in London is 112, Victoria Street, S.W.*

Passages.

(a.) *Free passages*, none, except for Government employees.  
 (b.) *Assisted third-class passages*, by special order from the Cape Government, to mechanics or artisans and domestic servants only contracted to employers in the Colony. Application must be made in the Colony to the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Cape Town, and the applicant must pay him half the amount of the passage ticket. Wives and families of persons so introduced may, under special authority, have the benefit of assisted passages. Children under 15 years of age are charged one-sixteenth of the rate per adult for each year of the child's age next birthday. Each emigrant so introduced must contract to serve his employer for at least 12 months after landing. The rate for these passages, of which the Government pays half, is per adult, to Cape Town, 10*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; to Mossel Bay and Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), 11*l.* 5*s.*; to Kowie and East London, 11*l.* 10*s.* As a rule the employee is not required to refund any portion of his passage money. Emigrants are required to pass a medical examination before embarking, and be approved by the Agent-General. They must be under 45 years of age.

(c.) *Nominated passages*, as (b).

(d.) *Unassisted passages (fares liable to change)* :—

	Steamer.		
	Cape Town. (About 20 days.)	Port Elizabeth. (About 23 days.)	East London. (About 25 days.)
3rd class - -	12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> * each.	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> *	14 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> *
2nd class - -	22 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> „	24 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	25 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>
1st class - -	33 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> „	36 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	38 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>

Children under 15 years are charged one-sixteenth of full fare for each year, or part of a year, of their age.

Sailing vessels seldom carry passengers.

Arrangements  
for reception  
on landing.

Ports of  
landing.

*Assisted* emigrants going out under agreement of service are met at the port of landing by the employer or his agent. For emigrants going out on their own responsibility no arrangements are made. Emigrants having friends in the Colony will do well to communicate with them beforehand.

Emigrants for town work will find Cape Town and Port Elizabeth their best ports of landing. Farmers will do well to land at Cape Town, and make inquiry of the Agricultural Department there.

\* In open berths for men only; females 1*l.* more per head.

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The continued departure from the Colony of so many persons for the gold fields of the South African Republic (Transvaal) has been causing a demand for mechanics in many districts, especially in the inland towns, and rates of wages have risen in consequence. There is a demand for good men at Cape Town in the building and other trades, and on Government works. In other parts there is a good demand for carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, wagon-makers, and skilled workmen in nearly every branch of trade. There has also been a scarcity of masons and other skilled men accustomed to work on railway construction. No book-keepers or clerks are wanted. Native labour being largely employed, there is, as a rule, but little opening for farm labourers. There is an opening for fruit growers and farmers with some capital, but knowledge of the country is absolutely necessary before investing money. Good female domestic servants are in demand in the Colony, but they should, if possible, arrange to be received by friends on their arrival, as there is no provision for their reception. As a rule, where such female servants or mechanics are required, arrangements are made by the employers to have them sent out from England. Native servants are largely used. In the Transkeian Territories there is no demand for European farm labour, that kind of work being performed by natives; but there is room for a few skilled mechanics, as bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, &c.

Present demand for labour.

The general trade of the Colony has considerably increased during 1889, and money is being spent on public works, extension of railways, &c., which necessitates the employment of skilled and unskilled labour. The farming interest, however, has been much damaged by the long and severe drought, and in many parts there have been large losses in crops and stock.

The Cape Colony with its Dependencies is nearly twice as large as the United Kingdom; its population is about 1,400,000, two-thirds of whom are of coloured race.

Size and population.

The climate is fine and healthy, and well suited to the European constitution. The summer heat is greater and dryer than in England. December and January are the hottest months. The interior of the Colony is liable to drought, but the south coast country has abundant rain.

Climate.

The principal products are wool, wine, ostrich feathers, hides, Angora hair, copper and diamonds. The diamond mines of Kimberley have led to a large amount of immigration, and ostrich farming is a speciality of South Africa, but its pursuit requires capital as well as special knowledge and experience. Cape products mainly consist of raw material, which is sent to the English market for manufacture, &c. There are, however, a few manufacturing factories in the Colony, such as boot and shoe, leather, saddle and harness, iron, tinware, wagon, tobacco and cigar, and aerated water manufactories.

Products and industries.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the Colony; as a rule it is lower than in England as compared with wages; prices are now unusually low. Clothing is about the same as in England, considering that less is required owing to the warm climate.

Cost of living.

Clothing.

*Rent.* Labourers' cottages, with garden, can be rented from 10s. to 20s. per month, according to the locality, and a town lodging for a mechanic's family from 30s. to 50s. per month; at Kimberley 3*l.* to 5*l.* per month. The cost of board and lodging for single persons in Capetown is 4*l.* per month, and at Kimberley 30s. to 35s. per week.

*Provisions.*

The retail price of provisions per lb. at Cape Town is roughly as follows, in country districts it is less, and in Kimberley the prices of some articles are rather higher.

Bacon - - -	8 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Milk (per quart) -	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>
Beef - - -	4 <i>d.</i> to 5½ <i>d.</i>	Mutton - - -	5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>
Bread - - -	3 <i>d.</i>	Pork - - -	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>
Butter - - -	9 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	Potatoes - - -	1 <i>d.</i>
Cheese - - -	1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sugar - - -	3 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i>
Coffee, raw -	1 <i>s.</i>	Tea - - -	2 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Flour - - -	3½ <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i>	Tobacco (Colonial)	9½ <i>d.</i>

*Wages.*

The rate of wages in Cape Colony is roughly as follows:—

## I. Per day, without board and lodging.

Blacksmiths -	9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>	Moulders -	10 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>s.</i>
Bootmakers -	6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Painters -	6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> , and 12 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>s.</i> at Kimberley.
Bricklayers -	8 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> , and 15 <i>s.</i> at Kim- berley.	Plumbers -	9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>
Carpenters -	9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> a day, or 13 <i>l.</i> a month: at Kimberley 15 <i>s.</i> a day.	Saddlers and Harness- makers -	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>
Carriers -	7 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i>	Tanners -	5 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>
Engineers -	10 <i>s.</i>	Tinsmiths -	7 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>
Gardeners -	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Wharf labourers	3 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Masons -	9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> a day, or 13 <i>l.</i> a month.	Wheelwrights -	10 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>s.</i>

## II. Per month with board and lodging.

Cooks - - -	2 <i>l.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	Housemaids -	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>
Nurses - - -	2 <i>l.</i>	Governesses -	3 <i>l.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> (year).
General female servants	2 <i>l.</i>		

At Kimberley the wages per month are: cooks, 2*l.* to 8*l.*; general female servants, 2*l.* to 5*l.*; housemaids 30s. to 3*l.*

## In country.

Servants and herds on farms -	15 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i>
Overseers and head shepherds -	35 <i>s.</i> to 60 <i>s.</i>

A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. Workmen in the country are generally boarded and lodged. Wages to farm hands are also paid in kind.

It may be stated generally that waste and unappropriated Crown lands are leased or sold to *bonâ fide* residents in the Colony by public auction, and the purchaser can, if he pleases, pay by yearly instalments.

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## BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

This Colony lies to the north of Cape Colony. Its area, including the Protected District, is about 162,000 square miles. The climate is remarkably healthy owing to its extreme dryness. In summer most of the rivers are dry, but water can be got by digging and by sinking wells. It is said to be rich in mineral, pastoral, and agricultural resources, but these require capital for their development before Bechuanaland can be recommended as a very suitable destination for the classes on whose behalf this Circular is more especially prepared. The route from England is by sea to Cape Town, rail to Kimberley (53s. 11d.), and post or passenger cart to Vryburg (37 hours, fare 5l.).

A report was received last July from Setlagoli. It states that there is no demand there for farm hands, or for domestic servants, all the work being done by Kaffir men and women. Nor is there any demand for mechanics, most men being their own workmen. The cost of living compared to earnings is stated to be generally low, but clothing 50 per cent. more than in England. Bread costs 1s. per 2½ lb. loaf, meat 3d. to 6d. per lb., bacon 9d. per lb., butter 1s. 6d. to 2s., coffee 1s. 6d., sugar 5d., tobacco 1s. to 3s. 6d., tea 2s., flour 12s. 6d. to 27s., and maize and millet 5s. per 100 lbs. Houses are scarce in Vryburg, but could be erected cheaply. The cost of board and lodging for single persons is from 4l. to 6l. per month. Unimproved land costs about 1s. an acre. Emigrants to Bechuanaland might usefully apply for information on arrival to the resident magistrates in the different districts.

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## NATAL.

*The Address of the Emigration Agent for Natal is 21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.*

(a.) *Free passages* to Durban are being granted in a few cases in connexion with the special settlement at Weenen. See below, under Special Settlements. Passages.

(b.) *Nominated or Assisted passages.*—Assisted passages, at 5l. a head for adults, and 2l. 10s. for children, are granted, on application only by persons resident in Natal to the Secretary of the Land and Immigration Board at Durban, to farmers, farm labourers, miners, and mechanics, viz., carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, shoemakers, plasterers, cabinetmakers, and wheelwrights, and also to domestic servants, and the relatives of applicants. The applicant must guarantee the emigrant, in respect of whom he applies, at least three months employment at stated wages.

N.B.—No assisted passages are granted by the Emigration Agent in London, nor does he find situations for any class of emigrants whatever. School-teachers, clerks, railway servants, and others not known in the Colony can only obtain employment after their arrival out.



(c.) *Unassisted passages to Durban (fares liable to change):—*

			By Steamer (26 to 28 days).		
			£	s.	d.
3rd Class	-	-	15	15	0*
2nd Class	-	-	27	6	0
1st Class	-	-	40	19	0

NOTE.—Saloon passengers by other lines are taken in some cases at lower rates, and direct to Natal.

Children under 15 years of age pay one-sixteenth of the above rates for every year of age entered upon. Sailing ships now seldom carry passengers.

Arrangements  
for reception  
on landing.

There are no arrangements for reception on landing, nor any labour registries, but nominated or assisted emigrants will obtain all information from the Secretary of the Land and Immigration Board, Durban. Emigrants having friends in the Colony will do well to communicate with them beforehand.

Present  
demand for  
labour.

The Colony has, like the rest of South Africa, been suffering from a severe drought. It has now broken up, but its effects will be felt for some little time. There are, as a rule, no openings for unskilled labourers for farms or other work, owing to the local supply of natives and coolies. Owing, however, to the continued departure from Natal of so many persons to the goldfields of the South African Republic, natives are difficult to procure in some parts. Through the same cause there is a fair demand for English artizans, viz., for blacksmiths and farriers, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and masons, wagon-makers, and skilled men generally in the building and engineering trades. But, as the Colony can only absorb a few at a time, such emigrants should not go out unless they are nominated by friends in the Colony, and have the encouragement of an assisted passage through the Emigration Agent for the Colony in London. A limited number of masons and navvies would get work on the railways which are now being extended to the North. Farmers will here, as in other colonies, do well to seek work for wages on their first arrival, as some knowledge of the country is very desirable before investing money in land. There is a good demand for female servants, but laundry work is generally performed by Indians; the demand for dress-makers is limited.

Climate.

The climate of the Colony varies considerably, but is generally good and healthy. On the coast it is sub-tropical; in the interior it is more temperate owing to the rise of the land. January and December are the hottest months.

Size and  
population.

Natal is about one-third of the size of England and Wales; its population is about 481,361, of whom only some 36,000 are Europeans, mainly English.

Products and  
industries.

Sheep and cattle farming is the principal industry; grain and fruits of various kinds are raised; and near the coast, sugar, tea, fruit, and maize are the most important products. Gold has been

\* In open berths for men only; females 1*l.* more per head.

recently for quantities. railways, and are small.

The cost of lodging for

Cottage a month; the

The retail

Bacon -

Beef -

Bread -

Butter -

Cheese

(ported)

Coffee -

Eggs, per d

Clothing wanted, owing

The rate of the Colony

masons, plaster

day; for painters

saddlers, tailors

drivers, 2*l.*

for printers

apprentices

10*l.* the fifth

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makers, 2*s.*

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recently found in some districts, and is being worked in small quantities. Coal is now being raised locally for the service of the railways, and for use on board steam tugs, &c. The manufactories are small.

The cost of living, as compared with wages, is low. Board and Cost of living. Cottages for mechanics in the towns costs 18s. to 30s. a week.

Cottage and garden for mechanics varies from 20s. to 70s. per Rent. month; the average is 41s.

The retail price of provisions per lb. is roughly as follows:— Provisions.

Bacon -	- 4d. to 6d.	Flour, per 100	
Beef -	- 4d. to 6d.	lbs. -	- 18s.
Bread -	- 2d. to 3d.	Milk, per quart -	3d. to 4½d.
Butter -	- 10d. to 3s.	Mutton -	6d. to 7d.
Cheese (im-		Potatoes, per cwt.	5s. to 10s.
ported) -	1s. 6d.	Sugar -	2d. to 3d.
Coffee -	1s. to 1s. 6d.	Tea -	2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz. -	1s. to 1s. 6d.	Tobacco	
		(Native) -	10d. to 1s. 4d.

Clothing is somewhat dearer than in England, but less is Clothing. wanted, owing to the warmer climate.

The rate of wages for European mechanics in the towns of Wages. the Colony is, for blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, engineers, masons, plasterers, plumbers, and wheelwrights, from 11s. to 15s. a day; for painters, 6s. to 11s. a day; for bakers, bootmakers, butchers, saddlers, tailors, and tinsmiths, 8s. to 10s. a day; for wagon-drivers, 2l. 10s. to 5l. a month; for miners, 6l. to 10l. a month; for printers and binders, 50s. a week for 48 hours' work, and apprentices (15 years old) 30s. a month for the first year up to 100s. the fifth year. Telegraph boys get 50s. a month, and work 7 hours a day. For women the rates per month, including board and lodging are, cooks, 40s. to 60s.; nurses, 20s. to 25s.; general servants, 30s. to 50s.; nursemaids, 20s. to 40s.; dress-makers, 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day and food; governesses, 36l. to 60l. a year. The usual wages for specially experienced English farm hands, when employed, are 50l. a year with board and lodging.

NOTE.—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

By the new Regulations of October 1889, Crown lands in the How to get Colony suitable for cultivation, and exclusive of township and land. pastoral lands, are sold by public auction in lots varying from 10 (1) Purchase to 2,000 acres, certain public rights being reserved, but it is by instalments. stated that there is no large quantity of such land available at the present time.

The conditions of purchase are—

1. That the purchaser pays the cost of survey.
2. That he occupies the land either in person or by an agent, during six months in the first year, and nine months in each succeeding year for a period of 10 years from the date of sale.

3. That he erects a suitable dwelling-house and cultivates not less than one in every 100 acres.
4. That he pays one-twentieth of the purchase money in cash and one-twentieth at the close of each year until the whole purchase money has been paid.

The reserve price of lands thus sold is 10s. per acre, or 50*l.* for 100 acres. The occupier has therefore to pay for a lot of 100 acres 2*l.* 10s. per annum until the whole has been paid.

(2) Purchase for Cash.

In special cases portions of land not exceeding 320 acres of agricultural and 1,000 acres of pastoral land may be sold, without any conditions, by public auction to the highest bidder, at a reserve price of 1*l.* per acre ; the total amount of purchase money to be paid within three months.

(3.) Lands for Immigrants.

In the case of *bonâ fide* emigrants from Europe, lands may be reserved, and disposed of to them under such special conditions as may be from time to time issued.

(4.) Leases.

Lands unsuitable for agriculture may be rented for grazing at an upset price of 1*l.* per acre.

Special settle-ments.

A new agricultural settlement is being formed about 18 miles from the village of Umzinto and 60 miles from Durban. Allotments of about 500 acres each are laid off for occupation by British agricultural emigrants, who pay to the Emigration Agent in London (about) 12*l.* per adult for third class passage by steamer, and who will possess a minimum capital of 250*l.* on their arrival in the Colony.

The allotments are suitable for cattle farms, and contain a proportion of arable land ; the price is 10s. per acre.

Another settlement of 5,000 acres is being formed on the Town Lands of Weenen in the Midland District, 140 miles north-west of Durban, on allotments of 50 acres each, having the advantage of means of irrigation by a watercourse which has been constructed by the Government at large expense. Each settler has rights of pasturage for his sheep and cattle over 13,000 acres of common land. These allotments are suitable for mixed farming, and are granted in alternate lots to resident colonists and immigrants from Europe. The allotments are granted on lease for 12 years, at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, a year, while the land may be bought for 2*l.* an acre, or the lease may be renewed for another 9 years. Nine months personal occupation in each year is required. All the lots set apart for resident colonists have been taken up, but a few lots remain open for agricultural emigrants possessing a capital of not less than 200*l.* In this case third-class passages by steamer to Durban are provided free.

Special circulars referring to these settlements are issued by the Emigration Agent for Natal, 21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

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*London Addresses of Government Agents.*

- Intending emigrants may apply for further information to— Further information.  
 The CHIEF CLERK, Emigrants' Information Office,  
 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; or  
 (a.) for THE CAPE COLONY.—To the Agent-General,  
 112, Victoria Street, S.W.;  
 (b.) for NATAL.—To the Emigration Agent for Natal,  
 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

- NOTE 1.—The Committee of Management will be glad to receive suggestions and information, more especially from Colonists. Any such communication will, if desired, be treated as confidential.
- „ 2.—The Committee of Management cannot return excess of stamps sent for handbooks, nor accept damaged stamps.
- „ 3.—The Committee cannot undertake to notify changes which occur in the course of the quarter to any but those who apply at this office in person or by letter.

ELEVEN SEPARATE HANDBOOKS—containing maps and information drawn up for the use of emigrants—on Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal, and a Professional Handbook, giving information as to professional employment in the Colonies—*price 1d. each post free, or the eleven bound together 1s. 6d.*—may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

A new Handbook, called “Emigration Statutes and General Handbook,” was issued last August, price, 3d. post free. It deals with all the English, Scotch, and Irish Statutes on Passenger ships, Emigration and Colonization by Boards of Guardians and County Councils, with Crofter Colonization, &c.; and contains the names and addresses of many British Emigration Societies.

