

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

We quote the following further extracts from the memorandum of Mr. Pope :

"With respect to the probable wages that immigrants would earn on their arrival in Canada, an average taken from the reports of the several Dominion Immigration Agents, shows that the wages paid to agricultural and other labourers are from £24 to £30 a year, with board and lodging, and from £50 to £60 a year, without board and lodging. The most common mode of engaging agricultural labourers is, however, with board and lodging.

"Skilled farm hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging.

"Common labourers get from 5s. to 6s. 3d. a day.

"The wages of mechanics and skilled artisans vary according to circumstances from 6s. to 16s. a day.

"The wages of female servants vary from 16s. to £2 a month, with board and lodging. But there are cases in which higher wages are paid to servants, according to capacity, or as there may happen to be demand. Very common rates are from £14s. to £112s. per month.

"Boys in situations get from 16s. to £2 a month, with board and lodging, according to age and capacity.

"It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in. The following are average prices: 4-lb loaf, of white bread, 5d. to 6d.; salt butter, 9d. to 13d. per lb.; meat, 3½d., 5d. to 6d. per lb.; cheese, 1½d. to 7½d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; tea, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½d. to 3d.; beer, 2d. to 5d. per quart; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

"The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada, is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind, in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year."

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

The following statement shows the number of square miles of the several Provinces and the unorganized Territory of the Dominion:

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>
Nova Scotia.....	18,660
New Brunswick.....	27,500
Quebec.....	377,045
Ontario.....	121,260
Manitoba.....	14,340
North West Territory.....	2,750,000
British Columbia.....	220,000
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	3,523,805

CLIMATE.

As regards the Climate of Canada, it may be remarked that it has been more misconceived than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions pre-

vail respecting the rigor of Canadian Winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads and forming a warm covering for the earth, producing moreover an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the farmer in the Spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark for instance the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the Climate of Canada is more favorable for both the Agriculturist and the Horticulturist than that of England; with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

LAND SYSTEM.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial Governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory are held by the Dominion Government, which at present gives free grants of 160 acres in Manitoba on the condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for 4s. 2d. sterling per acre.

The Dominion Lands are surveyed in blocks of 12 miles square, and these blocks are subdivided into four Townships of six miles square each; these again into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each; and each section into quarters of 160 acres each.

THE PROVINCES.

For descriptions of the Provinces we refer to the Year Book of 1872.

AGENTS OF THE DOMINION.

Intending Emigrants should be careful not to take advice from any but the regularly authorized Agents of the Govt. before starting, or after their arrival in Canada :

Agents in Canada.

Quebec, L. Stafford.

Halifax, E. Clay.

St. John, N. B., E. Shives.

Chatham, N. B., W. Wilkinson.

Montreal, J. J. Daley.