

QUESTIONS.

11. Are domestic servants much in demand, and what are their wages?

12. Is there a capitation tax on emigrants, and what is the amount of it?

13. In what shape, and under what circumstances, is relief afforded to emigrants out of the proceeds of this tax?

14. Has every emigrant to go to the quarantine station whether there has been infectious disease on board during the passage or not? If so, how long is he detained there, and at whose cost is he maintained?

15. When the emigrant lands from his voyage, does the Government Agent meet him and give him advice as to his future proceedings, and inform him where he is likely to obtain employment?

16. At what places are these Government Agents, and what are their names?

17. State the length and cost of the Journey, noting the difference for children, from the usual port of disembarkation to where the bulk of the Emigrants proceed; return the names of the chief intermediate stations, the time consumed in going from one to the other, and in making the whole journey; the means of conveyance, distinguishing each change from river to canal, from steamboat to barge, or from water carriage to cart or stage coach; and the expense, pointing out the cases in which maintenance is included in the fare, or has to be paid for by the Emigrant, and estimating the charges of lodging and subsistence at those places where the travellers have to stop for a night, so that the sum total may exhibit the entire cost of the whole journey?

18. When he leaves water carriage, as, for example, in Canada, the great line of the St. Lawrence, the Rideau and the Lakes, what means are there for the transport of himself and his family to the place where his labour is required?

19. Is it customary to pay money-wages? State the average wages of mechanics and labourers named in the annexed table. (No. 1)

20. When the public works are in progress, are the wages generally at a higher or lower rate than those paid by farmers?

21. If the public works are at a distance from the towns, does the Government provide lodging for the labourers?

22. What is the usual period of hiring for farm labourers?

23. To what extent do the wages of labourers vary in summer and in winter?

24. What are the usual wages by week or month to farm labourers during harvest?

25. State the average retail prices in summer and winter of the articles named in the annexed table. (No. 2)

26. Does the price of provisions increase much in the settlements which are distant from the towns?

27. Is beer the drink of the common labourer? and, if so, can it be procured all the year, and at what price?

28. Will land be granted by the employers of labourers, on which to erect a dwelling, and

ANSWERS.

Much in demand, wages for men 35s. to 45s. Currency—(31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. Sterling,) per month; women, 15s. to 20s. Currency—(13s. 6d. to 18s. Sterling,) with board, &c.

There is a tax upon the Masters of Vessels of 5s. Currency—(4s. 6d. Sterling) for each adult when the Ship is sanctioned to carry out emigrants by Her Majesty's Government, and 10s. Currency—(9s. Sterling,) when not; two children under 14, or three under 7, or one under the age of 12 months, with its mother, being classed as one adult. (Vide Provincial Act, N. B. 2 W. 4, c. 36.) This is probably included in the passage money paid by the Emigrants.

It is applied by Legislative grants towards relieving the destitute and diseased, and assisting them to reach their places of destination within the Province. (Vide 2 W. 4, c. 36, as above.)

The Vessel on its arrival is detained at the station about 48 hours for inspection, and when no infectious disease appears is then permitted to enter and the Emigrant to land.

He can obtain the information and assistance he requires on application at the Office of the Emigrant Agent, and also from the Committees of Emigrant Societies.

Alexander Wedderburn at Saint John, and Edmund Ward, Assistant, at Fredericton; others will be appointed.

The expense of a journey from any of the Sea Port Towns in New Brunswick to the neighbouring settlement districts cannot exceed 20s. or 30s. Currency, (18s. to 27s. Sterling,) for one individual, and even should he go first to the seat of Government, Fredericton, to select land, and then to the situation chosen, the actual travelling expense would not exceed from £2 to £5 Currency, (£1 16s. to £4 10s. Sterling;) many, however, get immediate employment in the Sea Port Towns, and very many—some from having friends there, others in the hope of getting higher wages—go to the United States, which they can readily do at a trifling expense by sea. It is to be regretted, that Emigrants on their arrival, demand the highest wages, though the generality of them are completely ignorant of the labor of the Country, and are thereby, often kept out of employment. This may be attributed to the inducement of high wages on their arrival held out to them by Ship Captains, &c., to get the passage money, and by false friends in the Colony, who are desirous of keeping up the rate of wages, and who having become acquainted with the work required, thus obtain a monopoly.

New Brunswick is intersected by numerous rivers and rapidly improving roads, by which the settler can, with facility, transport himself and family to any part of the interior of the Province.

Generally speaking it is, but in some parts of the Colony a proportion is paid in clothing and provisions, &c.—a practice which it is desirable to discourage.

Generally higher, as it increases the demand for labor.

None have been undertaken of any note in this Province at any considerable distance.

Frequently by the year, but generally by the month.

About 5s. Currency, (4s. 6d. Sterling,) per month, less in winter, except in the lumbering districts, where the labourers are employed in felling timber.

3s. Currency, (2s. 8d. Sterling,) per day, if fed, or 4s. Currency, (3s. 7d. Sterling,) if not, and from £2 10s. to £3 Currency, (£2 5s. to £2 14s. Sterling,) per month, with board, lodging, &c.

Vide Table annexed (No. 2.)

In proportion to the distance from the towns and the land carriage.

It is not used in the Country Districts, but may be obtained in the towns, price from 1s. 6d. to 2s. Currency—(1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. Sterling) per gallon—the labourers, however, generally prefer West India Rum. *There are Temperance Societies in the Province.*

It will, if required, with ample extent of garden allotment, but labourers generally board

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what extent of garden allotment is usually added?

29. What is the expense of erecting a log hut?

30. Does the log hut afford sufficient protection against the weather in all seasons?

31. Should locks, hinges, bolts, latches, &c., be taken out from England?

32. Is there a Clergyman in each of the settled districts?

33. Are there means of Education in the rural districts?

34. Are there any Savings Banks? and, if so, what interest on deposits is allowed?

35. Are there any Hospitals or Infirmarys?

36. Are there any Benefit Societies?

37. Is there any Fund for the relief of the Destitute?

ANSWERS.

Those with families (except in towns) readily get land of their own on which to build.

A very comfortable one, from £15 to £20 Currency, (£13 10s. to £18 Sterling,) but much less when the work is chiefly performed by the Emigrant himself.

When properly built it is extremely warm and comfortable.

Quite unnecessary.

Many of the settled districts are without Clergymen, but almost all are occasionally visited either by Clergymen or Dissenting Ministers.

Yes—several Elementary Schools in each Parish, supported by Local Contributions, aided by Grants from the Legislature.

There are two Savings Banks—one at Saint John, N. B., and another at Fredericton. Interest £5 per cent. the deposits invested in public securities.

There are Alms and Work Houses for the Poor in the Counties of St. John, York, St. Andrew's and Northumberland, and Overseers of the Poor in every Town and Parish—also a Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum at Saint John—Marine Hospitals for the reception of Sailors, and establishments of Boards of Health at the chief sea Ports.

None at present—but the National ones of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, which expressly afford relief to Emigrant Settlers.

There is a rate raised in each Parish for relief of the poor, and a fund derived from the payment of 5s. Currency—(4s. 6d. Sterling) on each Emigrant on arriving, to be applied to relieve them and assist them in removing to their locations.—There are also funds raised with these objects by the several Emigration Societies which are formed and forming, assisted by Legislative Grants.

FORM OF TABLE No. 1.—RATES OF WAGES.

TRADE OR CALLING.	AVERAGE WAGES PER DIEM.				AVERAGES WAGES PER ANNUM.	
	Without Board and Lodging.		With Board and Lodging.		With Board and Lodging.	
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers, per month....	7s to 8s	6s. 3d. to 7s. 2d.	£3 to £3 10s.	£2 17s. to £3 3s.	£40	£36
Butchers,.....	5s to 6s	4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.	5s. to 6s.	4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.	£36	£32 8s.
Brickmakers,.....	8s to 10s	7s. 2d. to 9s.	3s. to 4s.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 7d.		
Bricklayers,.....	6s to 7s	5s. 4d. to 6s. 3d.	6s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. 4d. to 6s. 9d.		
Carriers,.....	7s 6d to 9s	6s. 9d. to 8s. 2d.	4s. to 5s.	3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.		
Carpenters and Joiners,.....	8s to 9s 6d	7s. 2d. to 8s. 7d.	6s. to 7s.	5s. 4d. to 6s. 3d.		
Cabinetmakers,.....	5s	4s. 6d.	6s. to 7s.	5s. 4d. to 6s. 3d.		
Coopers,.....	5s	4s. 6d.	3s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d.		
Carters,.....	5s	4s. 6d.	3s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d.		
Cooks, (Women) generally by the month.			15s. to 20s.	13s. 6d. to 18s.		
Combmakers, none,.....			15s. to 20s.	13s. 6d. to 18s.		
Dairy Women, per month,.....	2s 6d to 3s	2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d.		
Dress Makers and Milliners,.....	4s	3s. 7d.	3s.	2s. 8d.	£24	£21 12s.
Farm Labourers,.....	5s	4s. 6d.	4s.	3s. 7d.	£30	£27 0s.
Gardeners,.....	4s	3s. 7d.	3s.	2s. 8d.	£25	£22 10s.
Grooms,.....	9s	8s.	7s.	6s. 3d.		
Millwrights,.....	10s	9s.	8s.	7s. 2d.		
Millers,.....	8s to 10s	7s. 2d. to 9s.	5s. 6d.	5s.		
Painters,.....	8s to 10s	7s. 2d. to 9s.	7s. 6d.	6s. 9d.		
Plasterers,.....	7s to 9s	6s. 3d. to 8s.	7s. 6d.	6s. 9d.		
Plumbers and Glaziers,.....	6s	5s. 4d.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.		
Quarrymen,.....			4s.	3s. 7d.		
Ropemakers, none,.....						
Shoemakers, per week,.....	£2 10s	£2 5s.	£1 10s.	£1 7s.		
Sawyers,.....	7s 6d	6s. 9d.	6s.	5s. 4d.		
Shipwrights and Boat Builders,.....	7s 6d to 10s	6s. 9d. to 9s.	6s. to 8s.	5s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.		
Stone-masons,.....	7s 6d to 10s	6s. 9d. to 9s.	6s. to 8s.	5s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.	£100	£90 0 0
Sail-Makers, per week,.....	30s to 40s	27s. to 36s.				
Slaters and Shinglers,.....	8s	7s. 2d.	6s.	5s. 4d.		
Shepherds, none exclusively,.....						
Tanners,.....	7s	6s. 3d.	5s.	4s. 6d.	£30	£27 0 0
Tailors, per month,.....	£7	£6 6s.	£5	£4 10s.		
Wheelwrights,.....	7s 6d	6s. 9d.	5s.	4s. 6d.		
Whitesmiths, per week,.....	30s to 40s	27s. to 36s.				

FORM OF TABLE No. 2.—RETAIL PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVISIONS.			PROVISIONS.		
Salt Beef, per lb.	0 0 5	0 0 4½	Coffee, per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 10½
Fresh do. do.	0 0 4	0 0 3½	Rice, do.	0 0 3½	0 0 3
Mutton, do.	0 0 5	0 0 4½	Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 5½
Lamb, do.	0 0 6	0 0 5½	Do. white, do.	0 0 9	0 0 8
Veal, do.	0 0 4	0 0 3½	Salt, per bushel,	0 1 6	0 1 4
Fresh Pork, do.	0 0 6	0 0 5½	Pepper, per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 10½
Salt do. do.	0 0 6	0 0 5½	Salt Fish, cheapest 100lb.	0 12 6	0 11 3
Fowls, per pair,	0 2 0	0 1 9½	Fresh Fish, very cheap,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 8	0 0 7	Beer, per gallon,	0 2 0	0 1 9½
Salt Butter, per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 10½	Porter, do.	0 1 6	0 1 4
Fresh do. do.	0 1 1	0 0 11½			
Fresh Milk, per quart,	0 0 4	0 0 3½			
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 8	0 0 7			
Eggs, per dozen,	0 1 0	0 0 9½			
Potatoes, per bushel,	0 2 0	0 1 3½			
Bread, best wheaten, per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2½			
Seconds, do. [196lbs.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½			
Best wheat Flour, per bbl.	2 0 0	1 16 0			
Seconds, do. do.	1 15 0	1 11 6			
Oatmeal, per cwt.	1 0 0	0 18 0			
Barley Meal, none,	0 0 0	0 0 0			
Coals, per chaldron,	2 0 0	1 16 0			
Candles, per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 10½			
Firewood, per cord,	0 15 0	0 13 6			
Common Soap, per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 5½			
Tea, per lb.	0 4 0	0 3 7			
			CLOTHING.		
			Men's stout shoes, per pair,	0 10 0	0 9 0
			Women's do. do.	0 7 6	0 6 9
			Snow over shoes,	0 10 0	0 9 0
			Men's shirts, cotton,	0 3 6	0 3 2
			Do. smock frock, not used,	0 0 0	0 0 0
			Flannel, per yard,	0 2 0	0 1 9½
			Cloth for coats, per yard,	0 10 0	0 9 0
			Cotton for gowns,	0 0 10	0 0 9
			Fustian, per yard,	0 1 6	0 1 4
			Velveteen, do.	0 3 0	0 2 8

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

N. B.—The prices in this Return are stated in the Currency of the Province, and also in British Sterling at par, viz. Dollars at 4s. 6d. In New Brunswick the Dollar passes at 5s; the Sovereign and British Crown, as established by Law of the Province, at 22s. 3d. and 5s. 6d Currency; but owing to the premium they generally bear—the Sovereign is seldom less than 24s. and the Crown 6s; but at present the Sovereign will bring as much as 25s. It is therefore advisable for Emigrants to bring out their money in specie.