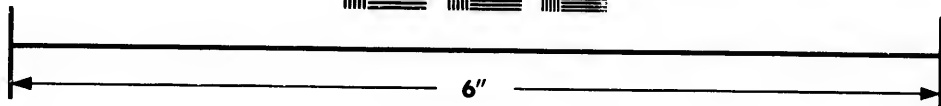
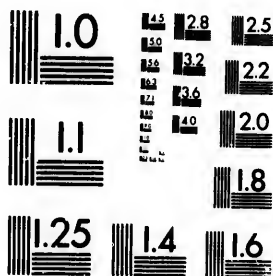


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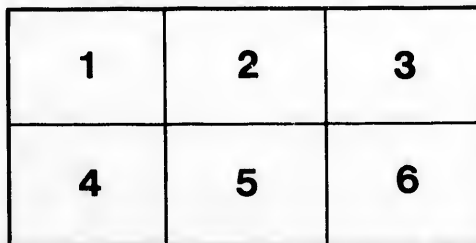
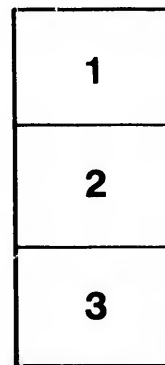
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Canada West, 1st June, 1850.



INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS

OF ALL CLASSES TO UPPER CANADA,

DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY FOR THE SMALL FARMER, AGRICULTURAL
LABOURER, &c., BUT WHICH WILL BE FOUND INTERESTING TO
OTHER CLASSES POSSESSED OF CAPITAL OR INDEPENDENT
INCOMES, WHO MAY CONTEMPLATE LEAVING THE
UNITED KINGDOM WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

BY FREDERICK WIDDER, ESQUIRE,

COMMISSIONER OF THE CANADA COMPANY,

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA.

The increasing inquiries made to the Canada Company for information upon Upper Canada from various parts of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany, by intending Emigrants, have induced the Company to arrange those questions, with their corresponding answers, and to print them in a form for general circulation; believing, that as the data are furnished by intelligent and experienced gentlemen, long resident in the Province, who have readily contributed their assistance, the information herein given, in a succinct form, will prove very useful and interesting, and at the same time form a ready means for the transmission of information from settlers to their friends at home who may be anxious to join them.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY SCOBIE & BALFOUR, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET.

1850.

QUERY No. 1.—*Climate of Canada West, and the Highest and Lowest Temperature number of Wet and Snowy Days, &c., during the year?*

ANSWER.—This may be considered a very important question, since so much ignorance and misrepresentation prevail upon the subject, and therefore it is conclusively answered by referring to the Government Meteorological Observations, made at Toronto, for the past ten years, from which the following is taken:—

Year.	Mean Temperature.	Greatest Degree of Heat.	Lowest Degree of Cold.	No. of Days.			Rain, depth in Inches.	Snow, depth in Inches.
				Rain.	Snow.	Fair.		
		+						
1840	44.1	82.4	—18.6	97	56	213	29.6	
1841	44.3	93.1	— 6.7	80	46	239	36.7	
1842	44.3	91.0	+ 1.9	89	55	221	43.0	
1843	42.7	89.0	— 9.4	83	73	209	43.6	66.2
1844	44.7	86.8	— 7.2	106	41	219	34.8	73.1
1845	44.8	95.6	— 4.2	97	47	221	27.1	55.7
1846	46.4	94.6	—16.7	103	43	219	32.4	62.1
1847	43.5	87.0	— 2.9	115	39	211	32.0	49.8
1848	44.6	92.0	—11.4	98	33	235	22.2	46.0
1849	43.8	88.6	—14.2	97	42	226	32.2	43.0

Mean Temperature, taken from ten years' observation. 44.3
 Highest Temperature +95.0 12th July, 1845.
 Lowest do. —18.6 16th January, 1840.
 Total number of days on which rain fell..... 965—yearly average. 97
 Total number of days on which snow fell..... 475 “ 47
 Total number of days perfectly fair..... 2,213 “ 221
 Average yearly depth of rain 33.4 inches.
 Average yearly depth of snow 56.6 “
 Mean Temperature of four summer months 62°6" four warmest months.
 Mean Temperature of four winter months..... 26°6" four coldest months.

N. B.—If a particle of snow or rain falls during the 24 hours, the day is respectively considered at the Observatory as a rainy or snowy day.

QUERY 2.—*Does Farming afford a profitable return for Capital invested in it?*

This question cannot better be answered than by giving a brief review of affairs during the last seven years in Canada. Wheat has been sold at 3s. a 7s. 6d. per bushel, and other produce at proportionate prices: these great fluctuations have led to considerable speculations amongst most classes, but whilst the result has been ruinous to almost all engaged in them, the Farmer holds a positive and steady position—seldom rich, as far as money is concerned, never poor, for from the produce of his own farm he enjoys every necessary and most of the luxuries of life; his property is constantly increasing in value, and he is yearly adding to his possessions either by the acquisition of wild lands for the settlement of his family, or by making extensive clearings and other improvements on the land he occupies; the constant increase in the comforts around him shows corresponding progress in prosperity, whilst the absence of the means or opportunity for speculation protects him against losses and reverses of fortune. Let the crop be as bad as it may, he is certain of enough to support his family. If the Fall Wheat fails, he replaces it with Spring Wheat; and our seasons are so peculiar that some crop is always certain to be productive. The only parties who suffer disappoint-

ment in farming are gentlemen who expect to live in luxury, as they did in Europe, from off the produce of a small farm, and parties who invest borrowed capital in farming operations. Those who understand their business, and whose capital employed in it is their own, are sure to increase their means and wealth. They may be checked for one, or even two years, but the third will certainly afford a recompense for their industry and perseverance. If a farmer determines to keep out of debt, and be satisfied with what his farm yields, independence in a few years will be the result.

QUERY 3.—*What advantages does Canada afford for the residence of families possessed of incomes of from £300 to £1000 per annum, and what opportunities are afforded to such parties of increasing their capital or incomes?*

ANSWER.—Canada certainly offers great advantages in its principal towns, as a place of residence for persons having families, and enjoying incomes of £300 to £800 per annum, and upwards. In a fertile country like this, whose productive powers, from the extent of its territory, are at present as it were unlimited, all the necessaries of life, which are one of the principal items of expense in families, are naturally much cheaper than in England. The taxes are likewise much lighter than at home, many things being in this country provided for by voluntary subscription which are made the object of direct taxation in the mother country. The Grammar Schools in each District are respectably conducted, and are every year improving, while it is believed that few places can compete with Toronto, the capital of Western Canada, in the advantages which it holds out for educating a family on the English system. At the Upper Canada College boys are educated, until fit to enter the University, at a very small expense,—the fees for tuition being only £9 currency (£7 4s. sterling); and even including board and lodging, the amount does not exceed £33 16s. c'y, (£27 0s. 10d. stg. per annum.) The College, which is mainly conducted on the plan of an English public school, is in high repute; its system has been well tested for many years. There are now about 210 students in this Institution, and more than 1200 of the youth of the Province have received an education within its walls. At the University the system of education is very generally based on the plan of the English Universities, which is of itself a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the education afforded; and the fees for tuition are proportionately moderate,—so are the expenses for board and lodging at the University, which are about £48 currency, equal to £38 8s. sterling, including four meals per day. Nor must it be forgotten, that this country holds out important advantages to every prudent father of a family, by enabling him to a much greater extent, and at less expense than is possible in England, to successfully provide for the settlement of his sons in life. Young men who combine habits of industry with natural talent, will find fresh fields annually opening to their enterprise, both in professional and mercantile pursuits, through the rapidly increasing development of the resources of the Province, which are opening up channels for the exercise of abilities and perseverance, and few youths possessed of these qualifications need be apprehensive of not obtaining a competency. Investments in Canada are for two purposes: for present income, and deferred returns for capital invested. The former class, prudently made, yield 6 per cent. per annum (the legal interest of the Province,) but by judicious management 7 and 8 per cent. can be safely obtained. The latter class of investment is specially adapted for the provision of children, and for those possessed of spare capital; and which, if made with judgment in real estate, is certain of realizing, in the course of 12 to 20 years, at least compound interest, and frequently more,—for instance land in the neighbourhood of Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities and towns, has increased in value fully ten fold within the last 20 years. It must also be borne in mind, that as Exchange on England generally rules at from 9 to 12½ per cent. premium (the present rates are 14 a 15 prem.) parties investing in Canada at once increase their capital in the same ratio—the Exchange being 12½ prem. renders £1 sterling equal to £1 5s. currency; or £100 sterling equal to £125 currency.

QUERY No. 4.—*The price of Clearing Wild Lands, and how Cleared?*

ANSWER.—The clearing of wild land is always to be understood as clearing, fencing and leaving ready for a crop in ten acre fields, the stumps and roots of the trees alone being left to encumber the operations of the farmer. The price varies greatly accord-

ing to circumstances, but may be quoted at \$10 or £2 10s. currency, in moderately timbered land in old settlements, and increasing, according to remoteness of the settlement, to £3—and even to £4 10s. per acre: The payment at these prices is always understood to be made in cash, except a special written bargain to the contrary is entered into. The plain lands being very thinly timbered, cost less for clearing, but require a more expensive mode of tillage; although *plains* farmers, or those farmers who improve upon that system, generally get a return for their labour in a much shorter time. Plains are generally sandy, and yield regular, average and certain crops, without reference to the seasons. It requires a larger capital to commence operations on plains than on timbered lands.

QUERY No. 5.—*General Rotation of Crops, and Mode of putting them into the Ground?*

ANSWER.—As Wheat (the boast of Canada) succeeds best on a new fallow (newly cleared and burnt land being so called), it is always the first crop. Farmers with capital, seed the fallow down with grasses, and wait five or six years; but the farmer with limited means puts the land into crop the next year either with potatoes or Spring grain; then follows wheat again, every alternate year, until he has power to clear enough new land for his wheat crop each year,—when the old land is laid down in meadow, and otherwise cropped, without much attention to the usual general rules of good farming, until the stumps rot sufficiently to admit of the free use of the plough.—The best English and Scotch farmers then adopt the customary three or four field system, or otherwise Wheat and Winter and Summer fallow, each alternate year. The first crops are always put in with the harrow alone. It is, however, almost impossible to speak positively in reply to this question, as it seems to be quite a matter of convenience, or perhaps caprice, as to the manner in which the cultivation shall proceed. We have farmers from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Europe and the United States, and each person assimilates his practice, as much as possible, to the customs to which he has been used—or thinks best for the country.

QUERY No. 6.—*Produce of crops in average years, per Acre?*

ANSWER.—The produce, per acre, of all crops varies much from year to year in Canada, owing to the late and early frosts. It is, however, generally considered that the following is a fair average of ten years:—Wheat, 25 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; rye, 30 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels per acre.—Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, and other roots of a similar kind, are not generally sufficiently cultivated to enable an average yield to be given; but it may very safely be said that, with similar care, culture and attention, the produce will not be less per acre than in England. Flax and hemp are now coming rapidly into notice as an additional resource to the agriculturalist,—the quality of both articles is excellent, and the quantity obtained affords a profitable return—the climate and soil being well adapted for their growth. Tobacco has also been raised in considerable quantities, particularly in the Western extremities of the Province.

QUERY No. 7.—*Cost of the usual and necessary Farm Buildings and Furniture?*

ANSWER.—A comfortable log house, 16 feet by 24, with two floors, with shingled roof, £9; log barn, 24 feet by 40, £10; frame house, same dimensions, £50; do. barn, £70; suitable sheds, &c., £20. Tables, 10s. to 17s. 6d.; stump bedsteads, 10s. to 20s. each. Chairs, per dozen, £1 5s. Boilers, saucepans, kettles, knives and forks, &c., &c., about 50 per cent. over the usual sterling retail prices in England. It must be borne in mind that the settler very seldom spends money in erecting his buildings,—they being generally built by himself, with the assistance of his neighbours, and added to as his wants and increasing prosperity may from time to time require. The cost of household furniture, or rather the quantity required, varies with the ideas of almost every family. In most cases the household furniture of a new settler will not be found to exceed in value £10; sometimes not half that sum; and is often altogether manufactured by the settler himself.

QUERIES No. 8 and 9.—*Prices of various kind of Farm Live Stock? Do. of Dead Stock? Do. of Clothing? Do. of Provisions?*

ANSWER.—Yoke of Oxen, £10 to £12 10s.; Cows £2 10s. to £3 10s.; Farm Horses, each, £10 to £20—lower in some Districts; Sheep, 6s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. each. Wagon, £15 to £20; Double Harness, £6 to £7 10s.; common Saddle and Bridle, £3 15s.; a pair of Drags, £1 10s.; Plough, £1 15s.; Winnowing Machines, £6 to £6 15s.; Pails, 2s.; Sacks for grain, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. each; American Scythe, 4s.; Reap Hooks, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; Farmer's Sleigh for Produce, £7 to £7 10s.; Spades, 5s.; Bedding Feathers, 1s. 10d $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; Wool, 1s. 2d. per lb.; Hay, £2 10s. per ton; Oats, 1s. per bushel. *Clothing.*—Fifty per cent. addition on old country prices; Crockery and Cutlery of all kinds, very cheap. *Provisions.*—Pork, 15s. to 20s. per 100 lbs.; Flour, £1 5s. per barrel of 196 lbs.; Cheese, £1 10s. per cwt.; Butter, £2 10s. per cwt.; Whiskey, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon; Beef, £1 10s. per cwt.; sometimes lower; Oatmeal, 7s. per cwt.

The average of the prices of Fall Wheat at Toronto, per bushel of 60lbs., from the years 1832 to 1850, is here given, as the most approximate scale ruling those of other parts of Canada West:—

Years.	s. d.	Years.	s. d.
1832	4 6	1842	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1833	4 2	1843	3 8
1834	3 4	1844	4 2
1835	3 9	1845	3 11
1836	5 0	1846	4 7
1837	8 0	1847	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	6 6	1848	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	6 0	1849	4 5
1840	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1850 (to 10th May)	4 0
1841	4 5		

Spring Wheat always 6d. per bushel lower.

N. B. The prices of Fall wheat, have this year varied from 3s. 3d. to 5s. 4d., the above is the average.

QUERY No. 10.—*Time when the Frost puts an end to Farming Operations, and when it leaves the ground?*

ANSWER.—The time of the setting in of the Frost, and of its departure, varies in Canada extremely in different years. But no prudent man ought to calculate on being able to do anything in the open field after the first of November, or before the first day of April. Fodder must be provided for Cattle sufficient to last till the middle of May, as although a surplus may be left from the early setting in of the Spring; yet cases have been known of great distress prevailing from want of proper attention on this head.

QUERY No. 11.—*Farmers' Avocations during Winter?*

ANSWER.—The new Settler's avocations during the Winter Months are generally confined to taking care of his cattle and chopping,—that is felling and cutting up the trees ready for burning in the Spring. The underbrush must be cleared off before the snow falls. The family, when industrious, find their time fully employed in spinning and other female occupations; and, when it is considered that almost every article of convenience or luxury must be made at home or dispensed with, it may easily be imagined that the duties of a Farmer's Wife and grown up Daughters are numerous and unceasing,—for in proportion with their industry and abilities will be their domestic comfort and happiness. In the Summer, from the scarcity of labour, all assist in the fields,—the child of even five years old being usefully and healthily employed in some occupation befitting his age and strength. Amongst too many Canadian Farmers, how-

ever, the winter is a season of idleness and enjoyment, a great portion of it being spent in amusement and visiting, to the manifest neglect of their farms and impoverishment of themselves and families.

QUERY No. 12.—*What descriptions of Fruit and Garden Produce does Canada West yield?*

ANSWER.—All the fruits generally found in England thrive remarkably well in Canada—but the plum, apple, strawberry, raspberry, and melon, attain a luxuriance of growth and perfection unknown in England. The melon planted in the open ground, in most years, produces excellent crops. In many places, vines prosper well. Peaches are indigenous south of the parallel of 43°, or if not absolutely indigenous, grow rapidly from the stone and bear fruit within a few years, although good and rich-flavoured grapes and peaches are seldom met with, owing to their culture being neglected. The same observations apply to all garden produce, which will attain a degree of luxuriance unknown perhaps in Britain, with far less care and culture.

QUERY No. 13.—*Wages of Male and Female Servants, and Prices of Job Work such, as Carpenters and other Tradesmen?*

ANSWER.—Farm servants per month, with Board, £2; ditto, without Board, £3. Female servants, £1 per month, with Board. Day labourers, 3s. 9d., without Board. The wages of Carpenters and other tradesmen vary considerably according to the ability of the workman; they all range, however, between 5s. and 10s. per day, taking these as the lowest and highest prices. These are the rates of wages to servants and workmen who are experienced in the work of the country. Newly-arrived Emigrants do not get so much.

QUERY No. 14.—*Taxes payable by the Settlers, and offices they are liable to be called on to serve?*

ANSWER.—Great alterations have lately been made in the Laws relating to Assessments—the whole power being now vested in the several County Councils, to impose what Taxes they please up to a certain limited sum in the pound, on the valuation of property. Each County elects its own Council, and may therefore be said to tax itself. All the Taxes raised by the Council are expended within the County. It is perhaps useless to go into particulars, as almost every County varies in the amount of Taxes imposed. The offices which settlers are liable to be called on to serve are numerous, but are much sought after, as they are considered to confer distinction, and frequently emolument on the holders, who may be said to be members of a local government, in which is vested the levying taxes, and administering the monies collected from the settlers, for all purposes connected with their welfare, viz., the Roads, Bridges, and improvements in the Township, and its other public affairs, in none of which does the Provincial Government now interfere.

QUERY No. 15.—*Places of Religious Worship and Schools?*

ANSWER.—Places of religious worship are numerous throughout Canada. Some idea may be formed of this by stating the fact that in the town of Guelph there are seven Churches and Chapels; in Chatham, W. D., four Churches; both these places are comparatively new settlements. As to schools—in towns and well-settled localities education is cheap in the extreme, and good. In the country and new settlements, so good a selection cannot be made, but there are few parts of Canada where a man can be at a loss to give his children a decent English education at a very cheap rate. In the Company's Huron tract there are twenty-five places of religious worship, and numerous schools. There are 30 places of religious worship in Toronto.

QUERY No. 16.—*The probable Expense of Supporting a Family of Five or Six grown persons until they could get sufficient from the land to support themselves?*

ANSWER.—Information from several persons has been received on this head; the amount must necessarily vary according to the wants and usages of the family. Many persons will do with one-half of what others require; and it is impossible therefore to give any decided information on this point;—the prices of produce and provisions before given, will enable each individual to judge for himself, but the medium may perhaps fairly be taken at £36 for a family of six grown up persons, for twelve months, in which time an industrious family should be able to raise a crop for themselves.

QUERY No. 17.—*Are Wild Beasts troublesome to New Settlers?*

ANSWER.—No. Some severe seasons Wolves may annoy the Farmer, but to a small extent. Sheep are, however, in the more settled districts, generally protected by a fold; and the Farmer may now and then lose a stray Hog by the Bears—but many men have been settled ten years in the Province without seeing either Wolf or Bear.

QUERY No. 18.—*What is the common Game of the Country?*

ANSWER.—The Game in some parts is plentiful, and consists of Deer, Wood Grouse (called Partridges), Quails, Rabbits (called Hares), and a great variety of Wild Ducks and Geese. Wild Turkeys are numerous in the Western section of Canada.—Fish are also most abundant in all the Lakes and Rivers, and excellent of their kind; but an observation made by an old Farmer and wealthy Settler may be added to this answer, as it is a very true one, viz:—That a new Settler can earn a Quarter of Beef in the time which it takes him to hunt for a Quarter of Venison.

QUERY No. 19.—*Situation of the Canada Company's Lands, particularly as to Roads Navigable Waters, &c?*

ANSWER.—The Company have Lands in almost every part of Canada West; they consist of scattered Lots of 200 acres each and of Blocks: the principal block of 1,000,000 acres, is the Canada Company's Huron Tract, situated on Lake Huron, with a lake frontage of 60 miles, intersected by two grand leading roads, on which more pains and labour have been bestowed than on any other roads of the same description and magnitude in the Province. The Canada Company's Huron Tract is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile settlements in Canada. The Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls: in June last year, the Huron District numbered 20,450 souls, according to the Official Returns, (exclusive of the Townships of Bosanquet and Williams.) The Canada Company's Tract now contains a population of 26,000 souls, showing an increase of 18,900; and that the population has nearly quadrupled itself in seven years—a progress in settlement of a tract of country scarcely exceeded in any part of North America. There are several German settlements in the Canada Company's Tract. The emigrant's attention is particularly directed to a separate Prospectus upon the Canada Company's Huron Lands in the German and English languages, with a Map, to be had free of charge at the offices of the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, and of the Canada Company. The Company's Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families and Friends. The other blocks, of from 3,000 to 9,000 acres, lie in Kent and Essex, formerly the Western District, and are, in most cases, within six to eight miles of navigable water. The roads in these Counties, owing to the proximity of navigable waters, have not hitherto been so closely attended to as in many other parts of the Province; excellent plankroads, however, are now in actual progress. The scattered lots contain from 80 to 200 acres each, and are to be met with in almost every Township in the Province, and generally surrounded by settlements.

QUERY No. 20.—*Price, per acre, of the Company's Lands?*

ANSWER.—The prices of the Company's Lands vary considerably, but the following may be considered as near the average, in the several portions of the Province:—

	s.	D.		s.	D.	
Huron Tract, now the Counties of Perth and Bruce.....	12	6	a	20	0	C'y, per Acre.
Western District, now the Counties of Essex, Kent & Lambton	8	9	a	20	0	"
London, Brock, and Talbot Districts, now the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford and Norfolk.....	20	0	a	30	0	"
Gore District, now the united Counties of Halton and Wentworth.....	11	3	a	20	0	"
Wellington, now the County of Waterloo.....	15	0	a	25	0	"
Home and Simcos Districts, now the Counties of York and Simcoe.....	8	9	a	17	6	"
Newcastle, Colborne, Midland, and Victoria Districts, now the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Peterboro', Hastings, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, and Prince Edward.....	8	9	a	15	0	"
Johnstown District, now the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Bathurst, Eastern, Ottawa, and Dalhousie Districts, now the Counties of Lanark and Kentrew, Grenville, Dundas and Stormont, Russell, Prescott and Carleton.....	2	0	a	12	6	"

Some few Lots in each County may be higher in price than the above quotations.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms, to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description. They are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; or FOR SALE, CASH DOWN.

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. When Leased, according to locality, *One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.

Settlers' Savings Bank Account.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT—and allow interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "*Settlers' Provident or Savings Bank Account*,"—thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of TEN YEARS; but should bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

QUERY No. 21.—*Situation of the Lands selling by the Canadian Government ?*

ANSWER.—The Government have lands in most parts of the Province. There are but few Crown Lots remaining unsold in the front Townships, but in the rear they are numerous. The Government have also for sale detached Clergy Reserve Lots in most of the Townships surveyed previous to 1841, but the lands most worthy the attention of Immigrants are those in the Townships of Peel, Wellesley, Maryborough, and Mornington, covering an area of 250,000 acres in the County of Waterloo, North of the Canada Company's Tract.

QUERY No. 22.—*Price per Acre of the Crown and Clergy Reserve Lands ?*

ANSWER.—The prices vary much ; the upset price of Crown Lands generally is 8s. per acre, but those situate in the Counties of Renfrew and Bathurst, late Bathurst District, as also those in Hinchinbrooke and Palmerston, have been reduced to 4s. per acre. The prices of Lands in Peel, Wellesley, Maryborough and Mornington, as well as the Clergy Reserves, are regulated by the quality of the soil and situation ; they average from 8s. to 20s. per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, the first instalment cash down. In the last mentioned Township, it is stated there are many German settlers, and in Maryborough a German Roman Catholic Church. Full particulars of all the Crown and Clergy Lands may be obtained from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at Toronto, Canada West, or from the Agent residing in the locality of the Lands.

QUERY No. 23.—*Are there any authorized Agents appointed by Government to protect and advise Emigrants ?*

ANSWER.—Yes ; at Quebec is stationed J. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., Her Majesty's Chief Emigrant Agent, and in consequence of the large number of Emigrants now coming from all parts of GERMANY, the Canadian Government has recently appointed Mr. J. FARINA, a native of Germany, to act under Mr. Buchanan, for the purpose of advising and protecting German Emigrants, who had better apply to him on their arrival at Quebec. There are also Government Emigrant Agents at the following places :—Montreal, Mr. Connel ; Kingston, Mr. A. B. Hawke, jun. ; Toronto, A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Agent for Upper Canada.

Route and Distance from Quebec and Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton.

To MONTREAL, 180 miles by steamer, calling at Three Rivers, Port St. Francis, and Sorel.

From Montreal to Toronto, via the St. Lawrence and Kingston.

To Lachine,.....	9—	
Cascades,.....	23—	32
Coteau du Lac,.....	12—	44
Lancaster,.....	18—	62
Corawall,.....	16—	78
Williamsburgh,.....	26—	104
Matilda,.....	8—	112
Prescott,.....	15—	127
Brockville,.....	12—	139
Gananoque,.....	32—	171
Kingston,.....	18—	189
Toronto,.....	180—	369

Transport of Emigrants by the St. Lawrence.

Last year some Germans who landed at Quebec were carried direct to the western States, without transshipment, as far as Cleveland, on Lake Erie, a distance of 700 miles at the low rate of 24s. sterling, each. Had they gone from New York to Albany from thence to Cleveland, they could not possibly have done so at a less cost than £2 15s. Od. Stg., supposing even that only one dollar was paid for transport from New York to Albany.

Emigrants are not sufficiently aware of this, last year 213,554 persons landed at New York, and only 38,494 at Quebec; and of the former 1700 came on to Canada at a cost very considerably more than if they had come the direct and natural way. Besides an emigrant travelling west through Canada has the advantage of always having his baggage under his eye, which he cannot have if he travels by Railroad through the United States.

The following is the Tariff determined upon for the passage from Quebec to the following places by the Royal Mail Steamers during the Season of 1850; the distance to Chicago being accomplished in 10 days: while from New York to Buffalo will occupy the same time.

	Deck.	Distance.
	s.	d.
From Quebec to Montreal.....	3	9—180 miles
“ “ Kingston.....	13	9—380 “
“ “ Cobourg and Port Hope.....	16	3—488 “
From Quebec to Toronto.....	18	9—560 “
“ “ Hamilton, Niagara, and Queenston.....	21	3—600 “
From Quebec to Buffalo.....	26	3—665 “
“ “ Cleveland.....	31	3—770 “
“ “ Detroit.....	36	3—907 “
“ “ Wisconsin, Chicago, and Milwaukee.....	38	9—1622 “

LAND CARRIAGE—that is, the hire of a team of two horses, waggon and driver, which will take 18 cwt. of load—may generally be reckoned at 8d. per mile to the journey's end, supposing the team to come back empty; cheaper land travelling than this can, however, often be obtained by making a bargain.

Two steamers ply daily, in the morning and afternoon, from Lewiston, Queenston and Niagara, to Toronto and Hamilton, distant thirty-six miles. There is a steamer plying three times a week from Rochester to Toronto, Kingston, and Hamilton. The distance by railway, from Buffalo to Lewiston, is twenty-eight miles. A steamboat plies between Buffalo and Port Stanley, touching at intermediate ports on the Canada shore, in connexion with the steamer *Brantford*, of Dunnville to Brantford. This route affords an easy and cheap access to the Western sections of the Upper Province. Stages to and from the boat at Port Stanley for London and Goderich. The steamer *Emerald* plies between Buffalo and Chippewa twice a-day from whence there is railway to Queenston.

Steamers ply between Kingston and Toronto, and Toronto and Hamilton daily.

Distance from Hamilton to Guelph, thirty-miles; two stages and a Post pass to and from daily.

NOTE.—The prices given are in Halifax currency, of which \$1, or 5s., is equal to 8s York, or 4s. sterling.

The following Table of value in Canada of various European Coins will be useful to German Emigrants:

BAVARIA.		Value in Halifax Currency.	PRUSSIA.		Value in Halifax Currency.
Gold—Carolin.....		£1 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gold—Ducat		0 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maximilian		0 16 7	Frederick.....		0 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Silver—Crown.....		0 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Silver—Rixthaler		0 3 5
Rix dollar.....		0 4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 Silver Groschen.....		0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kopfstuck		0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			

SAXONY.

NOTE.

As illustrative of the success which has attended settlement in Canada, it may be well to mention that in the Six Years and Five Months, from 1844 to 1st June, 1850, inclusive, upwards of £71,589 19s. 8d. were remitted through the Canada Company, by Emigrants from the British Isles and Germany, to their friends at home, to bring them out to this Province.

The Number and Amount of these Remittances were as follows, viz. :—

Number.	Amount.	Years.
549	£4,611 10 11.....	1844.
790	7,532 10 2.....	1845.
1,101	9,744 3 5.	1846.
2,081	15,742 13 11.....	1847.
1,839	12,547 8 5.....	1848.
1,798	12,575 13 7.....	1849.
1,323	8,835 17 3.....	From 1st Jan'y to 1st June, 1850.
	<u>£71,589 19 8</u>	

Transport of Emigrants by the St. Lawrence.

Last year some Germans who landed at Quebec were carried direct to the western States, without transshipment, as far as Cleveland, on Lake Erie, a distance of 700 miles at the low rate of 24s. sterling, each. Had they gone from New York to Albany from thence to Cleveland, they could not possibly have done so at a less cost than £2 15s. 0d. Stg., supposing even that only one dollar was paid for transport from New York to Albany.

Emigrants from Quebec to Cleveland by the St. Lawrence and Lake Erie, 1854.

Emerald plies between Buffalo and Chippewa twice a-day from whence there is railway to Queenston.

Steamers ply between Kingston and Toronto, and Toronto and Hamilton daily.

Distance from Hamilton to Guelph, thirty-miles; two Stages and a Post pass to and from daily.

NOTE.—The prices given are in Halifax currency, of which \$1, or 5s., is equal to 8s York, or 4s. sterling.

The following Table of value in Canada of various European Coins will be useful to German Emigrants:

BAVARIA.		Value in Halifax Currency.	PRUSSIA.		Value in Halifax Currency.
Gold—Carolin.....	£1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gold—Ducat	0 11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maximilian	0 16	7	Frederick.....	0 19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver—Crown.....	0 5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Silver—Rixthaler	0 3	5
Rix doilar.....	0 4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 Silver Groschen.....	0 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kopfstuck	0 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
FRANCE.			SAXONY.		
Gold—Louis d'Or, 1786.....	£1	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold—Ducat, 1797.....	0 11	4
Double Louis d'Or.....	2 5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Augustus o. 5 Thalers..	0 13	10
Forty Franc piece.....	1 18	6	Silver—Rix Dollar.....	0 4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Napoleon, 20 Francs..	0 19	3	Florin	0 2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Silver—Five Franc piece....	0 4	8	Croschen	0 0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Two Franc piece.....	0 1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Franc	0 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	WURTEMBERGH.		
			Gold—Carolin	1 4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Ducat	0 11	2
FRANKFORT ON MAINE.			HOLLAND.		
Gold—Ducat	0 11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gold—Double Ryder.....	3 1	0
			Ryder	1 10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Ducat.....	0 11	4
			10 Guilder piece.....	1 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			5 do. in proportion.		
HAMBURGH.			SWITZERLAND.		
Gold—Ducat	0 11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gold—Pistole	1 2	9
Silver—16 Shilling Convention	0 1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ducat of Zurich.....	0 11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rix Dollar specie.....	0 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ducat of Berne.....	0 9	11
			Silver—Crown of Bale.....	0 5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
			Crown of Zurich.....	0 4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
			4 Franken piece.....	0 5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Frank.....	0 1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
NETHERLANDS.					
Gold—Lion, or 14 Florin piece	1 5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Ryder	1 10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
10 Florin piece.....	1 0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Ducat	0 11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
10 Guilder piece.....	1 0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Silver—Florin	0 1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Escalin.....	0 0	8			
Ducatoon	0 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Ducat, or Rix Dollar..	0 5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$			

Any further information required by Emigrants, also lists of the vacant Lands offered for disposal by the Company, can always be obtained, free of charge, at the Canada Company's Office, Toronto and Goderich, and London in England.

Toronto, 1st June, 1850.

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