

lots or farms of land of one, two, or more hundred of acres, with perhaps clearances on them from thirty to eighty, or 100 acres, the same, or nearly the same, system of farming is pursued as in England or Scotland. There is this difference, that the seasons are not the same, there being, it may be said, in Canada, summer and winter only, as will be by-and-by explained.

As to Canada being a fit country for a farmer, labourer, or a mechanic, to emigrate to, requires no attempt to prove it, so far that is beyond a doubt. On this subject I have observed in a Montreal publication (November 1842) some excellent, though brief, remarks to intending emigrants. They are by Mr. Dougall, a merchant at Montreal, and the name of this gentleman is a guarantee for his philanthropic and good intentions, and for the verity of the advice, who visited Scotland this last summer, and who, in some of his addresses at meetings in Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, &c., while he was giving some wholesome and very valuable advice to the merchants and insurance brokers on the improvement of the state of the shipping and condition of the sailors, gave his advice and opinions on the subject of emigration. He says,—“The subject of emigration was one of intense interest to the people generally, and Canada was the place to which they appeared to turn their eyes with most longing. I pointed out the obvious advantages which Canada enjoys. *In the first place*, its great natural advantages, such as a healthy climate, a wide extent of rich and fruitful soil, well watered by lakes, rivers, and streams, which afford excellent internal communications, whilst it is within reach of a comparatively short and cheap voyage from Britain. *In the second place*, its great advantages in a political and moral point of view, such as civil and religious liberty, in the widest sense of the term, entire freedom of industry and enterprize, perfect security of person and property, and a comparative freedom from taxation, whilst the taxes that are raised are laid out in public improvements, and the necessary expenses of Government. *In the third place*, its fortuitous advantages, such as the admission by Great Britain, of not only Canadian produce at low duties, but American wheat and provisions, which pass through and undergo certain modifications in Ca-