

arouse, the Yankee invention referred to by one operation tips the sleeper out of bed, thus avoiding all the useless and complicated details specified above. The Zollverein invention,

however, is the more polite one of the two, and is, no doubt, better adapted to operate on persons of nervous tendencies. It promises ample success to its inventor.

COLONIZATION REVIEW.

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CONTENTS:—Advantages of Upper and Lower Canada for the New Settler.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

If I were called upon to state shortly the difference between the Upper and Lower Province, I should say Upper Canada was a wheat-growing, Lower Canada a grazing and dairy country. But you must not understand from this that Upper Canadians cannot raise stock and keep dairies, but that they don't. Neither do I mean to say that Lower Canada cannot produce wheat. For many years, that part of the United Province, was visited with the midge or weevil, and wheat culture almost ceased. Now they are free from this pest, and Lower Canada this year, has splendid crops of wheat, and continues to excel in root crops. Mr. Price, the Member for Chicoutimi, 200 miles below Quebec, assures me that he shall have upwards of 30 bushels an acre of fine wheat on his farm there. The accounts from the Eastern Townships are equally encouraging. In Upper Canada all the crops, except hay, exceed by 33½ per cent. the average of either of the two last years, and 20 per cent. above that of the last seven years. Wheat, wheat, wheat, year after year, seems to have been the summum bonum to which Upper Canadians aspired. There is no agricultural production which they are not able to raise quite as well, if not better, than our American friends on the other side of the noble lake, lying in light and beauty at my very feet. Cousin Jonathan must chuckle over the fact that his Upper Canadian near neighbours on the frontier allowed him in 1857, and there is no doubt in the same proportion since, to carry off two million pounds in exchange for broom corn, ashes:—

Butter.....	£10,000
Cheese.....	41,000 !!
Flax.....	24,000
Green Fruits.....	39,000 !!
Flour.....	315,000
Vegetables.....	16,000
Indian Corn.....	100,000
Wheat.....	600,000
Hops.....	5,500 !!
Eggs.....	4,600 !!
Wool.....	10,000
Cattle.....	120,000
Meats of all kinds.....	200,000 !!

Thus the supineness and the want of enterprise and energy of the present race of Canadian farmers allows the Yankee farmer to beat them in their own markets!

The agents of the Illinois Central are flooding the Province Show at Kingston with their books and pamphlets. It shall not be my fault if distant and ill-informed persons are not warned in due time to save them from disease,

disappointment and ruin. Families are returning by scores from Illinois to settle in Canada, and thus save the wreck of their fortunes. A few weeks since, a farmer and several fine young men, seduced by the glowing picture drawn by Caird of prairie farming went thither, and returned dispirited and disgusted with all they saw and heard. The young men have wisely hired themselves out to learn the ways of the country; the farmer has purchased a farm of 100 acres in the Eastern Townships for five pounds currency per acre, with 60 acres cleared, a good house, and offices, and has gone back to Ireland to bring out his family. Here then is an authentic evidence of the mischief done by this one-sided 'land agent.' The Canadian farmer has an undoubted title to his farm from the Crown; the titles to lands in the Illinois Central, I suspect, neither belong to the railway company nor to the United States, but to certain bondholders in England.

CANADA now seems to be a land of kindling energies. The wonderful success which had attended her up to a certain period, led too many of us to neglect those pursuits, and that steady course of toil and industry, our hereditary lot, without which no one can or deserves to prosper—

The trials of these years have forced upon us attention to enterprises which will eventually emancipate us from European markets, and from which we ought long since to have become free. In manufacturing matters we hear of woollen and cotton factories—in agricultural affairs draining is talked of, and even the word 'irrigation' has been whispered into wondering ears—the accumulations of manure which had remained for a generation unheeded, are gradually finding their way into arable lands impoverished by repeated crops of the same grain—there is, moreover, a merry sound of returning prosperity in our crowded cities, on our noble lakes, in the deep solitudes of our forest home—*que nous en profitons*.

Our Revenue returns are most satisfactory, the taxes necessary for the due administration of the public service are raised in such a way that the least possible pressure falls upon the masses, the municipal and local taxes are very small, the necessaries of life are cheap, and wages fair—our great staple, wheat, has reached a remunerative price—cleared farms, with suitable buildings can be bought, or rented with the option of purchase, on very favourable terms—millions of acres of wild lands, most of which are covered with valuable timber, can be purchased from the Government in various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, at sums varying from two to four shillings an