it is practicable, the emigrant should lay in a good stock of clothing before leaviug home.

TOOLS.—Agricultural laborers need not bring out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the country. Artisans are recommended to take such tools as they may possess. But both classes must bear in mind, that there is no difficulty in procuring any ordinary tools in the principal towns on advantageous terms, and that it is more desirable to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination, than to be encumbered with a large quantity of luggage during the journey into the interior.

CLIMATE.

The most erroneous opinions have prevailed abroad respecting the climate of Canada. The so called rigour of Canadian winters is often advanced as a serious objection to the country by many who have not the courage to encounter them, who prefer sleet and fog to brilliant skies and bracing cold, and who have yet to learn the value and extent of the blessings conferred upon Canada by her world-renowned " snows."

From observations taken for one year, it appeared that the mean range of the thermometer was as follows :—

	In Eastern (Lower) Canada.	In Western (Upper) Canada.
For June, July, and August...........	77.57°	77.37°
For the winter months..............	11,25	22.49

In regard to weather, a year's observations showed 309 fine days, and 56 of rain or snow in Eastern Canada, and 276 fine days, with 89 of rain or snow in Western Canada.

CANADA EAST.

" The climate of Canada East, like that of the Lower Provinces, is unquestionably the most healthy in North America.

" Disease is unknown among the usual population, except that caused by inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes. The extreme dryness of the air is shown by the roofs of the houses (which are covered with tin) remaining so long bright, and by a charge of powder remaining for weeks unsaked in a gun.