

be summer. men or horses should not remain quiet in a cold draft, when heated and wet with perspiration. Millions of the colds complained of, would be prevented, by observing this simple rule, and thousands of valuable lives preserved which are now annually extinguished.

But if you, who value the noble animal which you control, when you "rein up" for business or pleasure, let the "mantle of charity" come over your steed in the shape of a good warm blanket. Depend upon it, you will find it cheaper than physic, travelling on foot, or drawing your cart yourself.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO.

It is refreshing to see the readiness with which the Provincial Legislature of Ontario is going into measures calculated to develop the resources and promote the internal industry of the country. The *Canada Farmer* states, that in addition to the Free Grant Question, there are other most important measures bearing on agriculture and the rural interests of the Province. In the mining interest very material changes are proposed, especially the abolishing of all royalties and taxes on minerals. A Homestead Exemption Law is also under discussion, which has for its object the exemption of homesteads, to the value of \$1,000, for sale or execution for debt. These bills are not yet in a forward state, but by our next issue we hope to be able to report fully and favourably on these important matters. An Act will probably be passed to prevent the setting out of fires during the dry period of the year. Modifications are also contemplated in the sheep and dog law, and a few slight changes in the game law.

MORE LABOR WANTED ON THE FARM.

A thriving farmer to whom we put the question, What item of expenditure pays best in your operations? answered "Labor." He had then in the field six men and kept them constantly at work for nine months in the year. He had but sixty acres of land, yet the gross products were about fifteen thousand dollars a year. A single item in this year's crop was 6,000 bushels of seed potatoes. His rough farm was rapidly rounding into form under his plastic touch. Old stone walls had been removed, and the small fields opened into large ones. Rocks had been blasted and sunk, and the rough places made smooth. The wet places had been made dry by deep drains. He subsoiled, and guarded every crop against draught. He kept at work upon improvements, and made the crops pay for

and working an acre of land, than we do them. He said he regretted nothing so much as that he had not employed more help. This clear-headed farmer is unquestionably right. Nothing pays so well as labor, even at the present high prices. Almost all farm products have advanced more than labor in the last eight years. And if this were not so, we think in the single item of improved implements the farmer has an advantage that more than balances the increased price of labor. He can make hay cheaper with these tools to-day than he could ten years ago without them, though he pays a third more for labor. Yet many of our farmers doubt this, and continue to apply the labor of one man to a hundred acres, and call it economy. We have no doubt it is the most expensive mode of applying labor. Almost every thing can be made cheaper on a large scale than on a small one. The publisher makes very little on a thousand copies of a work; on a hundred thousand he would make a small fortune. It will not pay to build a factory and use power looms to make cloth for the use of one family; to clothe the people of a State it is a very good business. Most farms have every requisite but labor to grow four or five times their present amount of crops. They have land enough, and often all the materials for making manure. They lack the men to haul the sea-weed, the muck, or the marl, to burn the lime, and to handle the compost. For lack of labor three-fourths of their capital lies idle, or pays them barely two per cent per annum. One great advantage of plenty of labor upon the farm is the ability to do every thing at the fitting time. Nearly half the expense of handling muck is saved if it is dug out in a time of drought. Three-fourths of the labor of tillage is saved if the men are put into the field as soon as the weeds are in sight. Every crop is followed up with timely care, and is raised at the least cost. There are improvements that almost every farmer has upon his mind that never get done for the want of labor. He knows that underdraining is paid for by the extra crops of two good years, leaving the land more than doubled in value for a lifetime. He never finds time to do it. He knows that manures pay well, yet he never makes half the amount he could use to advantage. We need to do business on a larger scale to make farming pay better. We must have faith in our calling, and invest capital as liberally as the merchant or manufacturer does in his. There is much less risk in our business. We can afford to make our ventures larger. As a matter of fact the farmers who make the most money in this country are those who employ the most help, and most wisely direct it. In England they will often

spend more capital and labor in manuring in its purchase with the expense of manuring and working added. At this season, when we sum up results and forecast the future, let us plan to use more labor.—*American Agriculturist*.

LITERATURE.

It is of the greatest importance that Agricultural Societies in the country should make efficient arrangements for circulating among their members some of the best Agricultural periodicals. This is the season for renewing subscriptions by those who have been in the habit of taking papers, and of commencing to take by those who have not hitherto.

Most of the proprietors furnish their journals to Societies at reduced rates, when a considerable number of copies are taken.

The *American Agriculturist* is far before all competitors on this Continent as regards the amount and character of its reading and beauty of illustration. For a year's subscription of a dollar and a half (greenbacks) it furnishes monthly about 36 large quarto pages, elegantly printed, of the most useful information that can be carried into a farm household; and the wood-cuts, profuse in number, are equal to those of any illustrated journal in Europe. It is published by Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

The *Canada Farmer* is likewise a periodical of great value to our farmers; and now that our trade and interests in the Western Provinces are increasing, it is needful that we should look over our neighbours' fences. The Bee-keeping and Entomological articles are especially valuable, and the Editor keeps his readers well posted with the movements of live stock, both at exhibition and market, spirited pictures of the leading animals being given from time to time. The *Canada Farmer* is published by George Brown, Toronto, at one dollar per annum.

The *American Stock Journal*, published by Messrs. Boyer & Co., of Gum Tree, Chester County, N. Y., is always a welcome visitor, and we occasionally transfer to our columns one of its most useful articles on the management of live stock.

The *Gardener's Monthly*, edited by