

And the poor unfortunates should have some place where their real requirements are made known, so that they can be relieved.

Agricultural Exhibitions for October 1870.

- Hastings, North, Woodstock, Oct. 3-4.
- Oxford, North, Woodstock, Oct. 3-4.
- Provincial, Toronto, 3-4-5-6-7.
- Wellesley, Wellesley, Oct. 3.
- New Brunswick, Fredericton, Oct. 4-5-6-7.
- Howard, Ridgetown, Oct. 4.
- Arran, Tara, Oct. 5.
- Bruce, Underwood, Oct. 5.
- Proton, Cederville, Oct. 6.
- Bruce, North, Paisley, Oct. 7.
- West Zorra, Oct. 7.
- Brock, Sunderland, Oct. 7.
- Northumberland, East Warkworth, Oct. 10-11.
- Peterborough, East, Norwood, Oct. 10-11.
- Halton, Milton, Oct. 10-11.
- Bruce, South, Walkerton, Oct. 11-12.
- Oxford, South, Otterville, Oct. 11-12.
- Perth, South, St. Mary's, Oct. 11-12.
- Ontario, South, Whitby, Oct. 11-12.
- Brant, North, Paris, Oct. 11-12.
- Welland, Welland, Oct. 11-12.
- Waterloo, North, Berlin, Oct. 11-12.
- Wellington, North, Arthur, Oct. 11.
- York, East, Markham, Oct. 11-12.
- Simcoe, Simcoe, Oct. 11.
- Barton and Glanford, Glanford, Oct. 11.
- Puslinch, Aberfoyle, Oct. 11.
- Verulam, Bobcaygeon, Oct. 11.
- Normanby, Ayrton, Oct. 11.
- Oxford, Duart, Oct. 11.
- Harwich, Blenheim, Oct. 11.
- Chatham, Wallaceburg, Oct. 11.
- East Wawanosh, Oct. 11.
- West Williams, Park Hill, Oct. 11.
- Elma, Elma, Oct. 11.
- Hibbert, Hibbert, Oct. 11.
- Victoria, North, Cambray, Oct. 12.
- Bothwell, Thamesville, Oct. 12.
- Haldimand, Grafton, Oct. 12.
- Hastings, West, Belleville, Oct. 12-13.
- Wentworth & Hamilton, Hamilton, Oct. 12-13.
- Middlesex, North, Ailsa Craig, Oct. 12-13.
- Arran, Tara, Oct. 12.
- Walpole, Stage Road, Oct. 12.
- Blyth, Oct. 12.
- Tilbury, Valetta, Oct. 12.
- Ontario, North, Prince Albert, Oct. 13-14.
- Durham, West, Bowmanville, Oct. 13-14.
- Norfolk, Simcoe, Oct. 13.
- Perth, North, Stratford, Oct. 13-14.
- Addington, Addington, Oct. 13.
- Erin, Erin, Oct. 13.
- Derby, Kilsyth, Oct. 13.
- Walsingham, Walsingham Centre, Oct. 13.
- Thorah, Beaverton, Oct. 13.
- Lambton, Sarnia, Oct. 13-14.
- Grimbsy, Grimbsy, Oct. 13.
- Kinloss, Lucknow, Oct. 13.
- Artemisia, Flesherton, Oct. 13.
- Kinloss, Oct. 13.
- Minck, Wellandport, Oct. 14.
- Windham, Windham Centre, Oct. 14.
- Esqueving, Georgetown, Oct. 14.
- Toronto, (Township), Streetsville, Oct. 14.
- Melancthon, Masonville, Oct. 14.
- Aldborough, Rooney, Oct. 14.
- Mono, Orangeville, Oct. 14.
- Willoughby, Chippawa, Oct. 14.
- South Monaghan, Bloomfield, Oct. 14.
- Murray, Trenton, Oct. 14-15.
- Camden, Centerville, Oct. 15.
- Woodhouse, Oct. 15.
- South Monaghan, Bailieboro, Oct. 15.
- Northumberland, West, Cobourg, Oct. 18-19.
- Lincoln, St. Catherine's, Oct. 18-19.
- Durham, East, Millbrook, Oct. 18-19.
- Lennox, Napanee, Oct. 18-19.
- Caledon, Charlestown, Oct. 18-19.
- Beverly, Bockton, Oct. 18.
- Haldimand, Cayuga, Oct. 20-21.
- Cartwright, Williamsburg, Oct. 21.
- Clarke, Newcastle, Oct. 20-21.
- Hope, Hope, Oct. 25-26.
- Darlington, Oct. 27-28.
- Proton, Cederville, Oct. 29.

Communicated.

West Middlesex Fall Show.

This Show was held at Strathroy on the 21st of September, which was a fine day. The attendance was large, not less than 3,000 people being on the grounds at one time, with the road from the fair ground to the town, and the town itself, full of people, kicking up a great dust. The entries were over 600, which is 300 less than last year. The show in carriages and wagons was better than at any previous show of the Society. The sheep and pigs were few in number, but extra good in quality. The poultry was superior to that exhibited at any previous Show at Strathroy. In horses and horned cattle the quantity and quality was not as good as last year. Roots, except potatoes, were scarce

and inferior to those of '69. The show of fruit, and articles in the hall, were creditable. The cheese, dairy, bees, bee-hives, mechanical productions, such as furniture and farm implements, were a credit to the town and country around Strathroy.

Carter's Ditching Machine was in operation on the ground, doing good work, with good speed, with one pair of horses. This machine is a success, and destined to work wonders in increased crops. The past wet season has demonstrated the advantage of thorough draining.

The judges and directors dined on the ground, and the Show passed as satisfactorily as county shows generally do. About \$400 in prizes were awarded.

"Farmers' Sons and Education."

Sir, on reading your August issue o'er,
I was pleased with what you've printed;
And saw the drift of most I read—
But one thing I've fairly tinted,
The subject I refer you to,
To me needs explanation:
(A most important one, no doubt),
"Farmers' Sons and Education."

It's clear to all, none will deny,
Some better method's wanted,
And much good would result therefrom
That will be freely granted.
Your writer, with his long-needled words,
And grandiloquent phrase,
Jumbles, I think, the question up
Into rather a curious phase.

He speaks of this enlightened age,
Momentous events transpiring;
Mighty revolutions taking place,
And farmers sacrificing.
Foot-prints of Time, in volume great,
Of which we are all cognizant;
Of sciences, and of colleges,
With portals—grand, magnificent.

Farmers' sons, being sent to Parliament,
Of course to guide the nation;
The Houses, proud to see them there—
That's agricultural education.
I am not an educated man myself,
But know an apple from an onion!
And, taking an interest in the thing,
Will give you my opinion.

Our farmers' sons are like other folks,
And like other folks' sons they'll be;
And such schooling as will fit the one
Will fit the other to a tee.
Fathers and mothers always pleased
To see them learn their lesson,
And taking the road they ought to take
If they look for the promised blessing.

A kindly heart with father's love
To give advice—good, full and ample;
And schooling of the usual kind,
Backed up with good example.
And then their mother's loving care,
With gentle voice will teach,
Until the boy to manhood grown,
Self-formed ideas will reach.

The grandest training we can give
Is to flood the mind with light,
That so our sons may see to shun
The wrong, and choose the right.
I am not sure the idea is right
Some people entertain:
The calling which the father's has been
The son must follow out again.

The boy that's born upon a farm—
According to this charmer—
Although better suited for other trades
Is naturally born a farmer.
But in carrying out this simple plan
It would follow, then, of course,
If one saw the light first in a stable
He would turn out to be a horse.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Rights of Newspaper Subscribers Concerning Ad's.

There are certain complaints publishers of periodicals are apt to receive from subscribers, which are so unreasonable that we must crave the indulgence of the reader in a little space to reply to them. These complaints are leveled against the appearance of advertisements in their favorite journals, the assumption apparently being that, having purchased a copy of a periodical, or subscribed to it, the length and breadth of the sheet is the reader's property, and should be filled with literature. Now, to these complaints or assumptions there are two answers. The first is, that by means of the revenue from advertisements, the publishers are enabled to give their subscribers a far more valuable journal than they otherwise could afford to do. With very many periodicals the greater part of the cost of illustrations and

contributions is paid for by advertisements, the sheet itself being sold for little more than the bare cost of the white paper and the printing. The subscriber is really obtaining, for almost nothing, that which cost a large outlay; and the advertisers, instead of being objects of his denunciation, are entitled to his gratitude. If any complaints are pertinent in the matter at all, they should come from the advertisers, who would seem to be paying more than their proportion of the expense; but intelligent advertisers usually concede that this liberality, jointly their and the publisher's, extends the circulation of the publication, and hence, in the end, redounds to their advantage. No circulation, attainable by a high-class weekly, would be sufficient to meet the outlay in producing this journal, if no revenue were derivable from advertisements. If advertisements were excluded, the price would have to be increased, or the expenses materially reduced. The second answer to these complaints is, that advertisements are really important in a journal, being, in fact, only so many items of information which it is desirable for people to know. Advertisers could not afford to advertise—and they pay large prices—if there were no response to their advertisements; and, if responses come, the evidence is complete that the advertisements have been not only important to the advertiser, but useful to the reader. The advantages thus are entirely mutual.—The reader often discovers in the advertising pages an announcement of new books that, as an intelligent man, he desires to be informed about, and which, in many cases, are of interest to him, or, possibly, of value to his business; he finds the particulars of a new household utensil, the purchase of which will abridge the labor or contribute to the comfort of his family; he learns the prices of apparel, and thus is enabled to employ his means judiciously and to the best advantage in procuring articles of the kind; he gathers information as to the various forms of investment, by which he may place his reserved money in the best securities; in short, the advertising pages supply him with no little information vital to his comfort, or important to the right understanding of things about him. A journal without advertisements is incomplete, and keeps away from its readers many things they ought to know. Advertisements are a chronicle of the world's progress; they exhibit its industrial activity, and show what is doing in the world of thought, of invention, and of art. So much better is this all understood in England than with us, that there all the literary and scientific journals give very great space to advertisements, and have them always paged in the number, so that they may be bound in the yearly volume, and remain a permanent record of the business aspect of the times. In an old newspaper or magazine, the advertisements are often the most curious and instructive part of the publication, and serve the same purpose as old ballads and old songs do in throwing a valuable side-light upon the manners and habits of the people of a particular period. The social history of a people could be written from their advertisements. Literature proper exhibits the culture of a few; the literature of advertisements shows the tastes and culture of the multitude. Compare the chaste simplicity of an advertisement in the London Spectator with the strange jargon of one in the Rocky Mountain Tomahawk, and you will have the spirit of the two extremes of civilization. We once heard an intelligent gentleman declare that he read the advertisements in an English magazine with almost as much relish as he did the literary articles. If amusement could be derived from English advertisements, what must be said of American provincial ones, with all their splendid energy, their sounding pomp, and their wonderful grammar! A curious and entertaining book has been written on the History of Signboards; a still more entertaining volume could be compiled from advertisements gathered from different times and various sources. It would be one of the richest collections of *disjecta membra* in history.—Appleton's Journal.

Stagers in Pigs.

The symptoms of stagers in pigs are as follows:—The pig stands and works his mouth, and froths at the mouth, then staggers and falls as if in a fit. After remaining in that state for a time it recovers, but at last the symptoms prove fatal. Some pigs force their noses against the wall, or into a corner; but the symptoms are always nearly the same.—The disease, which is popularly termed stagers, in medical parlance is called epilepsy. It depends usually upon imperfect nutrition of the brain and nervous system.

In pigs, as well as in other animals, epilepsy is often hereditary. Frequently it is developed by breeding in and in. Continued feeding on poor, innutritive fare, such as brewers' wash or Indian corn, or even on such unduly stimulating food as beans and peas, will favor the production of epileptic fits. Wet, foul, uncomfortable beds also lead to epilepsy amongst young and delicate pigs. In preventing further losses, we would advise the attending carefully to cleanliness, comfort, and liberal feeding; supply the small pigs with some good milk and a daily mess of boiled linseed, which is particularly good, as containing a large proportion of oleaginous matters. A few cabbages, grass, dry peas, and barley-flour will help to vary dietary.

If the pigs are weakly, ten or twelve drops of tincture of the chloride of iron may be given twice daily in beer, water-gruel, or mash. For the next litter secure a strong, sound, vigorous sire, of a strain of blood entirely different from that which has been hitherto used.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SIR,—It is known to all farmers in Canada that we have never had a variety of wheat that would stand sowing more than 10 or 12 years—most kinds not nearly so long—until they completely run out; and nothing occasions more anxiety and loss to the farmer than this continual necessity of getting new kinds of seed. A great deal is lost by sowing untried kinds that prove failures in this country, and ten times as much by continuing to sow the old sorts after they have ceased to produce more than half a crop.

Take the Fife wheat at present for example. We have all known for some years past that it was fast degenerating, and a great deal of effort has been put forth by yourself and others to introduce some new kind that would take its place. But so far nothing has been found that was generally approved, and in consequence, Canada will lose tens of thousands of dollars this year by the failure of the Fife wheat. And this loss cannot be attributed to the change of the season, but was the inevitable result of sowing wheat that had lost its vitality by long cultivation in this climate. No man of common penetration who had observed the rapid decline of the Fife wheat the last few years, could have expected more than half a crop, had the season been the very best. Now although every farmer knows this, and all have suffered the loss, is it not astonishing that no one has thought of preserving a good kind of wheat when we had it? Nothing could be easier. If we ever get a first rate kind of wheat again, let us lay by 20 bushels in the granary of the first crop, and keep it there, taking out 2 bushels each year to sow, so as to raise seed for the next crop. By this plan we may continue to have seed; the third sowing from its introduction. And I believe that would put an end to the trouble of wheat running out. It is just possible that some one may have preserved some of our old kinds of wheat, grown soon after they were introduced. If so, by all means let them sow it, and I have no doubt the product will be just as good as the wheat grown at that time.

I will pay any one \$20 per bushel for either Soules or Genesee wheat from 15 to 20 years old, or \$10 per bushel for Fife wheat 10 years old, if kept in good condition. I think I have said enough for the present; but if any one has any enquiries to make, or objections to urge, if they will send them to your paper I shall be happy to answer them. There is nothing like discussion to elicit truth, and agitation must precede reform.

Yours truly,

HENRY ANDERSON.

Westminster, Sept. 12, 1870.

P. S.—I should like to know if the samples of the various kinds of grain that have taken the different prizes at the past Provincial Exhibitions throughout the country have been retained by the committees, and would suggest that it would be well to have them put into the hands of reliable farmers, in order that they may be sown, and the seed sent for dissemination throughout the country. H. A.