

Kansas.

Some years ago we took a trip to Kansas, and examined for ourselves. We desire to call attention to an advertisement on another page of this paper, and also beg to inform you that we can furnish you with the books and maps, duty and postage prepaid by us, for 50 cents.

We have never yet written an article for publication about our trip to Kansas. We may perhaps pay a second visit to that State before doing so.

We have not yet visited Algoma; it has been for the lack of funds justly due us by our Canadian Legislature. When we receive our just dues we may take a trip to Kansas and Bobcaygeon, and give you our opinion about both.

The Government of Canada are justly indebted to us many thousands of dollars, not only for what we have done by saving the honor of our county by increasing the rents of the Government, but for land and timber taken from us by their laws, for which we paid hard cash, and hold the deeds for the same. They are too long in unwinding their red tape, but we will have it unwound yet, if only our children's children are to receive the payment that should be made while we remain on this earth.

NEW PATENT FIELD ROLLER.—These are important implements, and are fast coming into general use. They crush all sods and lumps that remain on the top of the ground after the harrow has passed, and force down small stones level with the surface. They render the field smooth for the cradle, scythe and rake, press the earth close to the seed, and secure a more sure and quick germination. See advertisement of Chown & Cunningham in another column.

To Those Whom it may Concern

"Nothing is more likely to operate against the success of a newspaper than a disposition on the part of the editor to be constantly grumbling and finding fault, but it is sometimes necessary that he should resort to that thankless duty. He is expected to keep constantly in view all local enterprises, to promote them and to defend them, to be ever on the watch to seize opportunities for advancing the moral and pecuniary interests of his locality, to give it a good name abroad, to let the world know what are its resources, and to show how best these may be furthered and developed.—A high-minded editor, one who understands his business, expects no direct reward for this, trusting for his remuneration to a generous patronage from those who are directly benefited by his constant labors in the public behalf. Nor could a conscientious editor ever hope for adequate compensation for the weary, soul-sickening hours he devotes to the discharge of these duties, the anxieties which he experiences, the disappointment, the displeasure he is sure to incur in the honest performance of his responsibilities, and the opposition which he must now and then meet with, are sore trials which few except the initiated can know.—Yet it is the painful experience of many, whose unrequited toil wears them out, and brings them to an early, perhaps a pauper's grave at last.

His portion is far worse than the school-teacher or clergyman. They are not expected to build and keep in repair their school-houses and churches—other hands do the work, and other pockets provide the funds. They assume no financial obligations, nor are they expected to accept the responsibility of failure, nor wait years and years for their pay. If now and then they have to confront opposition, they are not made the constant butt of unfriendly criticisms. They need no capital, and no business capacity is demanded of them; but the editor has first to find a thousand or two dollars to start with,

to provide the ways and means to keep his business going, to pay *all cash*, and give *all credit*. He must possess independence of character and brains to work with, and frequently find brains for others, to be his own business man and collector, always waiting for his pay until that mystical period when "I have change," which, in a multitude of cases, is contemporaneous with the Greek calends.

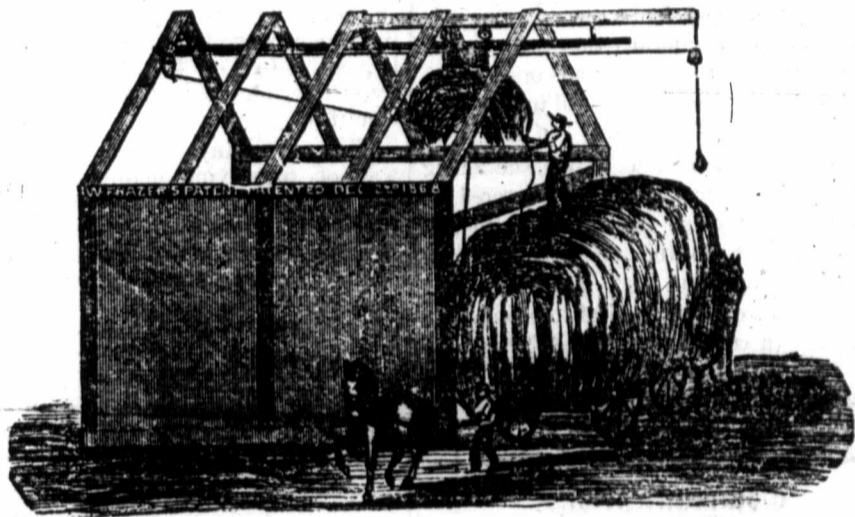
He asks only fair patronage and honest treatment—subscribers alone give him no profit, even when they all pay promptly; his main dependence is upon advertising, and his first claim should be upon those who hope to, and do—whether they see it or not—reap benefit from his labors."

The above is from the *Richmond Guardian*, published in the Province of Quebec.

One person complains that so much of our paper is taken up with advertisements. We have to inform that gentleman, and all complainers, that we give them more reading-matter than we have ever been paid for. That it is advertisers that keep all papers afloat; and we have to live at the same time. We charge you less than formerly for the paper—as it is now increased in size, and there is more reading-matter than formerly. Subscribers do not pay for more than one half of the paper—the other half is presented to them; and we deem it right to use it for receiving advertisements. We do not intend taking

more than half of the paper for that purpose at any time. We have for years devoted our cash and our brains—if we have any; but some say we have none—to agriculture. We thank the farmers who have aided us by patronizing our paper, and we believe our friends will be pleased to see that the manufacturers, merchants, dealers and others are now patronizing our columns, and are finding it to their advantage to do so.

Experiments have recently tended to prove that roots and grains, by being planted much farther apart than is usual, will actually yield larger crops than are now obtained.—This has been shown to be the case with potatoes, and more recently with wheat. It is found that the wheat plant increases above the ground in proportion as its roots have room to develop without interference with those of its neighbors. In one experiment, wheat thus treated furnished ears containing over 120 grains. It was found in the course of the same experiments, that on every fully developed cereal plant there is one ear superior to the rest; and that each ear has one grain which, when planted, will be more productive than any other. By selecting, therefore, the best grains of the best ear, and continuing the experiments through several generations, a point will be reached beyond which further improvement is impossible, and a fixed and permanent type remains as the final result.



Frazer's Patent Conveying Car.

The above cut represents the Car in use. It is now in operation in our office, and is, without doubt, the best, most complete, and compact implement we have ever seen for elevating and carrying hay, grain, or merchandise to any part of a building. It is by far the best implement we have seen for saving labor in mowing hay. Every one who has seen it in our office is highly pleased with it, and many orders are already taken for them. Before purchasing a hay-fork, you should by all means see this. Do not allow yourselves to be talked into a second-quality or useless implement. Act with great caution in purchasing patent rights. Remember: the best manufacturers always find it pays them to let their wares be known through the paper, where any one can condemn if false statements are made. The price of this Car is mentioned in our price list on back page. We act as agent, and can sell Cars or county rights. Call and see it.

Painting in Milk.

In consequence of the injury which has often resulted to sick and weakly persons from the smell of common paint, the following method of painting with milk has been adopted by some workmen, which, for the interior of buildings, besides being as free as distemper from any offensive odor, is said to be nearly equal to oil painting in body and durability. Take half a

gallon of skimmed milk, six ounces of lime, newly slacked, four ounces of poppy, linseed, or nut oil, and three pounds of Spanish white. Put the lime into an earthen vessel or clean bucket, and having poured on it a sufficient quantity of milk to make it about the thickness of cream, add the oil in small quantities at a time, stirring the mixture with a wooden spatula. Then put in the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white.

It is, in general, indifferent which of the oils above-mentioned you use; but for a pure white, oil of poppy is the best.

The oil in this composition, being dissolved by the lime, wholly disappears; and, uniting with the whole of the other ingredients forms a kind of calcareous soap.

In putting in the Spanish white, you must be careful that it is finely powdered and strewed gently over the surface of the mixture. It then, by degrees, imbibes the liquid and sinks to the bottom.

Milk skimmed in summer is often found to be curdled; but this is of no consequence in the present preparation, as its combining with the lime soon restores it to its fluid state. But it must, on no account, be sour; because, in that case, it would, by uniting with the lime, form an earthy salt, which could not resist any degree of dampness in the air.

Milk paint may likewise be used for outdoor objects by adding to the ingredients before-mentioned two ounces each more of oil and slacked lime, and two ounces of Burgundy pitch should be put into oil that is to be added to the milk and lime, and dissolved by a gentle heat; in cold weather the milk and lime must be warmed, to prevent the pitch from cooling too suddenly, and to enable it to unite more readily with the milk and lime.

Time only can prove how far this mode of painting is to be compared for durability, with that in oil; for the shrinking to which coatings of paint are subject depends in a great measure upon the nature and seasoning of the wood.

The milk paint used for in-door work dries in about an hour; and the oil which is employed in preparing it entirely loses its smell in the soapy state to which it is reduced by its union with the lime. One coating will be sufficient for places that are already covered with any color, unless the latter penetrate through it and produce spots. One coat will likewise suffice, in general, for ceilings and staircases; two will be necessary for new wood.

Milk painting may be colored, like every other, in distemper, by means of the different coloring substances employed in common painting. The quantity I have given in the recipe will be sufficient for one coat to a surface of about twenty-five square yards.—*Painter, Gilder and Varnisher.*

Sandy Soils Rendered Fertile by Applying Muck.

The value of applying swamp muck in rendering light sandy soils fertile, is thus explained by Prof. S. L. Dana, in his useful work upon the chemistry of soil and manure:—

The power of fertility which exists in the silicates of soil is unlimited. An improved agriculture must depend upon the skill with which this power is brought into action. It can be done only by the conjunction of salts, geine, muck, and plants. Barren sands are worthless; a peat bog is little better; but a practical illustration of the principles which have been maintained is afforded by a very sandy knoll made fertile by spreading swamp muck upon it. This is giving geine to silicates. The very act of exposure of this swamp muck has caused an evolution of carbonic acid gas; that decomposes the silicates of potash in the sand; the potash converts the insoluble into soluble manure, and lo! a crop. The growing crop adds its power to the geine. If all the long series of experiments under Von Voght, in Germany, are to be believed, confirmed as they are by repeated trials by our agriculturists, it is not to be doubted that every inch of every sandy knoll, on every farm, may be changed into a soil in thirteen years, of half that number of inches of good mould.

That the cause of fertility is derived from the decomposing power of the geine and plants, is evident from the fact that mere atmospheric exposure of rocks enriches all soil lying near and around them. It has been thought among the inexplicable mysteries, that the soil under an old stone wall is richer than that a little distance from it. Independent of its roller action, which has compressed the soil and prevented the aerial escape of its geine, consider that the potash washed out of the wall has done this, and the mystery disappears. The agents to hasten this natural production of these has already been pointed out in peat manure.

Next to this, dry crops ploughed in, no matter how scanty, their volume constantly will increase, and can supply the place of swamp muck. Of all soils to be cultivated, or to be resorted, none are preferable to the sandy light soils. By their porousness, free access is given to the powerful effects of the air. They are naturally in that state to which drenching, draining, and subsoil ploughing are reducing the stiffer lands of England. Manure may as well be thrown into water, as on land underlain by water. Drain this, and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure will convert it into fertile, arable land. The thin covering of mould, scarcely an inch in thickness, the produce of a century, may be imitated by studying the laws of its formation. This is the work of "Nature's prentice hand;" man has long been her journeyman, and now, guided by science, the farmer becomes the master workman and may produce in one year quite as much as the apprentice made in seven.

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.45 a.m.; Night Express, 6.50 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 5.50 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 1.45 p.m.; London Express, 3.55 p.m.; Night Express, 11.15 p.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.00 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 12.25 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 4.00 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.

LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.37 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.