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PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

CANADA.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding 24 ounces in weight, when posted in Canada for places within Canada must be prepaid by postage stamp at the rate of one cent per 4 ounces weight, and put up in such manner as to admit of inspection. Goods sent in an execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or articles sent by one private individual to another, not being actually Trade Patterns or Samples, are not admissible as such.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise posted for places in the United States will continue to be subject to the special rate of ten cents each, prepaid by postage stamp, and must not exceed 8 ounces in weight.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

Register all valuable letters, and use sealing wax for letters containing money.

Transmit money by money orders.

Make complaints and inquiries in writing.

Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of missent or delayed letters.

Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorise but a limited number of persons to receive their letters, and only those in whom they have full confidence.

OCTOBER.—The pig is an animal that has too often to look out for itself. Yet it has a place in literature. "Harris on the Pig" is worth a careful study. He says of the young ones that they should be gradually weaned. They do better to remain with the sow until eight or ten weeks old, but he would commence weaning when three weeks old. Remove the sow from them,—at first an hour or so at a time, gradually extending the time as they get older. When a month old they may be allowed to go out with the sow for an hour or two in mild weather, but not while the sun is very hot, as in some breeds a hot sun will blister the backs of the young pigs. When five weeks old they may go out into the pasture while the sow is kept in the pen. The little pigs need more exercise at this time than the mother. The great point in pig management is to keep the youngest growing rapidly. If strong and vigorous they are seldom liable to any disease, and if attacked soon throw it off. Harris recommends us to *pet them*, and make them as tame as possible.

"Doctors differ" as to the precise food value of straw, as well they may, but all agree that it is too valuable for that purpose to be consigned directly to the manure heap. On most Canadian farms there is no thought of its use for any other purpose, though it is well known that with the addition of roots, cattle can not only be sustained, but fattened on this much neglected and greatly wasted fodder. "Wifful waste makes woful want, as the experience of the past winter has proved in the case of multitudes.

FARMERS ESPECIALLY seem to think it necessary to have meat and potatoes with other freshly prepared food at the evening meal, the same as for the dinner, saying, "We work hard, we must have hearty food to eat at night as well as at any other time," and of course it is on the table, wife and children are likely to partake of it also. Being tired they retire early, and are very apt to awake in the morning with aching heads, and no appetite for breakfast, which should in reality be the hearty meal of the day. If but little be eaten for supper, the rest will be sweet and refreshing, and in the morning the breakfast will be enjoyed, as it never can be by those who eat heartily at night.