

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 four 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.

ROUP IN FOWLS.

We see almost daily, in our agricultural exchanges, receipts for the cure of this disease, which proves so destructive to our fancy poultry when once it gets a foothold in the poultry yard, and on taking up a late number of the London Field we find two receipts recommended, which we transfer to our columns, with the request that those of our readers who are so unfortunate as to have their poultry affected with the disease, to give them a fair trial, and report results through the columns of the RURAL NEW YORKER. They read as follows:

"If the roup is the disease I imagine, the white speck or husk must be removed from the tongue, and rue pills administered. This can be done by chopping the rue very fine and mixing with flour and fresh butter, or any other ingredients that are harmless and will form pills. The fowls are to be well crammed, which will be found a certain remedy. Perhaps by mixing it with suet or mutton fat the birds might be induced to eat it, and thus avoid much trouble."

"For Roup, try a decoction of rue; if very strong, slightly deluted, and given them instead of water. I know a person who rears a good deal of game, and very successfully, who does this at times, rubs a leaf or two of the henbane plain in the pan of rue water at such times when the appearance of the young birds is not quite so well as usual, and when losing their tail feathers."

AUGUST.—There has been a good deal said of late concerning the multiplication of injurious insects by which farmers, gardeners and fruit growers are plagued beyond all former experience. Who is to blame? In answer it is said, the fact is partly due to the destruction of birds and some animals that if left alone would have kept them in check. It is not wise to disturb the balances which nature has established to keep her economy undisturbed. The English sparrow has in many places driven away our native songsters, who are not only more musical but much more useful. We are told that the toad is increasing in numbers considerably. It is not a good looking creature but it is an invaluable friend, especially to the gardener. He works more effectively in the destruction of many pernicious insects because he works in the night more than in day time.