

PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

CANADA.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding 24 ounces in weight, when posted in Canada for places within Canada or Newfoundland, 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 10 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.

HOW ONE MAN USED IT.

A correspondent shows the practical value of a free use of fertilizers in the following account of how he made a poor farm rich.

My farm was so poor that it would not support one family and keep fifteen cows. To-day it produces enough to keep thirty cows, four horses and ten dogs, besides a large family. It also contains fifteen acres of hops. Here is the way by which this improvement was made:

First, I cleared off the stones from one lot of about fifteen acres, which was ploughed in the spring and manured with barnyard manure. This was done until seventy-five acres were cleared, and in producing order. For the last two years I have cleared up twenty-five acres more, making one hundred acres in all. These one hundred acres are manured with barnyard manure, muck, salt and lime, mixed as follows: one hundred loads of muck, fifty loads of barnyard manure, ten loads of lime and two tons of salt. The muck and the manure should be well rotted before being mixed with salt and lime. Farming pays if farmers will take care of their farms and manure them; it costs but a little more to raise a good crop than a poor one.

"Take this letter to its address," said a planter to his nigger, who rejoiced under the name of Cain, "and," added the boss, "fly on the wings of the wind!"—"Ees, massa," said blackey; "and I suppose you would like de wind to blow a hurry-cane."

JUNE.—A few words about blackberries and raspberries. They are delicious fruits, but only biennials. The vigorous shoots which spring forth from the roots grow rapidly and should be properly trained. The old dead canes should be cut away, and the new vines properly trimmed and trained. Blackberry canes should never grow over five feet high, many prefer them shorter. Keep them down, but cutting off the top tender parts. They may be trained into a neat pyramidal form. Raspberries are lower in stature; they require a somewhat similar culture. A most delicious fruit may thus be raised for family use or for the market. By cultivation the size of the berry is increased, as well as the quantity. You have been surprised to see the full, fat, well flavored berry brought to market—why not raise just as good yourself?