11. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Post master General in relation to their deposits.

12. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by depositors or

others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

13. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at the nearest Post Office.

THE STAMP ACTS.

These Acts impose a duty on every promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange, not exceeding \$25, 1 cent; not exceeding \$50, 2 cents; less than \$100, 3 cents; not less than \$100, if executed singly, 3 cents per \$100, or fraction thereof; if executed in duplicat, 2 cents per \$10, or fraction thereof on each part; if executed in more than two part, 1 cent per \$100 or fraction thereof on each part.

Any interest payable with note at maturity must be counted spart thereof. The duty is to be paid by with samp, on which the date is to be written. Bank notes, cheques and money orders are exempt. These Acts impose heavy penalties

for violation.

ERADICATING SORREL.

The application of lime to land infested with sorrel eradicates it, as in sorrel the oxalic ac d exists in the form of oxalate of potash, which is in a soluble salt, and the addition of lime causes a change of base and forms an instable salt of oxalate of lime which does not promote the growth of sorrel, which oxalate of potash does. Oxalic acid exists naturally, combined with potash, soda or lime, in a great variety of plants. It occurs combined with potash, especially in Oxalis ace tosella and corneculata, Rumex acctosella (sheep or field sorrel) and acc osa, in the leaves and roots of rhubarb, and in the roots of Tormeutille, Bistoria, Gentian, Sapovaria and in many others; also in grano, in certain urinary sediments and calculi. It is generated by the action of nitric acid up on vegetable matter, especially upon substances containing no nitrogea, such as starch, gam, lignin, sawdust, &c. It is found also when cyanogen is decomposed by water, or uric acid by chlorine, or when organic substances are treated with caustic alkalies in large excess.

It is a powerful acid, and its affinity for lime is such that it takes this base even from its union with sulphuric acid. Oxalate of lime is a white powder formed whenever oxalic acid or one of its soluble salts is added to a calcareous solution. It is extremely insoluble in water, or solution of chloride of ammonia or acetic acid, but dissolves very readily in dilute nitric acid or hydrochloric acid. From the insolubitity of oxalate of lime it is not probable that it can contribute by itself to the food of plants. It cannot be decomposed by alkalies on superior affinity because its affinity is greater with calcareous matter, but it may be decomposed with sulphuric acid, in which gyosum will be found, and the oxalic acid, thus disengaged, will be capable of entering into new combinations with fixed or volatile alkaline salts or magnesia. These combinations are soluble, and when not supercided they reduced they read the combination of the capable of entering into new combinations.

acidulated they promote vegetation in a high degree.

AUGUST.—The American Agriculturist says: "With the present rapidly changing demand upon farmers for a greater variety of food products, we need a changed system of Agriculture. The production of meat will have to be the chief aim of a lurge number. There is a widening demand for mitk and cheese, and for the best grades of mutton sheep. All these are products of the highest system of farming, in which the soil must be enriched, and kept clear of weeds, so as to produce maximum crops of fodder, that can be manufactured on the farm into these most saleable articles. The old plan of rotation—grass and clover, corn, oats and wheat—in which the three grain crops following each other are not will adapted to cattle feeding, especially the last two—must be abandened, if we are to derive any advantage from the new demands and markets so auspiciously opening to us in Europe."

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