

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever savings bank post office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

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

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.

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

Emigration Agents of the Dominion in Europe.—London: Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., K.C.M.G. the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, 10 Victoria Chambers. London, S. W.: Private Secretary, J. Calmer. Liverpool: Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street. Glasgow: Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch square. Belfast: Mr. Charles Foy, 29 Victoria Place. Dublin: Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House.

Immigration Agents in the Dominion.—J. Smith, Hamilton; R. McPherson, Kingston; A. G. Smythe, London; W. J. Wills, Ottawa; J. A. Donaldson, Toronto; J. J. Daly, Montreal; L. Stafford, Quebec; E. Clay, Halifax, N.S.; S. Gardner, St. John, N.B.; W. C. B. Graham, Winnipeg; J. E. Tétu, Dufferin, Manitoba.

FOR NEWLY SET TREES.—Keep the ground clean, and especially keep it mellow for a space of six feet all around, from early spring to late summer.

A splendid feed for poultry in the morning is one-third ground oats, one-third cornmeal and one-third fine feed.

The best churn is one that will agitate most without pounding, at the same time creating a free current of air in the churn.

The farmer who leaves a few spare weeds to grow next to the fences which surround his fields, along the public highways, and in similar situations, is supporting an enemy against whom he must continually wage a fierce battle.

An easy way to kill plantain, dandelion and other weeds in a lawn, is to place a little sulphuric acid with a stick on the crown of each plant, carrying the acid in an open mouthed bottle with a long handle, so as not to touch it with fingers or clothes.

A GOOD DEAL DEPENDS upon the condition of a man's stomach as to how he feels about undertaking a hard day's work. Put an ill-fed man to perform a day's work alongside of one who enjoys a varied and healthy diet, and other things being equal, the latter will soon show the advantage.

REMEMBER that nearly all soils are injured by working them when wet. It is better to let the weeds get a little the start, and fight them a little harder when the ground gets dry enough to slip from the harrow and cultivator teeth. If protracted wet weather prevails, see if a furrow here and there run in the proper direction will not conduct away the surplus water.

BARN DOORS should always be made to slide rather than swing on hinges. The first cost is slightly more, but if well done the sliding doors will last enough longer to make them the cheaper. Sliding doors have the important advantages that they are not liable to blow off by heavy winds, and the door can be partly opened to admit light without having it swung open to its full extent. Every barn should have a basement, and the doors to driving floors above these should always be set on rollers.