

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

1. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for deposits made in the Post Office Savings Banks.

2. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

3. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such women.

4. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited—

FIRSTLY—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

SECONDLY—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

5. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

6. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

7. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

FEEDING VALUE OF RYE.—The *Maryland Farmer* says:—"The use of growing rye for feeding sheep, cows and calves, may be very advantageously availed of when it is necessary. It would be well to give the crop full chance for fall and winter growth, but towards spring, when the ground is dry enough, it may be moderately grazed until the 10th or 15th of April. The manure of the stock, if fed to any extent with grain at the same time, would amply atone for any diminution of the mass of green crop. The value of an early supply of green food for stock of every sort is not generally appreciated, except by professional graziers. They will know that a few weeks of green feeding in early spring tells largely on the profits of the whole year's grazing. In the raising of spring lambs, especially, the value of such pasturage to give to the ewes a full flow of milk will be apparent."

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VALUE OF BROOD *Journal* mention four colts, the pro for the purpose of case. On the con that it is scarcely on his farm that instances are num bred, and coupled duce, made a ha neighborhood can prudent, wide-awa whenever he can so. Such an inves interest, if the ma horses always find in the market—and horse-breeding pro so much per poun that determines the from the sire or di inherited those cha after care and atte It costs no more ti cepting, perhaps, i good brood mare a a scrub—and herei