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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.

Send to the Post Master envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorize but a limited number of persons to receive their letters, and only those in whom they have full confidence.

SUCCESS IN ANY BRANCH of stock-raising or feeding will depend, very much, on the skill with which we adapt our food and our management to the special characteristics of the particular breed of animals we keep. Nothing should be done that has a tendency to divert the animal's organic activities from the channel in which they have learned to flow:—for instance, we must not work the bulls of our dairy breeds of cattle, for work will develop the breathing apparatus, and increased breathing will consume, in the production of heat, fat-forming material which should have gone to the increase of cream. This is only a single illustration of a universal principle. It underlies the whole question of the domestication of the animals which have become useful to man, and may be roundly stated thus:—The difference between our domestic animals and their wild ancestors is a difference of development; and this development is entirely within the control of the farmer. He may allow his flocks and herds to retrograde toward the wild type; he may develop still further their useful qualities; or he may give prominence to some feature that is now inconspicuous.

OCTOBER.—To secure fine long-keeping butter we find some useful suggestions in *The Dairy*, which are worth noting and preserving. That journal says: the milk and cream and the manipulation of these must be perfect. Perfection can be secured in one dairy without much difficulty, but less easily with two combined. If the combination be larger there will arise more difficulties. Practically, it is almost impossible. It is also true that one inferior lot of cream or milk will very quickly reduce in quality all that it may be mixed with, to its own low quality. This may be disguised for a time by skillful work, but it will appear sooner or later. It is therefore an essential necessity of the case that even fine creamery goods must be used fresh, or be stored in a very low temperature by the aid of ice to retard this unavoidable effect. Those who prepare butter for the market will do well to keep these hints in mind, for bad butter is bad utterly.

Our Mineral Paints are greatly in favor with Painters for the great variety of beautiful Tints they produce, and are specially adapted for Outside Painting. JOHN HART.