## MONEY ORDERS.

Canada.—Money orders are issued for any sum not exceeding \$100, at the following rates:—If the amount does not exceed \$4, 2 cents; from \$4 to \$10, 5 cents; \$10 to \$20, 10 cents: \$20 to \$40, 20 cents; \$40 to \$60, 30 cents; \$60 to \$80, 40 cents; \$80 to \$100, 50 cents.

GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND, EUROPE GENERALLY, INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—Money orders are issued up to any amount not exceeding \$50, at the following rates.—If not exceeding in amount \$10, 10 cents; \$20, 20 cents; \$30, 30 cents;

Orders payable in Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Roumania and Australia are subject to additional charges accruing in transit or upon arrival.

For every shilling sterling, 24 cents; every franc, 19.3 cents and for every mark, 23.8 cents is required to obtain post office orders payable in these monies.

## POST OFFICE LAW.

All mail matter must be prepaid and properly directed. Letters directed to initials for instance, J. S., Toronto P. O. will not be forwarded by postmaster, being unmailable matter; but if addressed J. S., 14 Kirk street, Toronto, or to the number of a post office box, they will be forwarded.

Letters once posted cannot be recalled; they become the property to whom addressed.

Letters addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member thereof.

Letters may be re-directed and forwarded without extra charge if instructions be given to the postmaster to that effect.

Request letters—letters on which are printed "If not delivered or called for within 10 days (or other date) return to (address given)" will be complied with by the Department, but can only apply to letters posted in Canada or the United States. Registered letters—in spite of a request—can only be returned through the Dead Letter office.

Letters and mail matter addressed to Government Departments, Heads of Departments, &c., at Ottawa are free, so are letters for Parliamentary officials and members of Parliament when in session at Ottawa.

Writing inside of newspapers will mulct the addressed for letter rates; newspapers however, may contain marks calling attention of the party addressed—say, to some particular paragraph or advertisement, &c.; but this privilege applies only to newspapers

Postmasters are not authorized to open letters, tell about them, give information concerning senders or the P. O. from whence sent, nor must he open and read newspapers. He may, however, open newspapers if he has reason to suspect that they contain enclosures, but must carefully refold and re-address the same.

The Post Office department is not responsible for the loss of Registered letters, but their servants are, if lost through their negligence or stolen through their connivance, and is bound to prosecute them.

Money P. O. senders should always obtain a receipt from the P. M. for their registered letter or packet. Payees of money orders must identify themselves as such to the P. M.; so must receivers of registered letters. Money for the United States should be sent by money order (not by registered letter) as in case of loss of latter, little effort is

A postmaster is not legally bound to furnish change; he may require that the exact postage be tendered him in coin or stamps. But it is expected he shall nevertheless afford every reasonable accommodation and treat persons with courtesy.

Mail carriers are bound to receive letters offered to them whilst on the road between one P. O. and another, if it is prepaid by stamp and the distance is one mile beyond a post office.

Obscene or immoral books, pictures, photographs, &c., will be detained and not forwarded.

The Post Office Department has the sole right of carrying letters; but the right does not apply to letters received by a friend from one person for personal delivery to another.

12th

