

## GENERAL POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

## FIRST CLASS MATTER.

## LETTERS.

Register all valuable letters.

In addressing letters add the name of the county in which the Post-Office addressed is situated; if to a city, add street and number.

Letters for the United States should bear the name of the State as well as that of the Post-Office.

A letter once posted becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and must be forwarded according to its direction.

Letters containing gold or silver money, jewels or anything liable to Customs duties, cannot be forwarded to any country beyond the Dominion except to the United States.

Letters addressed to initials, or fictitious names, will not be delivered unless addressed in care of a resident or to some box in the Post-Office.

Letters bearing mutilated stamps, or stamps so soiled and defaced as to make it impossible for the sorting clerks to decide whether they have been used before or not, will be sent to the Postmaster General for his adjudication.

## POSTAGE.

*Letters addressed to places in Canada and United States,*  
3 cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

*Great Britain and all European Countries,*  
5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof.

Letters addressed to places in the United States must be prepaid at least one full rate (3 cents), otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Partly prepaid Letters addressed to places in Canada will be forwarded to destination, subject on delivery to double the amount of postage remaining unpaid; and letters on which no postage has been prepaid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

## RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.

Letters re-directed to places in Canada and the United States, without being taken out of the Post Office, are not liable to any additional postage.

## REQUEST LETTERS.

Letters for places in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland sent in Envelopes having printed thereon, on the address side, a REQUEST that the letters be returned to the sender if not delivered within a certain specified time, will be returned as requested if not delivered in the time stated.

## LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Postage on Legal and Commercial Papers for the United States, Great Britain and all European countries is 5 cents for the first 10 oz., and 1 cent for every additional 2 oz. These Papers, when posted for delivery in Canada, must be prepaid at Letter or Parcel Post Rates—but Deeds and Insurance Policies may be sent if prepaid 1 cent per 2 oz.

## POST CARDS.

For Canada and the United States, one cent each. For Great Britain and all Postal Union Countries, two cents each. Reply Cards, for Canada only, two cents each. No thing must be attached to a Post Card, nor must the Card be cut or defaced in any way.

SEPTEMBER.—Apples should not be gathered for keeping until the seeds are fully colored, as the fruit makes considerable growth while the seeds are coloring; after the fruit is carefully gathered, the whole question of keeping resolves itself into a question of temperature with due attention to moisture. Pears, apples and grapes require a low and uniform temperature and proper protection from fungus attacks. Aside from the latter danger, which may be favored by dampness, a saturated atmosphere is not objectionable, but care must be taken not to allow cold fruit to be taken into a warm air. In Russia it is a custom to preserve apples fresh in cold water, and a case is on record of Fameuse, which were sunk in a canal boat, having kept until they were raised in April, although they can rarely be kept in air beyond the first of February. An even temperature near to freezing is the best, and should be taken to have the fruit go into storage in good order. Fruit designed for long keeping should be gathered early in the day or in cloudy weather. A barrel of sun-heated apples, even if put at once into a cool cellar, has lost greatly in keeping quality.—T. H. Haskins in Garden and Forest.