

POSTAL INFORMATION

For Free Distribution



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ALBERT S. BURLESON, Postmaster General



WASHINGTON
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1919



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NOTICE to the Public

LETTERS WITHOUT STREET ADDRESS ARE SUBJECT TO DELAY.

FIRMS' LETTER HEADS SHOULD BEAR THEIR STREET ADDRESS.

RETURN ADDRESS ON ENVELOPES RESULTS IN PROMPT RETURN IF UNDELIVERABLE.

USE TYPEWRITER OR INK, NEVER PENCIL, IN ADDRESSING ENVELOPES.

(See "Addressing Mail," Pages 15 and 16.)



MODEL FORMS OF ADDRESS

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO JOHN C. SMITH, 145 STATE ST., WILKESVILLE, N. Y.	STAMP
MR. FRANK B. JONES, RURAL ROUTE NO. 3, OSWEGO, OHIO.	

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO JOHN C. SMITH, RURAL ROUTE NO. 1, WILKESVILLE, N. Y.	STAMP
SMITH, DOE, JONES & Co., 24789 ALASKA AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

CLASSIFICATION AND RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER includes mail addressed for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and to that for transmission to or from the United States or its possessions and officers or members of crews of United States naval vessels, to or from the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, to or from the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and other places where the United States mail service is in operation, and to officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and is divided into four classes: **First, Second, Third, Fourth (Parcel Post).**

Domestic rates and conditions, with certain exceptions, apply to mail addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama. The domestic rates apply also to letters, but not to other articles, addressed to certain foreign countries, named on page 25.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE on domestic matter at time of mailing, by stamps affixed, is required. By special permission, however, postage may be paid in money on identical pieces of matter of the second, third, and fourth classes mailed in not less than the minimum quantities prescribed.

When stamps are so affixed to mail that one overlaps another, concealing part of its surface, the stamp thus covered is not taken into account in prepayment.

Postmasters are not required to affix stamps to mail.

TWO CLASSES OF MATTER IN ONE PARCEL.—Matter of a higher class inclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole to the higher rate. Persons knowingly concealing or inclosing matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, for the purpose of evading payment of the proper postage, are liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER

Includes hand or typewritten matter and carbon and letterpress copies thereof, namely: Letters, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—Letters and other first-class matter, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Post cards and postal cards, 1 cent each.

"DROP LETTERS."—Two cents an ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at letter-carrier post offices, including offices where village delivery service by carrier has been established, or at offices which are not letter-carrier offices if rural free delivery has been established and the persons addressed are served by rural carrier; and 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at offices where letter-carrier service is not established, or at offices where the patrons are not served by rural carriers. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters. When any persons or concerns of any city or place send their letters in bulk for mailing for local delivery at a post office in another place where the 1-cent drop-letter rate is appli-

able, such letters are not drop letters and are not entitled to the 1-cent drop-letter rate, but are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters mailed at a post office for delivery to patrons thereof by star-route carrier and those deposited in boxes along a star or rural route are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

AEROPLANE MAIL, consisting of first-class matter, including sealed packages not exceeding 30 inches in length and girth combined, is chargeable with postage at the rate of 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Special aeroplane stamps are not required, but any stamps good for postage may be used.

THE LIMIT OF WEIGHT of first-class matter is the same as for fourth-class matter. (See p. 9).

POST CARDS (PRIVATE MAILING CARDS).

TRANSMISSIBLE, WHEN AND WHERE.—Post cards manufactured by private persons, consisting of an unfolded piece of cardboard in quality and weight substantially like the Government postal card, not exceeding in size $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nor less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, bearing either written or printed messages, are transmissible without cover in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States), and to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, and city of Shanghai (China), at the postage rate of 1 cent each, to be paid by stamps affixed.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

NONCONFORMING CARDS, RATE.—Cards which do not conform to the foregoing conditions are chargeable with postage at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate if entirely in print.

UNDER COVER RATE.—Cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise), are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate; if inclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage at the first-class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third-class rate if entirely in print—to be prepaid with stamps affixed to the envelope. Stamps affixed to matter inclosed in envelopes are not recognized in payment of postage thereon.

DOUBLE OR REPLY POST CARDS, each portion of which conforms in size, quality, etc., to the conditions applicable to single post cards, are subject to 1 cent postage, to be prepaid by means of stamp affixed to the initial portion. The reply half, when detached and mailed, is also subject to 1 cent postage. The postage on the reply half need not be affixed thereto until it is detached from the initial half and mailed for return.

FOLDED ADVERTISING CARDS and other matter entirely in print, arranged with a detachable part for use as a post card, are mailable as third-class matter.

POSTAL CARDS.

POSTAL CARDS are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 2 and 4 cents each, respectively.

ADDITIONS.—Government postal cards may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

Addresses on postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto.

Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for the message, but the space to the right for the address only.

UNAUTHORIZED ADDITIONS.—The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject it, when mailed, to postage at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the rate for the added matter if it bears no writing. In such case the postage value of the stamp impressed on the card will not be impaired.

SHEETS OF POSTAL CARDS are furnished for printing purposes, but to be good for postage the cards must be cut to regulation size. For size of sheets see Official Postal Guide at any post office.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARDS.—The United States international 2-cent single and reply postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, the Philippine Islands, and city of Shanghai (China), to which the domestic 1-cent single and reply cards are mailable; but when these international cards can not be obtained, it is allowable to use the United States domestic 1-cent single and reply postal cards with 1-cent United States adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto.

REDEMPTION.—Uncanceled, unserviceable, and spoiled postal cards not treated by bronzing, enameling, or other process of coating, may be redeemed in postage stamps or other stamped paper only at 75 per cent of their face value when presented by the original purchaser; but parts or pieces of cards will not be redeemed.

REPLY POSTAL CARDS.—Either half of a domestic reply postal card may be used separately. Such postal cards should be folded before mailing, and the initial half should be detached when the reply half is mailed for return.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER

includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

RATE OF POSTAGE.—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are subject to the third or fourth class rate, according to their character.

ADDITIONS TO SECOND-CLASS MATTER.—On the wrapper, or the matter itself there may be written or printed (1) the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from"; (2) the name and address of the person to whom sent; (3) the words "sample copy," or "marked copy," or both, as the case may be.

On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper; correct typographical errors in the text; designate by marks, not by words, a word or passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Other writing will subject the package to the first-class rate.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS NOT DESIRED.—Publications which are not desired may be refused and not removed from the post office, or they may be returned to the postmaster indorsed "Refused." The Post Office Department does not determine questions regarding the liability of a subscriber for the subscription price of a publication.

A subscriber to a publication should promptly notify the publisher of any change in his address.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER

embraces circulars, newspapers, and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. Books are included in fourth-class mail, as are also parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds.

Matter produced by the photographic process (including blue prints) is printed matter. Matter printed on material other than paper is fourth class.

CIRCULARS.—A circular is a printed letter sent in identical terms to several persons. It may bear a written, typewritten, or hand-stamped date, name, and address of person addressed and of the sender, and corrections of mere typographical errors. When a name (except that of the addressee or sender), date (other than that of the circular), or anything else is handwritten or typewritten in the body of a circular for any other reason than to correct a genuine typographical error, the circular is subject to postage at the first-class (letter) rate whether sealed or unsealed.

Reproductions or imitations of handwriting and typewriting obtained by means of the printing press, neostyle, multigraph, or similar mechanical process, will be treated as third-class matter, provided they are mailed at the post office or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of 20 identical unsealed copies. If mailed elsewhere or in less quantity they will be subject to the first-class rate.

MATTER FOR THE BLIND.—Letters and reading matter for the blind are transmissible in the mails under certain conditions at special rates, which may be ascertained from the postmaster.

THE RATE OF POSTAGE on unsealed third-class matter is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

THE LIMIT OF WEIGHT of third-class matter is 4 pounds. Parcels of printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds which do not exceed the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter come within that class and are mailable at the parcel-post rates.

ADDITIONS TO THIRD-CLASS MATTER.—On the wrapper, envelope, or the tag or label attached thereto, or upon the matter itself, in addition to the name and address of the addressee, there may be written or printed the name, occupation, and residence, or business address, of the sender, preceded by the word "from." There may also be placed on the wrapper, envelope, tag, or label, either written or otherwise, the inscription "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, and any printed matter mailable as third-class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postage stamps, postmarking, rating, and any words necessary for forwarding or return.

The words "Please send out," or "Post up," or other similar directions or requests, not a part of the address, nor necessary to effect delivery, may not be placed upon the wrapper of third-class matter or upon the matter itself without subjecting it to postage at the letter rate.

On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may also be written or printed upon any photograph, or other matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Such words as "Dear Sir," "My dear friend," "Yours truly," "Sincerely yours," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," and

"With best wishes," written upon third-class matter, are permissible inscriptions. A serial number written or impressed upon third-class matter does not affect its classification.

Written designation of contents, such as "printed matter," "photo," is permissible upon the wrapper of third-class matter.

Inclosures.—A single card bearing the written name and address of the sender, or an envelope bearing the written or printed name and address of the sender, may be inclosed with a circular or other third-class matter without affecting its classification. (See page 1 relative to two classes of matter in one parcel.)

Hand-stamped imprints on third-class matter will not affect its classification except when the added matter is in itself personal or converts the original matter into a personal communication; in the latter case, however, the mailing at one time at the post-office window or other depository designated by the postmaster of not less than 20 identical unsealed copies will be sufficient evidence of impersonal character to entitle such matter to the third-class rate.

Corrections in proof sheets include the alteration of the text and insertion of new matter, as well as the correction of typographical and other errors; include also marginal instructions to the printer necessary to the correction of the matter or its proper appearance in print. Part of an article may be entirely rewritten if that be necessary for correction. Corrections should be upon the margin of or attached to the proof sheets. Manuscript of one article can not be inclosed with proof or corrected proof sheets of another except at the first-class rate.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST)

embraces that known as domestic parcel-post mail and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first, second, and third classes.

EXTENT AND USEFULNESS OF PARCEL POST.—The domestic parcel post offers a convenient, quick, and efficient means of transporting mailable parcels to any post office in the United States or its possessions. The service reaches more places than any other transportation agency. It brings producers and consumers into closer contact, thus opening the way to reducing the high cost of living. Special treatment and advantages are accorded to shipments of farm products. Low postage rates based on the service rendered are provided. The rates to nearby zones are particularly advantageous. Parcels may be insured against loss and may be sent C. O. D. (See pp. 10 and 11.)

RATES OF POSTAGE—TO BE FULLY PREPAID—UNSEALED—are as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table (except as provided in paragraph (d)), a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound:

Fourth-class (domestic parcel post) zone rates.

Weight in pounds.	Lo- cal.	Zones.							
		1st, upto 50 miles.	2d, 50 to 150 miles.	3d, 150 to 300 miles.	4th, 300 to 600 miles.	5th, 600 to 1,000 miles.	6th, 1,000 to 1,400 miles.	7th, 1,400 to 1,800 miles.	8th, over 1,800 miles.
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.15	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.39	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00

Fourth-class (domestic parcel post) zone rates—Continued.

Weight in pounds.	Lo- cal.	Zones.							
		1st, up to 50 miles.	2d, 50 to 150 miles.	3d, 150 to 300 miles.	4th, 300 to 600 miles.	5th, 600 to 1,000 miles.	6th, 1,000 to 1,400 miles.	7th, 1,400 to 1,800 miles.	8th, over 1,800 miles.
51	\$0.30	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....

(d) Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone, are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, chargeable with postage at the rate of 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions:

- (1) At any post office for local delivery at such office;
- (2) At any city letter carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office;
- (3) At any post office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.
- (4) On all fruits and vegetables mailed at a post office from which a motor vehicle truck route or country motor express route starts, or at any point or post office on such route, for transportation over the route and delivery at any other point or post office on the same route.

ZONES—POSTAL GUIDE AND KEYS.—For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area 30 minutes square, which form the basis of eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a post office is located from the office of mailing it is first necessary to find the unit number of the office of address and then refer to the zone key for the mailing office. The unit numbers are shown in the State list of post offices in the Official Postal Guide. The guide is applicable to all offices, but a separate zone key is required for each unit. Space is provided for

the insertion of a zone number opposite the name of each post office in the guide. For information relative to obtaining guides and keys, see page 24.

ALASKA, HAWAIIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants weighing 8 ounces or less), applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from, or between Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters; (8) between the United States and its Expeditionary Forces in Europe; and other places where the United States mail service is in operation.

The rate of postage on gold coin, gold bullion, and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska, or between any point in Alaska and any point in the United States or its possessions, is 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold dust must be inclosed in sealed packages not exceeding 11 pounds in weight and sent by registered mail.

CANADA, CUBA, MEXICO, AND REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.—The rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter, on which the rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than 4 ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces when mailed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 20 pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

WAR STAMP TAX ON FOURTH-CLASS (PARCEL POST) MAIL.—Under the war revenue act of October 3, 1917, parcels transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post, on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, are subject to a war-stamp tax of 1 cent for each postage charge of 25 cents or fractional part of 25 cents. The amount paid for special delivery, insurance, or C. O. D. fees is not counted in determining the tax. There is no tax on parcels subject to less than 25 cents postage. The tax on a parcel chargeable with 25 cents postage is 1 cent; on parcels subject to from 26 cents to 50 cents postage the tax is 2 cents each, and so on. Internal-revenue stamps must be used to pay the tax. Postage stamps are not valid therefor. Internal-revenue stamps affixed to parcels in payment of the tax must be canceled with ink by the sender placing or causing to be placed thereon his written or stamped initials, together with the date upon which the stamps are attached or used, but in no case shall the sender cancel the postage stamps affixed to parcels; the latter may be canceled only by postal employees. Postmasters shall not accept parcels for mailing unless the required war-stamp tax is prepaid thereon. Those deposited without having the tax paid will be returned to the sender. Internal-revenue stamps for use in paying such tax may be purchased from postmasters.

The war-stamp tax does not apply to parcels sent to (1) United States Expeditionary Forces abroad, (2) Porto Rico, (3) Philippine Islands, (4) Canal Zone, (5) Virgin Islands of the United States, (6) Guam, (7) United States naval vessels, (8) parcels addressed to foreign countries, (9) official parcels mailed by Federal or State officers or employees, and (10) certain parcels mailed by the American Red Cross in connection with war work for benefit of United States.

THE LIMIT OF WEIGHT of fourth-class matter is 70 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds for all other zones, including Manila, P. I., but parcels for other places in those islands may not exceed 20 pounds. For limit of weight for parcels sent to or from United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe, inquire of postmaster.

LIMIT OF SIZE.—Parcels may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER.—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "from."

ADDITIONS TO FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.—Any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description may be placed on fourth-class matter or on the wrapper or cover, tag or label.

There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, and the necessary postage stamps must be left on the address side of parcels.

Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

INCLOSURES.—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed, together with inscriptions indicating "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment; and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked. (See p. 1 relative to two classes of matter in one parcel.)

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, otherwise mailable as parcel-post matter, may bear any printed or written mark constituting a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

COMMUNICATIONS ATTACHED TO PARCELS.—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special-delivery matter. Letters may also be attached to third-class matter under the foregoing conditions.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages by the manufacturer so as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labeled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of the manufacturer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed unless it is also labeled in printing in the manner indicated.

MEATS AND MEAT-FOOD PRODUCTS.—Before meat or meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, or horses may be accepted

for mailing from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by section 477, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificates must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

GAME.—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment, may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a State, Territory, or District are unavailable, persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of law being liable to a fine of not more than \$200.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

Plants and plant products addressed to places in the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Montana, and Washington are subject to terminal inspection before delivery to addressee; and all parcels containing plants or plant products, when sent to these States, must be plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of contents, failure to do so being an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

PLACE OF MAILING.—Parcels of books, seeds, and plants, weighing more than 8 ounces, and parcels of other fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces, must be mailed at a post office, branch post office, classified or contract station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Smaller parcels may be deposited in street letter or package boxes. Fourth-class matter can not be mailed at railway post office cars.

SENDER'S RECEIPT FOR ORDINARY PARCEL.—When desired, a receipt is furnished the sender of an ordinary fourth-class parcel by the mailing office upon payment of 1 cent. This fee does not insure the parcel against loss, and no receipt is obtained from the addressee on delivery. If either of the latter facilities is desired, the insurance service should be patronized.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

FEES AND CONDITIONS.—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (*but no other*) may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage equivalent to its actual value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed \$5 upon payment of a fee of 3 cents; \$25 upon payment of 5 cents; \$50 upon payment of 10 cents; or \$100 upon payment of 25 cents, in addition to the postage; but indemnity will not be allowed for the loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Parcels can not be insured to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or the Republic of Panama.

Such mail may be insured at any post office or station thereof, or by rural carriers. The sender will be given a receipt for each parcel insured, which must be retained and presented later if claim for indemnity is made. (See p. 22 as to use of firm mailing books.)

RETURN RECEIPTS FOR INSURED PARCELS may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt desired."

INDEMNITY FOR LOST OR DAMAGED INSURED PARCELS is paid for their actual value or repairs within the limit of insurance. Indemnity for damage is paid only when the article involved was prepared to enable it to withstand all handling to which it would be customarily subjected, and when information as to the nature of its contents was furnished, upon request, to the postal employee accepting it. Indemnity is not paid on account of the loss or damage of first and third class mail erroneously insured instead of being registered.

DELIVERY of insured mail is effected under the regulations and instructions governing the delivery of registered mail (see p. 22), except that receipts are not taken from addressees to serve as records for offices of address.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

FEES AND CONDITIONS.—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (*but no other*) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order post office to another, including those in the Canal Zone (but not the Philippine Islands), on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed when the amount to be remitted to the sender does not exceed \$50; and on payment of a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed \$100. The remittance is made by post office money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fees automatically insure parcels against loss, damage, or nonremittance for their actual value up to \$50 for a 10-cent fee, and up to \$100 for a 25-cent fee. (See p. 22 as to use of firm mailing books.)

A RECEIPT is given the sender of a C. O. D. parcel at the time of mailing, but no return receipt is furnished, as the remittance shows that delivery has been made.

EXAMINATION OF CONTENTS OF A C. O. D. PARCEL is not permitted until it has been receipted for and all charges paid.

DELIVERY of C. O. D. mail is effected under the regulations and instructions governing the delivery of registered mail.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

COLLECTION OF POSTAGE DUE AT OFFICE OF ADDRESS.—When a piece of mail reaches the office of address without postage having been fully prepaid, the required amount of postage due will be collected of the addressee on delivery.

A fee of 1 cent will be collected as postage due on all advertised matter.

Postmasters can not lawfully accept postage stamps in payment of postage remaining due on mail matter. The amount due must be paid in cash.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.

DEFINITION.—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for dispatch or delivery in the United States, or in any of its possessions—includes:

ADDRESS DEFECTIVE.—All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.

POSTAGE NOT PREPAID.—First-class matter not prepaid one full rate and all other matter not fully prepaid.

OVERWEIGHT AND OVERSIZE.—All matter exceeding the limit of weight or size prescribed by law.

GAME killed or offered for mailing in violation of law.

MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and horses, presented without the required certificate of inspection or exemption. (See p. 9.)

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS not accompanied with certificate of inspection. (See p. 10.)

POISONS, LIQUORS, LIVE ANIMALS, FOWLS, ETC.—All matter harmful in its nature, as poisons; explosive or corrosive articles; matches; live animals, fowls, insects, and reptiles (except day-old chicks, bees, etc., and except domestic animals and fowls to be handled exclusively on rural motor truck routes); any article exhaling a bad odor; and vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors. The postal laws provide a severe penalty for the mailing of poisons, explosives, or harmful articles, and intoxicating liquors.

TINSEL, GLASS.—Post cards and postal cards, bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in envelopes tightly sealed to prevent the escape of such particles, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substance from being rubbed off.

OBSCENE AND INDECENT.—All obscene, lewd, or lascivious matter, and every article or thing intended, designed, or adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose, or for the prevention of conception or procuring abortion, or matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination.

DEFAMATORY, DUNNING, ETC.—Postal, post, or other cards, mailed without wrappers, and all matter bearing upon the outside cover or wrapper any delineation, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, threatening, or dunning character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another.

LOTTERY AND FRAUD.—All matter concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise of chance or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS when addressed to any place in any State or Territory of the United States at which such advertising is forbidden by the law in force in the State or Territory.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

ENVELOPES OR WRAPPERS of weak or unsubstantial paper should not be used. Mail is handled often and subjected to pressure and friction in the mail bags, and frequently is delivered from moving trains; hence, if not inclosed in strong envelopes or wrappers it may be damaged. It is recommended that stamped envelopes, on sale at all post offices, be used.

EXAMINATION.—Second, third, and fourth class matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class.

Nailed boxes.—Parcel-post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screwdriver for examination of contents.

WRAPPING.—All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags, their contents, or

the persons handling them. Many articles are damaged in the mails for the reason that they are not properly wrapped to withstand the necessary handling.

Parcels weighing 20 pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over 20 pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding.

Parcels improperly or insufficiently wrapped will not be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks, and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped to withstand handling and transportation.

Hats must be packed in strong boxes; if in ordinary pasteboard hat boxes, they must be properly crated.

Cut flowers, candies, etc., should be inclosed in strong and suitable boxes.

Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated.

Mailable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease.

HARMFUL ARTICLES not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations.

Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments or tools must have their points and edges protected so that they can not cut through their covering, and be thoroughly wrapped.

Powders and all pulverized dry substances must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out.

Pastes, salves, etc., not easily liquefiable, must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Motion-picture films are mailable only when packed in strong, spark-proof, metal cases.

LIQUIDS.—Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, or other articles easily liquefiable, will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(a) When in strong glass bottles holding 4 ounces or less, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding 4 ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs, (b) and (c):

(b) When in glass bottles holding more than 4 ounces, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 16 ounces. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier-mâché or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier-mâché, must be at least

one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding 8 ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than 8 ounces. The block or tube must be rendered water-tight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance, and must be closed by a screw-top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Such bottles may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal or waterproof corrugated pasteboard if surrounded with bran, sawdust, or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should be broken.

(c) Mailable liquids, in quantities of more than 16 ounces, when in securely sealed glass bottles, will be accepted for mailing when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substance to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages must be marked "FRAGILE—THIS SIDE UP," or with similar inscription, and will be transported outside of mail bags.

(d) Liquid in securely closed metal containers may be mailed when suitably boxed or crated; but, when in extra strong metal containers, such as heavy milk cans, the boxes or crates may be omitted.

(e) All packages containing liquid must be marked "FRAGILE."
FRAGILE ARTICLES.—Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission.

Glass, crockery, fragile toys, etc., must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit.

Cigars should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar.

Maps, drawings, paintings, etc., must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat, they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube.

All such articles should be marked "FRAGILE."

Eggs will be accepted for mailing when packed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other suitable containers, so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages will be transported outside of mail bags. All parcels containing eggs must be plainly marked "EGGS." When necessary they should be marked "THIS SIDE UP."

Eggs for hatching will be accepted for mailing when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, wood wool, or other suitable material, and packed in a basket, preferably with a handle, or other suitable container, lined with paper, fiber board, or corrugated pasteboard, in such a way that nothing can escape from the package. Such parcels must be labeled "EGGS FOR HATCHING," "KEEP FROM HEAT AND COLD," "PLEASE HANDLE WITH CARE," or other suitable words, and will be handled outside of mail sacks.

PERISHABLE ARTICLES.—Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "PERISHABLE." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

Butter, lard, and perishable articles, such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries, and articles of a similar nature, which decay quickly, will be accepted for mailing to any office which in the ordinary course of mail they can reach without spoiling, when inclosed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other suitable containers, so constructed as properly to protect the contents and prevent the escape of anything therefrom. If necessary for safe shipment, such parcels will be transported outside of mail bags. Berries, fruits, and vegetables will not be accepted for mailing unless they are in good dry shipping condition.

WINDOW ENVELOPES.

"Window" envelopes, to be mailable, must be so prepared that the "window" or transparent panel in the front through which the address on the inclosure is disclosed, shall be parallel with the length of the envelope and shall be as transparent as possible. The "window" shall not occupy any space within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top nor within $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the bottom or ends of the envelope. Such envelopes shall bear the card of the sender—that is, the name and address of the sender—which shall be placed in the upper left corner of the address side. The return card of the sender to be complete as to the address must show not only his name, but also a street address (when the post office is one having city delivery service) or number of post office box rented by him, together with the name of the post office and State. The mere name of a building will not suffice for a street address. No printing around the window is permissible, nor on any part of the envelope where it will interfere with a distinct postmark, rating indorsements, forwarding address, etc. The stationery used in "window" envelopes, or at least the portion upon which the exposed address appears, must be white, or, if colored, of a very light tint or shade. The use of dark-colored stationery in "window" envelopes is not permissible. Nothing but the name and address of the addressee should appear on that part of the inclosure visible through the "window." The address should be written clearly and boldly, preferably in typewriting, with ink of a dense black or other strongly contrasting color. Changes in address must not be made on the "window," but on the opaque portion of the envelope. "Window" envelopes not conforming to the foregoing are not mailable.

ADDRESSING MAIL MATTER.

EXERCISE CARE.—Because of carelessness in addressing and preparing matter for mailing, or failure of sender to place his name and address on it, millions of letters and other pieces of mail which can not be delivered or returned to the sender, are each year treated as dead mail matter. This seriously impairs the efficiency of the postal service and causes much additional expense. The practice of some business concerns of omitting street numbers, etc., from their stationery and advertisements results in increasing the volume of insufficiently addressed mail. The department urgently requests the public to exercise the greatest possible care to see that mail is sufficiently and correctly addressed, in order to secure its prompt and certain delivery, thereby relieving the postal service of much unnecessary expense and increasing its efficiency.

For model forms of address see inside front cover page.

Write plainly the name of the person addressed, street and number, or number of rural route, post office and State in full. When the name of the State is abbreviated, frequently Va. and Pa., Md. and Ind., Colo. and Cal., Miss. and Minn., and others are confused and mail missent, as post offices of the same name are located in several different States.

Do not abbreviate or use lead pencil.

THE WORDS "GENERAL DELIVERY" should not be used as a part of the address when delivery by city or rural carrier is desired, but only in cases when it is known or believed that the addressee calls at the general delivery for his mail.

THE WORD "PERSONAL" does not affect the delivery of mail and should be placed only on mail intended for the personal attention of the addressee.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSMITTAL, DELIVERY, FORWARDING, OR RETURN of mail are deemed part of address.

"IN CARE OF——."—Mail addressed to one person in care of another will be delivered to the first of the two persons named who may call for it, or to the address of the person in whose care it is directed, in the absence of other instructions.

FICTITIOUS ADDRESSES.—Ordinarily mail addressed to fictitious names of persons or firms, or to no particular person, will not be delivered unless directed to be delivered at a designated place, as a post office box, street and number, or in the care of a person or firm receiving mail at the post office of address.

SPACE MUST BE LEFT on the address side of all mail sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postage stamps, postmarking, rating, and any words necessary for forwarding or return.

AVOID DELAY by depositing mail as soon as it is ready, thus insuring prompt dispatch. Much mail is deposited just at the close of the business day, and frequently such congestion follows that all of it can not be distributed in time to be given the first dispatch.

RETURN OF MAIL.

THE SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS MUST be placed on all fourth-class or parcel-post mail and on all registered mail and should be placed on all other mail, in the upper left corner of the envelope or wrapper. This will secure its return, if desired, when undelivered.

FIRST CLASS.—Letters and other mail of the first class prepaid one full rate; official matter and reply (double) postal cards, and single postal and post cards deposited for local delivery, when undeliverable, will be returned to the sender without additional postage, provided such mail bears the name and address of the sender. Single postal cards and post cards not deposited for local delivery will not be returned to the sender.

A DEFINITE RETURN ADDRESS is required. The mere request to return to "office of mailing," as indicated by the postmark, is not sufficient.

TIME SPECIFIED.—A return request should not specify a number of days fewer than three nor more than thirty. If the sender does not specify the number of days within which such mail shall be returned, then it will be returned as follows: (a) At once if addressed for delivery by city carriers; (b) after 5 days, if intended for delivery by village or rural carriers; (c) after 10 days, if addressed "transient" or "general delivery" to a city; and (d) after 15 days, if addressed to an office not having city or village carrier service and not intended for delivery by rural carrier.

RETENTION OF MAIL.—Letters bearing return cards can not be held at the addressee's request at the office of address, beyond the time indicated in the return card, unless properly delivered to a rented post-office box.

OTHER CLASSES.—Undeliverable mail of the second, third, and fourth classes which bears the pledge of the sender that postage for its return will be paid, and undeliverable perishable fourth-class mail of obvious value, will be returned to the sender, and the return postage collected on delivery. When other mail of these classes of obvious value is undeliverable, the postmaster will notify the sender of that fact; and such matter will be returned to the sender only upon new prepayment of postage. After notification of nondelivery such matter will be held not longer than two weeks, unless the office of mailing be so remote from the office of address that a response could not be received from the sender within that time.

IF THE SENDER FAILS TO REDEEM HIS PLEDGE to furnish return postage, further matter bearing such pledge may be refused.

HOTEL ENVELOPES.—If the sender of a letter mailed in the envelope of a hotel desires to have the letter returned if not delivered, he should add to the hotel card a request to that effect, as unclaimed

letters bearing the card of a hotel, club, school, college, or other public institution, which has evidently been printed upon the envelopes to serve as an advertisement, will not be returned unless the sender so requests.

RECALL OF MAIL.—When the sender of a letter desires to recall it, his application must be submitted to the postmaster at the office of mailing.

WHEN REMAILING A LETTER which has been returned to the sender as undeliverable, it should be placed in a new envelope in order to avoid confusion and secure prompt transmission. A new prepayment of postage is required.

FORWARDING OF MAIL

ORDERS FOR.—A person desiring to have his mail forwarded should file with the postmaster at the office of address a request, signed in writing, giving his present address, the full address to which mail is to be forwarded, and specific information as to the time during which the order is to be observed. If a person who has filed such an order at a post office returns to the delivery of that office before the expiration of the time indicated in his forwarding order he should immediately have the order canceled. Pension check letters bearing a printed reference to the act of August 17, 1912, can not be forwarded.

WHAT MAIL MAY BE FORWARDED AFTER DELIVERY.—Upon being properly readdressed and deposited in the post office originally addressed, or a street letter box of such office, mail (except pension checks) may be forwarded after delivery. This applies to mail erroneously delivered or addressed; to mail addressed in care of another; and to mail opened inadvertently upon misdelivery, in which case it should be indorsed "Opened by mistake" and signed by the person who opened it.

FIRST CLASS.—Only first-class mail can be forwarded from one post office to another without a new payment of postage. This includes letters and other first-class matter, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards) bearing the required postage, and official matter.

OTHER CLASSES.—Mail of the second, third, and fourth classes is subject to postage anew every time it is forwarded, as follows: (a) Second-class matter, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof; (b) third-class matter, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof; (c) fourth-class or parcel-post matter, at the rate applicable between the forwarding office and the one to which the mail is forwarded. Perishable fourth-class mail of obvious value may be forwarded to the addressee and mail of the second, third, and fourth classes which bears a pledge to pay the forwarding postage may be forwarded to the addressee or such other person as the sender may direct, at another post office, and the forwarding postage collected on delivery. Other mail of these classes may not be forwarded until the necessary postage shall first have been prepaid.

EXCEPTIONS.—A change of street number to secure delivery at the office of address is not a "forwarding" and does not subject the mail to additional postage.

Patrons of any office who, on account of a change in the postal service, receive their mail from another post office, may have mail matter of all classes transmitted to that office without additional charge for postage, provided they first file with the postmaster at the former office a request to have their mail so sent. This is not to be construed as "forwarding" within the meaning of the law.

Mail matter of all classes addressed to persons in the service of the United States (civil, military, or naval) whose change of address is caused by official orders will be transmitted until it reaches the addressee without a new prepayment of postage.

HOTELS, CLUBS, ETC.—Managers of hotels and officers of clubs, boards of trade, and exchanges, should not hold unclaimed mail addressed to their care longer than 10 days, except at the request of the person addressed, and should redirect it for forwarding if the present address is known; otherwise, such mail should be returned to the post office.

UNNECESSARY INSCRIPTIONS NOT PERMITTED.—Inscriptions not necessary to proper forwarding subject the matter to new prepayment of postage. Hotels should not use the indorsement "Forwarded" or "Returned from Hotel——."

NOTICE OF POSTAGE FOR FORWARDING mail of the second, third or fourth class will be sent to a person who has filed a forwarding order, unless the mail is such as may be forwarded and the postage therefor collected on delivery. (See page 17.) After such notification the mail may be delivered to the addressee at the office from which the notice was sent, without payment of the forwarding postage, provided he shall first revoke the forwarding order, thus obviating the necessity of sending notices that are inoperative; or if he does not revoke his forwarding order, the matter may be delivered to him on payment of 1 cent for each notice sent him.

UNDELIVERED MAIL.

ADVERTISED.—All undelivered and unreturnable mail of the first class (except postal cards and private mailing cards, and registered mail) and valuable matter of the third and fourth classes are advertised by posting a weekly list in the post office. A charge of 1 cent in addition to any postage due is collected on advertised mail if delivered.

UNDELIVERABLE LETTERS AND SEALED PARCELS (FIRST-CLASS MATTER), which can not be returned to senders are sent to certain post offices, designated as branch dead letter offices, for disposal. Such matter includes unclaimed, misdirected, un-addressed and insufficiently prepaid letters and those directed to initials only or to fictitious persons. Letters are opened and returned to writers, if practicable, except such as contain advertising matter only, the return of which is not requested. If valuable inclosures are found a record is made, and if not returned at once to the owner, they may be reclaimed within one year from the date of their receipt.

UNDELIVERABLE PARCELS OF THIRD AND FOURTH-CLASS MATTER of obvious value which can not be returned to the sender, and articles found loose in the mails, except money and postage stamps, are sent to certain designated post offices where they are held for six months, subject to inquiry, after which they can not be reclaimed.

UNDELIVERABLE SINGLE POSTAL CARDS AND POST CARDS (other than those bearing the name and address of the sender deposited for local delivery, which are returned to the sender) are destroyed or disposed of as waste paper by postmasters.

COLLECTION OF MAIL.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—At offices where city delivery is in operation, mail is collected from street letter boxes. Carriers while on their routes will receive letters with postage stamps affixed handed them for mailing, and also small packages on which the postage is fully prepaid, if this does not interfere with the prompt delivery of mail and collections from street letter boxes. Carriers will not delay their deliveries by waiting for such matter, and are not permitted to accept money to pay postage thereon.

RURAL COLLECTIONS.—Mail for dispatch will be collected from patrons' boxes when the carrier is making deliveries and when

signals are displayed on the boxes indicating that there is outgoing mail therein. Collections will also be made from such United States collection boxes as may be located along the route. Rural carriers will accept any mailable matter properly addressed and bearing the necessary postage, or accompanied with sufficient money to purchase the same, which may be personally tendered to be delivered or dispatched; except that mail matter tendered shall not be accepted in a town or village having a post office if it is reliably ascertained that parties offering it intend by so doing to "boycott" the office to deprive it of legitimate revenue. Patrons of rural routes are expected to provide themselves with stamps, through purchase from the carriers, and to affix the proper postage to mail before depositing it in boxes for collection. When this is not practicable, coins left with mail in boxes for payment of postage should be placed in coin holding receptacles. Rural boxes are intended solely for the reception of mail and should not be used for the depositing of unstamped and unaddressed circulars or other advertising matter.

DELIVERY OF MAIL.

METHODS.—Four methods are used for the delivery of mail: (1) The general delivery; (2) through post-office boxes; (3) by carriers in cities where delivery service is in operation; (4) by village, rural and star route carriers. If patrons so direct, all mail intended for them, however addressed, will be delivered in one of these ways, but if such directions are not given, mail will be delivered as addressed. (See Special Delivery Service, p. 21.)

GENERAL DELIVERY.—The general delivery is intended for the use of only those patrons who are not permanently located or who can not, for good and sufficient reasons, receive mail by carrier or through a post office box. The general delivery should not be used where it is possible to receive mail otherwise. Persons intending to remain for thirty days or more in a city having carrier service should file their names and street address at the post office so that their mail may be delivered by carrier.

Persons applying for mail at the general delivery window if unknown, may be required to prove their identity, and residents of cities having carrier service who call at the general delivery may be required to furnish a statement as to name and address and reason for calling at post office for mail instead of receiving it by carrier.

POST-OFFICE BOXES are provided for the convenience of the public in the delivery of mail. Box rents must be paid quarterly in advance. The use of a box is restricted to one individual, family, firm, or corporation.

The renter of a box may have delivered through it mail for his family, guests, transient boarders, employees who are members of his household, and, for a period not to exceed 30 days, mail of a person addressed in his care.

A box rented by a firm may be used for the delivery of its mail, and by the consent of each member of the firm, the individual mail of each, of his household, and of the firm's office employees.

A box rented by a corporation, association, or society may be used for the delivery of mail addressed to it and its officials.

Boxes rented by schools, colleges, or public institutions, if consistent with the rules and usage thereof, may be used for the delivery of mail addressed to officers, students, employees, and inmates.

CITY DELIVERY.—Ordinary mail will not be delivered by carriers above the second floor in office buildings not equipped with elevators, nor to the different rooms or suites on any floor of apartment houses whether or not they are equipped with elevators, nor to the side or back doors of houses. Mail will not be withdrawn in order to deliver it to persons

calling at the post office after it has been distributed to carriers except in emergencies. Carriers are not permitted to stop and deliver mail to patrons who meet them on the street unless such delivery can be made without unreasonable delay.

PRIVATE MAIL RECEPTACLES.—Patrons of the city-delivery service are urged to provide receptacles or to cut slots in the doors of their residences and places of business for the receipt of mail, which will admit of safe delivery in the absence of the addressee and relieve the carrier of the necessity for returning the mail to the post office and making delivery on a later trip. Such receptacles are not only a great convenience to the patrons, obviating the necessity of responding to calls at inconvenient moments, but they effect a great saving in carriers' time, thus enabling them to give more expeditious service and reach the patrons on the end of the routes at an earlier hour.

RURAL DELIVERY.—Mail is delivered by rural and star route carriers to persons who properly place mail boxes on the lines of travel of such routes. Mail boxes on rural routes must conform to the prescribed specifications and be approved by the Post Office Department. Mail will be delivered only to the boxes of persons to whom it is addressed or the boxes of persons duly authorized to receive it. Rural carriers may deliver mail to patrons whom they meet on the route, provided their identity is known and such delivery does not unduly delay the carriers.

DELIVERY TO ADDRESSEE OR AGENT.—Ordinary mail is delivered to the person addressed or according to his written order. An order to make delivery to another person is implied in cases where the addressee is in the habit of receiving his mail through his clerk, servant, agent, or some member of his family, or other person, and recognizes or acquiesces in such delivery. See page 22 as to the delivery of registered mail, which also governs the delivery of insured and C. O. D. mail.

HUSBAND OR WIFE.—Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other against the wishes of the one to whom it is addressed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the wife's letters will be placed with the husband's mail unless they be known to live separately.

MINORS.—The delivery of mail addressed to a minor is subject to the orders of the parent or guardian upon whom the minor is dependent.

PERSONS OF THE SAME NAME.—Where two or more persons of the same name receive mail at the same post office, they should adopt, where practicable, some form of address or other means by which their mail may be distinguished.

OFFICIALS.—Mail addressed to a public official, or to an officer of a corporation, by his title, will be delivered to the person actually holding the office designated in the address, the assumption being that the mail is intended for the officer as such.

PENSIONERS.—Letters containing pension checks drawn without separate vouchers will be delivered only to the pensioner addressed or to his or her clerk, servant, or agent or to some member of the pensioner's family through whom mail is habitually received. Such letters addressed to a pensioner who is dead, or has reenlisted, permanently removed, been placed under guardianship, or, if a widow, has remarried, will be returned to the sender. Such letters cannot be officially forwarded and can not be remailed in the original envelope.

ADVERTISED MAIL.—The addressee of an advertised letter or other piece of mail is required to identify it and pay a fee of 1 cent before receiving it.

WRONG DELIVERY.—A person receiving mail not intended for him should return it promptly to the post office for proper disposition. If such mail has been opened by mistake it should be indorsed, "Opened by mistake," with the signature of the person receiving it.

SPECIAL-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Special-delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices; to patrons of rural service who reside more than 1 mile from post offices but within one-half mile of rural routes; and to residents within 1 mile of any noncity-delivery post office.

UNUSUAL SIZE OR WEIGHT.—Special-delivery service is not accorded parcels that are of such size or weight that they can not be promptly delivered with the means available or for the 8-cents fee authorized by law for such service.

HOW OBTAINED.—This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage or by placing thereon 10 cents worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage and placing directly below the stamps the words "Special Delivery." Unless these requirements are met the mail will not be given special-delivery service. Notations such as "Collect balance on delivery," etc., are void.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. at city-delivery offices, and from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. at all other offices, or until after the arrival of the last mail, provided that be not later than 9 p. m. Special-delivery matter will be delivered at post offices of the first and second classes on Sunday, and at other offices if open on Sunday. Special delivery will be made at all offices on holidays.

ONE DELIVERY ONLY ATTEMPTED.—When special-delivery mail can not be delivered for the reason that no one is present to receive it or for other cause, notice is left at the place of address and the mail returned to the post office, and it is thereafter treated in all respects as ordinary mail.

FORWARDING.—Special-delivery mail may be forwarded under the same rules as ordinary mail, and is then entitled to special-delivery service unless an attempt was made to effect delivery at the office of original address.

DOES NOT INSURE UNUSUAL SAFETY.—When it is desired to send money or other valuables by special delivery the matter should also be registered or insured. (See pp. 10 and 21.) A special-delivery stamp does not insure unusual safety or a personal delivery to the party addressed.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.

ADVANTAGES.—The registry system provides for careful transmission to any post office in the world of money and other valuable mail, furnishes receipts to the mailer, and provides for indemnity in case of loss. Articles must be presented for registration and a receipt secured, and must not be placed in a street letter box or a mail drop.

WHAT SHOULD BE REGISTERED.—All valuable letters and sealed parcels, and those for which a return receipt or special care in delivery is desired, should be registered.

WHAT MAY BE REGISTERED—WHERE, AND BY WHOM.—Any mailable matter properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail which may be insured), or to the Postal Union (foreign) mails (except foreign "Parcel Post" packages for Alsace and Lorraine, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Benadir, British India, Carpathos, Cook Islands, Corsica, Crete, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, Egypt, Eritrea, France, French Guiana, French India, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guadeloupe, Italy, Martinique, Mesopotamia, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Norfolk Island, Palestine, Papua, Paraguay, Rhodes, Samoa, Siam, Society Islands, Swaziland,

Tunis, Union of South Africa and Uruguay) may be registered. Foreign "Parcel Post" mail must be taken to the post office to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any post office or post-office station, by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

THE REGISTRY FEE for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

RETURN RECEIPTS.—When the sender desires a return receipt he should indorse the address side of the envelope or wrapper "Return receipt desired."

FIRM MAILING BOOKS are supplied without cost to those customarily registering, insuring, or sending C. O. D. three or more articles at one time. These books save time, labor, and expense on the part of the shipper as well as the post office.

INDEMNITY FOR LOST AND DAMAGED REGISTERED MAIL will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first-class (sealed) for actual value up to \$50; third-class (unsealed), for actual value up to \$25. The envelope should be preserved in cases of rifling and damage.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs (\$9.65), for total loss (not partial loss, rifling, or damage), of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a Postal Union country, except foreign parcel-post matter and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

REPORTS OF LOSSES AND APPLICATION FOR INDEMNITY should be made to the postmaster at the mailing office or office of address with particulars of registration, description of contents, and in case of partial loss, rifling, or damage with the envelope or wrapper.

THE DELIVERY OF REGISTERED MAIL may be restricted by the sender or addressee under certain conditions, which may be ascertained from the postmaster. Registered mail which is not restricted in delivery will ordinarily be delivered, without written order from addressee, to any responsible person who customarily receives the ordinary mail of the addressee.

FORWARDING AND RETURN.—The conditions under which ordinary mail is forwarded or returned apply also to registered matter. No additional registry fee is required in such case.

IDENTIFICATION.—Unknown persons applying or inquiring for registered mail, as senders or addressees or their authorized representatives, will be required to establish their identity satisfactorily before the mail or information about it is given them.

AIRPLANE SERVICE.

The use of distinctive airplane mail stamps is no longer necessary, and matter for dispatch by airplane is treated in the same manner as other first-class mail matter and subject to the same rates of postage and conditions, except that no article may be dispatched by airplane which exceeds 30 inches in length and girth combined. Senders may arrange with postmasters to have letters dispatched by airplane. The main function of the airplane service is to advance the greatest quantities of mails between such selected points as may warrant the operation of this special service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALASKA.—All mails for Alaska are dispatched from Seattle, Wash. During the season of navigation all classes of mail are carried. During the winter season (from about Oct. 1 to June 1), on account of the diffi-

culty of transportation, mail carried in Alaska, except to offices on the southern coast, is limited, preference being given first, to letters in their usual and ordinary form and postal cards and, second, to single newspapers and magazines addressed to public libraries, newspaper publishers, and to individuals. Books, catalogues, newspapers, and periodicals addressed to dealers for purposes of trade or otherwise, and merchandise (parcel-post matter) are not carried to interior offices during the winter season, but as an exception to the foregoing, when the weight of the preferred classes of mail for dispatch will permit, parcel-post matter may be dispatched to the extent of making up the weight provided to be carried. In selecting such parcel packages to be dispatched, preference is given to packages of seeds not exceeding 1 pound in weight and small packages which the officers of the service may have reason to believe contain articles of urgent necessity, such as eyeglasses, medicines, etc., for individual use.

All mails for Alaska will be accepted at the office of mailing with the understanding that transportation will be subject to the above conditions.

COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES.—All complaints and inquiries in regard to mail should be addressed to the postmaster, and should state to whom and to what post office the mail matter was addressed, the name and full address of the writer or sender, the date and place of mailing, and a brief description of the contents; and, whenever possible, they should be accompanied with the envelope or wrapper of the piece of mail to which the complaint refers.

An early report should be made relative to lost or missing mail of any description. The postmaster will forward the complaint to the proper officer of the department.

Complaints in general affecting the service should likewise be made to the postmaster; but, when that course is manifestly improper under the circumstances, they should be addressed to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. More than one subject should not be treated in the same letter.

COPYRIGHT.—Matter for copyright deposited with a postmaster for transmission to the register of copyrights, Washington, D. C., will be accepted for mailing free of postage; and when requested a receipt therefor will be given on a form furnished by the sender. Such matter, however, may not be sent by registered mail without prepayment of the registry fee.

LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO ORDINARY MAIL.—There is no provision for the payment of indemnity for the loss of or damage to mail not insured, sent C. O. D., or registered.

ADDRESSES AND TESTIMONIALS.—Postmasters and all post-office employees are forbidden to furnish the names of persons receiving mail at their offices or information as to the addresses, character, or standing of patrons. It is not the practice of the department to furnish such information.

REWARDS.—Rewards will be paid for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, and highway mail robbers. Applications for rewards and inquiries relating to them should be addressed to the Chief Inspector, Post Office Department.

LETTER BOXES.—The willful injury or destruction of any letter box or other receptacle authorized by the Postmaster General for the receipt or delivery of mail matter, or the willful theft, destruction, or defacement of any matter contained in such box or receptacle, is a penal offense, for which the offender is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than three years.

POST-OFFICE LOBBIES.—Notices for private advertising purposes can not be placed in post-office lobbies.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE (also used as Parcel Post Guide), published annually, contains postal information covering a wide range of topics of interest to the public, including rates and other data in regard to the parcel post; instructions to postal employees; rulings of the department; three complete lists of post offices, arranged one by States, one alphabetically, and one by States and counties; a list of post offices of the first, second, and third classes, with salaries of postmasters; a list of post offices discontinued during the previous three years. The State list of the Postal Guide is used as a Parcel Post Guide and shows the unit number of each office, and space is provided for the insertion of the zone number. Cloth bound, 65 cents.

ZONE KEYS for use in connection with the Postal Guide to ascertain the zone location of post offices for parcel post purposes are obtainable from local postmasters without charge.

SUPPLEMENTS, issued monthly except in July, containing current orders, instructions, and information relating to the Postal Service, including changes in post offices, and keeping the annual edition up to date. Sold in complete sets of 11 issues for 35 cents. The guide and supplements may be consulted at any post office.

Prices quoted include postage. All orders for the Postal Guide and monthly supplements, together with remittances covering subscriptions, should be made by postal money orders payable and addressed to Disbursing Clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS contains laws and regulations in effect October 1, 1913, governing Postal Service and employees. A copy may be consulted at any post office. Price, 75 cents per copy; amendments, which are printed from time to time, 5 cents per set; six sets having been published to date. Sold, with amendments issued periodically, by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Rural delivery maps of every county in the United States in which rural service has been established are now being made on a scale of 1 inch to the mile. These maps show all public roads, rural delivery routes, the locations of post offices, houses, schoolhouses, churches, and streams. List furnished on request showing maps completed to date. Negative prints of maps may be purchased at 35 cents each by sending a money order to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Finance, Washington, D. C.

Post route maps of all States, Alaska, and Insular Possessions, show all post offices, railroads carrying mails, counties and county seats, lakes, rivers, and streams, etc., but are not complete as to rural routes. Price list furnished on request by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Finance, Washington, D. C.

Note.—All remittances to the Government should be made by money order. Currency is sent at sender's risk. Postage stamps, foreign money, defaced or smooth coin will not be accepted.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents.

Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Scotland, Wales, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands and New Zealand, Trinidad (including Tobago) and the Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, The Grenadines and St. Lucia), per ounce.....	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce (service suspended).....	2
Letters for all other foreign countries:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce.....	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.....	3
Single post cards (including souvenir cards), each.....	2
Reply postal cards, each.....	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces..	1
Commercial papers, for the first 10 ounces or less.....	5
For each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.....	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first 4 ounces or less.....	2
For each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.....	1
Registration fee, in addition to postage.....	10
(Newfoundland is not included in the Dominion of Canada.)	

CLASSIFICATION.

Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai) are classified as "Letters," "Post Cards," "Printed Matter," "Commercial Papers" and "Samples of Merchandise." There is no provision in the Postal Union mails for merchandise other than samples.

LETTERS.—When a package is prepaid in full at the letter rate it is treated as letter mail, provided it does not contain prohibited articles. Such packages may contain merchandise not sent as trade samples. Sealed or unsealed packages which appear to contain dutiable matter will be inspected by customs officers of the country of destination and the proper customs duties will be levied.

POSTAL CARDS.—The United States international 2-cent single and reply postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, to which the domestic 1-cent single and reply postal cards are available.

Private mailing cards are transmissible to foreign countries at the rate of 2 cents each, provided they conform to the conditions prescribed for similar cards in our domestic mails. If entirely in print and bearing no personal message they may be sent at the rate of 1 cent each. Those addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, and Shanghai may be sent at 1 cent each.

PRINTED MATTER.—The rate of postage on printed matter in the foreign mails is 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—This class includes all instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Packages of miscellaneous merchandise in the regular mails for foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, and Shanghai) are restricted to bona fide samples or specimens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens.

Samples of merchandise must conform to the following conditions:

(1) They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

(2) They must not have any salable value nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications relating to the weight, size, and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to indicate precisely the origin and nature of the merchandise. Packages of samples of merchandise must not exceed 12 ounces in weight, 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth and 4 inches in thickness.

PERMISSIBLE ADDITIONS AND INCLOSURES.—Packets of printed matter, commercial papers, and samples must not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and must be made up in such manner as to admit of being easily examined. The following manuscript additions may be made to "prints": The name, business, and residence of the sender; to visiting cards, the title and address of the sender, and congratulations, thanks, etc., not to exceed five words; the date of dispatch; the necessary corrections on proofs of printing, and the "copy" may be inclosed with the proof; correction of errors in printing other than proof; the erasure and underscoring of certain words; the insertion or correction of figures in price lists, advertisements, trade circulars, and prospectuses; the insertion of the name of the traveler, the date and place of his intended visit, in notices concerning the trips of commercial travelers; the dates of sailing on notices relating to the sailing of vessels; the name of the person invited, the date, object, and place on cards of invitation and notices of meetings; a dedication on books, journals, photographs, Christmas and New Year's cards; fashion plates, maps, etc., may be painted; to cuttings from journals, the title, date, number and address of the journal from which they were cut may be added; an invoice may be attached to the article to which it relates.

Manuscript additions other than those above indicated, and those which would deprive the print of its general character and give to it that of individual correspondence, are prohibited upon "prints."

It is permitted to inclose in the same package samples of merchandise, prints, and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions: (1) That each class of articles taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size; (2) that the total weight of the package must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces; (3) that the minimum charge shall be 5 cents when the package contains commercial papers and 2 cents when it consists of printed matter and samples.

REPLY COUPONS.—There may be purchased at a post office for 6 cents a reply coupon, by means of which a person in the United States can furnish his correspondent in certain foreign countries with a postage stamp or postage stamps of those countries equivalent in value to a 5-cent United States postage stamp, with which to prepay postage on a reply. The countries in which the reply coupon is valid may be ascertained upon inquiry at a post office.

Reply coupons issued by other countries are redeemable at United States post offices in postage stamps to the value of 5 cents for each reply coupon.

CANADA, CUBA, MEXICO, AND PANAMA.—Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of the United States will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails for Can-

ada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, except that printed matter, commercial papers, and bona fide trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to those articles in foreign mails. Packages of printed matter other than second-class matter and single volumes of printed books the weight of which exceeds 4 pounds 6 ounces are excluded from mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, and sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are unmailable to those countries.

The postage rate applicable in the United States to "second-class matter," except daily newspapers mailed by publishers and news agents, addressed for delivery in Canada, is 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces.

Packages of merchandise that weigh over 4 ounces and not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may be sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama at the eighth zone rate of postage (12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof). Parcels for Mexico and the Republic of Panama must be accompanied by customs declarations regardless of their weight.

Packages of merchandise weighing not more than 4 ounces may be mailed, at the postage rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama. Customs declarations are required on such parcels of merchandise of 4 ounces or less to Mexico and the Republic of Panama.

Packages of merchandise can not be insured or sent C. O. D., but may be registered for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama.

Mailable merchandise for Mexico and the Republic of Panama, at the option of the sender, may also be sent by international parcel post if it conforms to the requirements.

REGISTERED MATTER.—(See Registry System, pp. 21 and 22.)

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.—All articles not admissible to the domestic mails are excluded also from the foreign mails.

Certain articles other than those in the above category are prohibited transmission in the mails for foreign countries, detailed information concerning which can be ascertained by inquiry of postmasters or by reference to the United States Official Postal Guide, which may be purchased of the disbursing clerk of the Post Office Department at the rates indicated on page 24.

Prohibited articles, if mailed sealed against inspection, will not be delivered, although they reach their destination.

MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS.—**Wrapping.** All matter to be sent in the mails at less than the letter rates of postage must be wrapped securely and in such manner that it can easily be examined.

Postage due. Letters with postage wholly unpaid and articles of all kinds with insufficient postage paid are chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Forwarding.—Mail matter of all kinds received from any foreign country, including Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, is required to be forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post office to another, and, in the case of articles other than parcel-post packages, to any foreign country, without additional charge for postage.

Return.—Letters and other articles of apparent value, if undeliverable, are required to be returned without extra charge, except in the case of international parcel-post packages.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

COUNTRIES.—Packages of mailable merchandise may be sent in unsealed packages, by "Parcel Post," to the following-named countries. Parcels for Argentina, Egypt, Italy, and Panama must be accepted for mailing, even though sealed and closed against inspection, provided they conform to other conditions prescribed. Parcels for foreign countries can not be insured or sent C. O. D.

- *Alsace and Lorraine.
- *Algeria.
- *Argentina.
- *Australia, including Tasmania, Norfolk Island, and Papua (British New Guinea).
- Azores.
- Bahamas.
- *Barbados.
- *Basutoland.
- Belgium.
- *Benadir.
- Bermuda.
- Bolivia.
- Brazil.
- British Guiana.
- *British India.
- *British East Africa and Uganda.
- *Carpathos.
- Chile.
- China, including Manchuria but not the Province of Mongolia.
- Colombia.
- *Cook Islands.
- *Corsica.
- Costa Rica.
- *Crete.
- *Curacao (including Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius, and the Dutch part of St. Martins).
- Denmark (including the Faroe Islands and Iceland).
- Dominican Republic.
- *Dutch Guiana.
- Ecuador.
- *Egypt (including the Sudan).
- *Erithrea.
- Faroe Islands.
- *France (including Alsace and Lorraine).
- *French Guiana.
- *French India. (See British India.)
- *Gibraltar.
- Germany.
- *Great Britain and Ireland.
- *Greece.
- Guatemala.
- *Guadeloupe (including Marie Galante, Desade, Les Saints, St. Bartholomew, and the French portion of St. Martins).
- Haiti.
- Honduras (British).
- Honduras (Republic of).
- Hongkong.
- Iceland. (See also Denmark.)
- *Italy (including the Republic of San Marino, the Italian colonies of Benadir and Erithrea, the Italian post offices of Bengazi, Libya, and Tripoli-in-Barbary, and the Islands of Carpathos and Rhodes in the Aegean Sea).
- Jamaica (including the Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands).
- Japan (including Formosa, Karafuto, Japanese Saghalin) and Korea.
- Labrador.
- Leeward Islands (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (British)).
- Liberia.
- Luxembourg.
- Madeira Islands.
- *Martinique.
- *Malta.
- *Mesopotamia.
- Mexico.
- *Netherlands.
- *Netherlands East Indies.
- Newfoundland.
- New Zealand (including Cook and Fanning Islands).
- Nicaragua.
- *Norfolk Island.
- Norway.
- *Palestine.
- Panama.
- *Papua (British New Guinea).
- *Paraguay.
- Peru.
- Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands).
- *Rhodes.
- *Roumania.
- Salvador (El).
- *Samoa (British).
- *Siam.
- *Society Islands.
- *Spain.
- *Swaziland.
- Sweden.
- *Syria.
- Trinidad (including Tobago).
- *Tunis.
- *Union of South Africa (Cape, Natal, Orange, and Transvaal); Swaziland, and Basutoland.
- *Uruguay.
- Venezuela.
- Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia).

* Parcels can not be registered. (See sec. 178 on p. 174 of the Postal Guide for July, 1919.)

ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS.—Greatest length, 3½ feet; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, except to Colombia, to which the greatest length of parcels is limited to 2 feet, with the greatest girth at 4 feet.

WEIGHT.—Limit of weight for a single parcel 11 pounds, except to Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Republic of Panama, and El Salvador, to which the weight limit is 20 pounds, and except to Brazil, British Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, the Republic of Honduras, and Roumania, to which the weight limit is 22 pounds. In the case of parcels for and from nonsteam served places in China, while they may weigh 11 pounds, they must not exceed 1 cubic foot in volume.

POSTAGE.—For all countries the postage rate is 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, except to Algeria, British East Africa and Uganda, British India, Corsica, Egypt, Malta, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Paraguay, Roumania, Syria, and Tunis; but in addition, each parcel for these countries, according to its weight, must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed, a "transit charge" for service through an intermediary country, and as these charges vary, application for information regarding postage rate and transit charges on parcels for each of these countries should be made at the post office at the time of mailing.

REGISTRATION.—The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the table at the head of this section with the exceptions indicated therein, may have the same registered by paying a registry fee of 10 cents, and will receive the "return receipt" without special charge therefor, when envelope or wrapper is marked "Return receipt demanded."

INDEMNITY.—Under the conventions with Chile, Mexico, and El Salvador the sender of a registered parcel-post package is entitled, in case of loss, damage, or rifling, to an indemnity equal to the amount of the actual loss incurred, but not exceeding the equivalent of 50 francs; that is, approximately, \$9.65.

PLACE OF MAILING.—Matter intended for parcel post must be taken to the post office for inspection and there deposited in the mails. It must not be deposited in a letter box.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.—For prohibitions and observations applicable to the service for each country, see list commencing on page 163 of the Postal Guide for July, 1919; and for general information and instructions see pages 174 to 177 of the same guide.

LETTERS PROHIBITED.—A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole parcel will be rejected.

EXCEPTIONS.—A single letter for the addressee may accompany each parcel for British East Africa and Uganda, British India, and Malta.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

ADVANTAGES.—The postal money order system offers to the public a safe, cheap, and convenient method of making remittances by mail to all parts of the United States and its possessions, as well as foreign countries. The practice of forwarding currency in ordinary mail is an incitement to theft. In case of train wreck also, or of other casualty incident to transportation, money may be destroyed or otherwise lost. But a money order, though lost, may be duplicated from the record of its issue. The public, therefore, is urged to use the postal money order system. Postal money orders, in short, should be used whenever available instead of cash for remittances by mail; and when such orders can not be obtained the letter containing the money should always be registered. Money order business is transacted at all post offices where practicable.

USE OF MONEY ORDERS IN C. O. D. PARCEL POST SERVICE.—Postal money orders are the only means by which sums collected on packages sent by C. O. D. parcel post are remitted to the sender of the parcels.

APPLICATION FOR A MONEY ORDER must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the post office or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to \$100, and when a larger sum than \$100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS, payable in almost any part of the world (excepting where business has been interrupted by war or severance of diplomatic relations), may be obtained at all of the larger post offices and at many of the smaller ones.

FEES FOR DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS, payable in the United States, including Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Virgin Islands, United States (late Danish West Indies), or in its possessions, embracing the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Tutuila (Samoa), or at the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China); also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland, and in the following Islands in the West Indies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands (British).

For orders from—	Cents.
\$0.01 to \$2.50.....	3
\$2.51 to \$5.....	5
\$5.01 to \$10.....	8
\$10.01 to \$20.....	10
\$20.01 to \$30.....	12
\$30.01 to \$40.....	15
\$40.01 to \$50.....	18
\$50.01 to \$60.....	20
\$60.01 to \$75.....	25
\$75.01 to \$100.....	30

FEES FOR FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the post office.

PAYMENT.—A money order will be paid to the person named therein, or his indorsee, or his agent or attorney upon his written order. Domestic money orders issued in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, will be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented within 30 days following the date of issue. Thereafter payment will be made only at the office drawn on.

A money order drawn in favor of a person residing on a rural route may be paid through the carrier if intrusted to him for collection, with a written request addressed to the postmaster that payment be so made.

REPAYMENT.—A domestic order may be repaid at the office of issue within one year from the last day of the month of its issue. Repayment of the amount of an international order may be effected after the consent of the country drawn on has been obtained.

IDENTIFICATION.—The person presenting a money order for payment, or making inquiry relative thereto, will, if unknown, be required to prove his identity before payment will be made or information concerning the order will be given.

INDORSEMENTS.—More than one indorsement on a money order is prohibited; but additional signatures may be affixed for the purpose of identifying the payee or indorsee, or of guaranteeing his signature.

INVALID ORDERS.—A domestic order which has not been paid within one year from the last day of the month of its issue is invalid; but the owner may secure payment of the amount by making application to the Post Office Department through the postmaster at any money order office.

LOST ORDERS.—When a domestic money order has been lost, the owner may, upon application to the postmaster at any money order office, obtain a duplicate, to be issued in its stead, within one year from the last day of the month of issue.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

PURPOSE.—The United States Government accepts interest-bearing postal savings deposits from the public and guarantees to repay them on demand.

WHO MAY DEPOSIT.—Any person 10 years old or over may open a postal savings account in his or her own name by depositing one or more dollars in any post office authorized to accept postal savings deposits. No person may at the same time have more than one account either at the same office or at different offices. The account of a married woman is free from any control or interference by her husband. Post-office employees are forbidden to give any information concerning an account to any person except the depositor.

AMOUNT THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED.—A person may deposit any number of dollars, and at any time, until the balance to his credit amounts to \$2,500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

OPENING ACCOUNTS.—A person desiring to open a postal savings account should apply at the post office, where full instructions will be given. If for any good reason an intending depositor can not apply at the post office, a representative may be sent, who will be instructed how to proceed. A person residing at a post office not authorized to accept postal savings deposits may open an account at a depository office by mail, through his local postmaster, who will give full instructions on application.

DEPOSITS.—After a postal savings account has been opened deposits may be made either in person, by a representative, by money order, or by registered mail. Postal savings deposits are acknowledged by postal savings certificates which are made out in the name of the depositor and serve as receipts. These certificates are not negotiable or transferable. If certificates are lost, stolen, or destroyed, new certificates may be issued.

WITHDRAWALS.—A depositor may at any time withdraw all or any part of his postal savings deposits, upon demand, from the post office where the deposits were made. Withdrawals may be made in person, through a representative, or by mail.

INTEREST.—Postal savings certificates bear simple interest at the rate of 2 per cent a year. Interest begins on the first day of the month following the month in which the certificate is issued and becomes due and payable at the expiration of each full year from the day interest begins as long as the principal remains on deposit. No interest will be paid for a fraction of a year.

POSTAL SAVINGS CARDS AND STAMPS.—Amounts less than \$1 may be saved by purchasing postal savings stamps at 10 cents each. A savings card with 10 savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of \$1 either in opening a postal savings account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash.

POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS.—A depositor may exchange the whole or a part of his deposits for registered or coupon United States postal savings bonds, bearing 2½ per cent interest, issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, and \$500. When bonds are issued in exchange for postal savings deposits the balance to the credit of the depositor is reduced accordingly, and he may make further deposits until his account reaches \$2,500. A circular on postal savings bonds may be had at any depository post office.

INFORMATION.—If further information about the Postal Savings System is desired it may be obtained by applying at any post office or by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

DENOMINATIONS.—Postage stamps are issued in the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 30, and 50 cent; 1, 2, and 5 dollar, and 10-cent special delivery.

VARIETIES ON SALE.—Only the kinds and denominations of stamps and other postage-stamped paper for which there is demand are kept on sale at the smaller post offices.

SOLD BY POSTMASTERS ONLY.—No postage-stamped paper is sold by the department direct; it must be bought through postmasters.

BOOKS OF 1 AND 2 CENT STAMPS, interleaved with paraffin paper, are on sale at post offices at the following prices:

	Cents.
24 one-cent stamps.....	25
96 one-cent stamps.....	97
24 one-cent and 24 two-cent stamps.....	73
12 two-cent stamps.....	25
24 two-cent stamps.....	49
48 two-cent stamps.....	97

STAMPS ARE ISSUED IN COILS of 500 and 1,000 with the stamps end wise or side wise on paper cores ½-inch in diameter, the cost of coiling being charged to purchasers.

UNPERFORATED STAMPS in sheets of 400 each are sold upon request for use in automatic stamp-affixing or stamp-vending machines, but such stamps must be cut apart accurately.

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS, 10 cents each, secure prompt handling and delivery of mail.

GOOD FOR POSTAGE.—All postage stamps issued by the United States since 1860 are good for postage in the United States, Guam, Hawaii, Port Rico, Tutuila, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, but not in the Canal Zone or the Philippine Islands, except that embossed stamped envelopes, single postal cards, and the reply half of double postal cards of the United States are valid for postage in the Philippine Islands when addressed to the United States. Postage stamps of the Canal Zone or Philippine Islands are not good for postage in the United States except that embossed stamped envelopes, single postal cards, and the reply half of double postal cards of the Philippine Islands, are valid for postage in the United States when addressed to the Philippine Islands.

NOT GOOD FOR POSTAGE.—Postage-due and special delivery stamps, mutilated or defaced stamps, internal revenue stamps, and stamps cut from postal cards, embossed stamped envelopes, or newspaper wrappers, are not good for postage.

POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS are used by postmasters to witness the collection of postage on short-paid matter, and are not sold to the public.

NOT REDEEMABLE OR EXCHANGEABLE.—Postage stamps are not redeemable from the public. Nor may they be exchanged, unless presented at the post office by the original purchaser within two business days after the purchase.

PERFORATING OF STAMPS.—For the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, postage stamps may be punctured or perforated with letters, numerals, or other marks or devices, but the puncture or perforations shall not exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and the whole space occupied by the identification device shall not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square.

RARE AND CANCELED STAMPS.—The Post Office Department does not purchase canceled postage stamps; nor can it furnish information as to the value of rare stamps over their face.

REMITTANCES.—Postage stamps should not be used in making remittances. Ample registry and money order facilities are provided for the safe transmission of money by mail.

CURRENCY.—Postmasters are not required to accept in payment for postage stamps, etc., any currency which is so mutilated as to be uncurrent or as to render its genuineness doubtful; nor are they required to receive more than 25 cents in copper or nickel coins in any one payment. Postmasters are expected to make change whenever possible, but are not permitted to give credit for postage.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

DENOMINATIONS AND SIZES.—The department issues 12 different sizes of stamped envelopes—the smallest $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, the largest $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches—in five qualities and six colors of paper, as follows: Extra quality, white; first quality, white and amber; second quality, buff and blue; third quality, manila; fourth quality, Kraft (brown). The denominations are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 cent. (See list on pp. 34 to 36.)

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS are issued in 1-cent and 2-cent denominations and in two sizes, of manila or Kraft paper.

RETURN CARD.—When stamped envelopes are purchased in lots of 500 or its multiple, of a single size, quality and denomination, the department will, upon request through the purchaser's post office, print his return card. Such cards are not printed on newspaper wrappers or postal cards.

The return card on stamped envelopes secures the return of undeliverable letters to the sender.

NO ADVERTISEMENT will be printed on stamped envelopes by the department; but names indicating or incidentally disclosing the nature of the purchaser's business or vocation will be printed on them, if such name is used under corporate charter, copartnership agreement, or other articles of organization so designating the concern, or is the name under which the purchaser is actually doing business with the public.

The name and title of an officer of a firm, corporation, institution, association, or society will be printed when so desired; for example, "Joe Doe, Treasurer, Washington, Educational Association." Such titles as "M. D.," "D. D. S.," "Rev.," "LL. D.," etc., will be printed when they are clearly for purposes of identification and not for advertisement.

REDEMPTION.—Uncanceled and spoiled stamped envelopes presented in a substantially whole condition will be redeemed by postmasters at their face value only in postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards; but stamped envelopes bearing a printed address will be redeemed only from the original purchaser. Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers which bear no printing indicating the original purchaser may be redeemed when presented by any responsible person.

WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS.—For information concerning War Savings Stamps, Thrift Stamps, and Treasury Savings Certificates, see the back cover of this pamphlet.

PRICE LIST.
STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Size.	Denomination (cents).	Color.	Unprinted 1,000.	Printed return card.		Number of envelopes for 1-cent in addition to postage value.	
				1,000.	500.	Unprinted.	Printed (blank return card).
<i>Low Back.</i>							
No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	White only.....	\$20.92	\$21.12	\$10.56	10	8
No. 2, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	White or amber.....	11.32	11.54	5.77	7	6
	2	do.....	21.32	21.54	10.77	7	6
	2	Buff or blue.....	20.80	21.00	10.50	12	10
No. 3, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	White or amber.....	11.40	11.62	5.81	7	6
	2	do.....	21.40	21.62	10.81	7	6
	2	Buff or blue.....	21.32	21.54	10.77	7	6
	5	White or amber.....	51.40	51.62	25.81	7	6
No. 4, 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	do.....	21.44	21.70	10.85	6	5
No. 5, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ (regular business size).	1	do.....	11.44	11.72	5.86	6	5
	2	do.....	21.44	21.72	10.86	6	5
	2	Buff or blue.....	21.40	21.64	10.82	7	6
	5	White or amber.....	51.44	51.72	25.86	6	5
No. 6, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ (ungummed).	1	White only.....	11.44	11.68	5.84	6	5
	1	Manila.....	11.16	11.38	5.69	8	7
	1	Kraft.....	11.00	11.22	5.61	10	8
No. 7, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	White or amber.....	21.96	22.32	11.16	5	4
	2	Buff or blue.....	21.88	22.20	11.10	5	4
	4	White or amber.....	41.96	42.32	21.16	5	4

No. 8, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (legal size)	1	do.	12.12
	2	do.	22.12
	4	do.	42.12
No. 9, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	do.	22.36
	4	do.	42.36
No. 10, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	White only	21.28
No. 11, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	do.	11.52
	2	do.	21.52
No. 13, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	White or amber	11.56
	1	Buff or blue	11.52
	2	White or amber	21.56
	2	Buff or blue	21.52
No. 14, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	White or amber	21.56
	2	Buff or blue	20.92
<i>High back.</i>			
No. 5, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	White or amber	11.56
	2	do.	21.56
No. 8, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	do.	12.28
	2	do.	22.28
	4	do.	42.28
	5	do.	52.28
No. 13, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	do.	11.64
	2	do.	21.64
<i>Extra quality.</i>			
No. 5, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	White	12.52
	2	do.	22.52
No. 8, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	do.	14.00
	2	do.	24.00
	4	do.	44.00
No. 10, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x4 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	do.	22.08
No. 11, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	do.	12.60
	2	do.	22.60
No. 13, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	do.	12.72
	2	do.	22.72

12.56	6.28	4	3
22.56	11.28	4	3
42.56	21.28	4	3
22.82	11.41	4	3
42.82	21.41	4	3
21.48	10.74	7	6
11.78	5.89	6	5
21.78	10.89	6	5
11.86	5.93	6	5
11.76	5.88	6	5
21.86	10.93	6	5
21.76	10.88	6	5
21.82	10.91	6	5
21.20	10.60	10	8

11.78	\$5.89	6	5
21.78	10.89	6	5
12.68	6.34	4	3
22.68	11.34	4	3
42.68	21.34	4	3
52.68	26.34	4	3
11.92	5.96	6	5
21.92	10.96	6	5

12.76	6.38	3	3
22.76	11.38	3	3
14.42	7.21	2	2
24.42	12.21	2	2
44.42	22.21	2	2
22.32	11.16	4	4
12.92	6.46	3	3
22.92	11.46	3	3
13.04	6.52	3	3
23.04	11.52	3	3

PRICE LIST—Continued.
STAMPED ENVELOPES—Continued.

Size.	Denomination (cents).	Color.	Unprinted 1,000.	Printed return card.		Number of envelopes for 1-cent in addition to postage value.	
				1,000.	500.	Unprinted.	Printed (blank return card).
<i>Window.*</i>							
No. 5, 3½x6½	1	White or amber.....	\$12.00	\$12.28	\$6.14	.....	.....
	2	do.....	22.00	22.28	11.14	.....	.....
No. 8, 4½x9½	2	Buff or blue.....	21.92	22.18	11.09	.....	.....
	1	White or amber.....	13.12	13.54	6.77	.....	.....
No. 13, 3¼x6¼	2	do.....	23.12	23.54	11.77	.....	.....
	1	do.....	12.24	12.52	6.26	.....	.....
	1	Buff or blue.....	12.16	12.42	6.21	.....	.....
	2	White or amber.....	22.24	22.52	11.26	.....	.....
	2	Buff or blue.....	22.16	22.42	11.21	.....	.....

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

No. 12, 5½x10½	1	Manila.....	\$11.20	.....	.....	8	.....
	1	Kraft.....	11.04	.....	.....	9	.....
No. 12a, 8x12	2	Manila.....	21.76	.....	.....	5	.....
	2	Kraft.....	21.56	.....	.....	6	.....

*Unprinted window stamped envelopes will not be sold in lots of less than 250. Purchasers must have their return cards (including name, street address or post office box number, post office, and State) printed in upper left corner.

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POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The United States Postal Savings System is a valuable aid in the practice of economy and thrift.

See pages 31 and 32 for full information.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Use postal money orders instead of cash for sending money by mail. When money orders are not available, registered mail should be employed for this purpose.

Money may be sent with safety by this means to all parts of the United States and its possessions and to most foreign countries.

WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS— TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

War Savings Certificate Stamps maturing in five years at \$5 may be bought at \$4.12 in January of each year, and at 1 cent increase for each succeeding month. They may be registered against loss, and may be cashed at any time on 10 days' written notice, at the prices indicated on the certificate to which they are attached.

Sixteen 25-cent thrift stamps on a thrift card will be accepted as payment of \$4 on a War Savings Stamp.

Registered Treasury Savings Certificates, equal in value to 20 War Savings Stamps, may be purchased at post offices of the first or second class.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST.

The domestic parcel post system offers a convenient, quick, and efficient means of transmitting parcels of merchandise, including farm and factory products, to any post office in the United States or its possessions.

Low postage charges based on the service rendered are provided. The rates to near-by zones are particularly advantageous.

The parcel post brings producers and consumers into closer contact, special treatment being accorded to shipments of farm produce.

Parcels may be insured against loss or damage for a small fee, and may be sent C. O. D., in which event they are automatically insured.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.

All valuable letters and sealed parcels should be registered.

The Registry System provides special safeguards and careful delivery. A receipt showing delivery is furnished when requested by the sender.

Limited indemnity is paid in case of loss, damage, or rifling of domestic registered mail, and for the total loss of foreign registered mail except parcel-post matter.